**Study questions**

**1. What is ambivalence in the experience of the disease?**

1) It is necessary to take into account the ambivalent attitude of the patient to their

disease. The traditional understanding of the disease is associated with its negative side.

However, the observations of psychologists show that there is a positive side of the disease.

The doctor's task is to look for the positive side of the disease and show it to the patient. It often helps to establish the necessary contact and encourages the patient.

GC-5

**2. What is character accentuation?**

1) This is an extreme variant of the norm, when individual traits of character are excessively strengthened, resulting in a selective vulnerability to certain kinds of psychogenic effects with good resistance to others.

GC-5

**3. What are the methods of psychological and pedagogical research?**

1) Laboratory and natural experiment; observation; product research activities; questionnaires and testing; biographical method; psychological modeling; comparative genetic method, etc.

GC-1

**4. Explain the concept of dispute as a method of polemical discussion of any actual moral problem in the process of educational work.**

1) Dispute as a method of educational work is a complex form of communication,

contributing to the development of a moral and worldview position. The dispute gives ability to analyze concepts and arguments, defend one’s views, convince other people. It teaches other people the courage to reject a false point of view in the name of truth and approves the positions of people who are arguing. The dispute does not require definite and final conclusions and it is based on a long-established pattern. This pattern says that knowledge, obtained in the course of a clash of opinions, different points of view, always have a high degree of generality, resilience, and flexibility.

PC-16

**5. List the forms, methods and means of a doctor’s educational activity.**

1) Methods of a doctor’s educational activityare methods to orchestrate measures to establish a conscious and effective attitude of patients or potential patients to their lifestyle, health and interaction with the doctor and medical services. There are different oral, visual and combined methods of educational work, each of which includes a certain set of tools and techniques for medical and pedagogical activities. Forms of educational activities are lectures, practical classes, group conversation, and individual conversation. A visual method of preventive work involves the use of graphic, pictorial and other means to form patients’ adequate attitudes to personal and public health. Breadboard models, layouts, models, phantoms, printed propaganda products (posters, brochures, booklets, memos) can be used.

PC-16

**6. What is meant by the term “prophylaxis”?**

1) A system of medical measures to prevent diseases. 2. A system of social measures to prevent diseases. 3. The system of social-biological measures to improve the environment in order to save people’s health 4. Selection of the healthiest people, taking into account domestic, professional and educational conditions for the purpose of preserving the gene pool of the nation.

PC-16

**7. “I” - concept**

1) Give the definition

1) Concepts about one’s self are more or less conscious and have the relative stability. The self-concept (or image of the Self) is a relatively stable, more or less conscious person's idea of himself and it is fixed in a verbal form. This concept is the result of knowledge and evaluation of oneself through individual images of self in a wide variety of real and fantastic situations, through the opinions of other people. The self-concept is habitusized by an adequacy or inadequacy: a person can create an image of himself (and believe in it), which does not correspond to reality and leads to conflicts with it; on the contrary, an adequate I-concept contributes to a more successful adaptation to the world and to the other people

GC-5

**8. What forms of thinking do you know?**

1) Name and describe the main forms of thinking

1) The main elements the thought operates with are concepts, judgments, conclusions, as well as images and beliefs (perceptions).

GC-5

**9. Expand the goals and content of university education.**

GC-5

**10. What parameters describe the quality characteristics (properties) of attention?**

GC-5

**11. What parameters describe the quality characteristics (properties) of attention?**

**12. What are the factors that can influence the formation of a person's attitude to their health?**

GC-8 , PC-16

**13. The concept of free will. The main signs of the will as a psychological phenomena. The value of will in organizing activities and communication of a person. Primary, secondary and tertiary volitional qualities of the personality.**

GC-5

**14. What questions should be raised when talking to the patient about their lifestyle and its impact on the development and course of their disease?**

GC-8, PC-16

**15. What is a coping behavior?**

GC-5, GC-8

**16. Features of the relationship between the doctor and the patient.**

GC-8

**17. What are the models of doctor-patient communication?**

GC-8

**18. List the main concepts that are used to describe psychological phenomena, and give their classification.**

GC-1

**19. List the main branches of psychology.**

GC-1

**20. What phenomena does psychology study?**

GC-1

**21. What phenomena does psychology study?**

GC-1

**22. Explain the significance of various types of psychological knowledge for professional doctor's activities.**

GC-1

**23. What influence does the somatic state have on the human psyche?**

GC-8

**24. Name the subject and object of psychology.**

GC-1

**25. How are the types of personality’s responses to illness classified?**

GC-8

**26. What are the phases in the experience and attitude of people to their chronic diseases?**

GC-8

**27. What are the forms and methods of educational activity of the doctor?**

PC-16

**28. What are the characteristics of pedagogy as a science?**

GC-1

**29. Name the subject and object of pedagogy.**

GC-1

**30. What are the functions and tasks of pedagogy?**

GC-1

**31. What is the connection between pedagogy and other sciences?**

GC-1

**32. What are the methods of pedagogical research? List their groups.**

GC-1

**33. List the patterns of mental development.**

GC-1

**34. What features of age should be taken into account in the situation of doctor- patient communication?**

GC-8

**35. Give a description of the social situation of youth development.**

GC-1

**36. What is the super additive effect?**

GC-8

**37. Give a definition of feelings and specify which components of the nervous system participate in the sensory information space.**

**38. List and describe the main functions of the team.**

GC-8

**39. What is the significance of memory and attention in a person's life?**

GC-5

**40. What are the factors of intellectual process involution?**

GC-1

**41. What is the significance of memory and attention in a person's life?**

**42. How does the semantic organization of the material affect memory?**

GC-5

**43. What types of amnesia can occur after a head injury with loss of consciousness?**

GC-5

**44. How is attention classified according to its forms and levels?**

GC-5

**45. How is attention classified according to its forms and levels?**

**46. What is the difference between attention’s exhaustion and distraction and narrowing of the attention’s volume?**

GC-5

47. **What is the difference between attention’s exhaustion and distraction and narrowing of the attention’s volume?**

**48. What medical terms describe the main groups of quantitative and qualitative attention disorders?**

GC-5

49.  **What medical terms describe the main groups of quantitative and qualitative attention disorders?**

50. **How can you describe the concept of "personality"?**

GC-5

51. **Is conflict-free interaction possible in life in general and in "teacher-student" and "doctor-patient" systems , in particular?**

GC-8

52. **What is the essence of the dual nature of conflict functions?**

GC-8

53. **What are psychological factors that predispose to conflicts?**

GC-8

54**. What are constructive and non-constructive strategies for conflict resolution? What are constructive and non-constructive conflicts?**

GC-8

55. **What are the rules for constructive conflict resolution?**

GC-8

56. **How is thinking related to other mental processes?**

GC-5

57. **What disorders of the functions of imagination and speech do you know?**

GC-5

58**. How do visual, auditory and speech apparatus underdevelopment affect the formation and development of imagination and speech?**

GC-5

59**. Describe strategies of thinking: random, rational, and systematic search.**

GC-5

60. **Describe individual characteristics of thinking: breadth and depth, consistency, flexibility, independence, critical thinking.**

GC-5

61. **Tell about** **violations of the thinking process. What do you know about clinical and pathopsychological classification of mental disorders?**

GC-1

62. **Tell about** **classification of modern theories of personality.**

GC-1

63. **What factors contribute to the formation of personality?**

GC-5

64. **What is the difference between the concepts of personality and individuality?**

GC-5

65. **The** **structure of the human character.**

GC-5

66. **How is a person's character formed?**

GC-5

67. **How does the type of temperament affect the formation of a character?**

GC-5

68. **List the main types of the human character.**

GC-5

69. **Define the** **concept of effective communication in the "doctor-patient" system.**

GC-8

70. **Describe the** **features of an individual conversation between a doctor and a patient, the peculiarities of the conversation control and its stages.**

GC-8

71. **Tell about** **communication barriers in the work of a doctor and ways to solve them.**

GC-8

72. **Give the main characteristic of emotions. What is the role of emotions in a person's life.**

GC-5

73. **What is the regulating function of emotions?**

GC-5

74. **What is related to the internal manifestations of emotions?**

GC-5

75. **What is the difference between an emotional state and an emotional response?**

GC-5

76**. Give the definition of the need, motive, and goal.**

GC-1

77. **List the main characteristics of sensations.**

78**. Explain how does a person process visual information and what are the mechanisms of visual agnosia?**

79**. Define the concept of a small group, give its main characteristics.**

GC-8

80. **How are** **management styles classified?**

GC-8

81. **Tell about the conversation as a means of oral method of educational work.**

PC-16

82. **Tell about the Federal State Educational Standard of higher education.**

GC-5

83. **What are the requirements for the content of university education in the context of competence approach?**

GC-5

84. **Tell about the main didactic models of training: practical-oriented and classical (personality-oriented).**

GC-5

85**. What are the features of the individual style of activity?**

GC-5

86. **What is** **activity?**

GC-5

87. **According to the object of labor, there exist five types of professions. Name and describe them.**

GC-1

88. **List the main characteristics of a small group.**

GC-1, GC-8

89**. What is the content of the educational conversation?**

PC-16

90. **Is there a** **correlation between the motives and goals of activity?**

GC-**5**

**91. Is there a correlation between the motives and consciousness, personal meaning?**

GC-1, GC-5

92. **What is the difference between the concepts of "personality" and "individuality"?**

GC-1

93. **Define the category of "consciousness". What role does consciousness play in life of a person?**

GC-1

94. **How do you understand the category "human self-awareness"? List the main components of self-awareness.**

GC-1

95. **Role of sensations and perception in human life**

GC-5

96. **What is the adaptation and sensitization of the senses? How do these processes affect various sensations?**

97. **What are visual perception disorders and methods to research them?**

GC-5

98. **What features of one’s perception must be considered in the process of learning?**

GC-5

99. **What are the differences between perception and sensation?**

GC-5

100. **List perception characteristics. Give them a description.**

GC-5

101. **Features of perception of space, movement, and time.**

GC-5

102. **What is the role of memory in a person's life?**

GC-5

103. **Describe the methods of memory research.**

GC-5

104. **What are the violations of the dynamics of mnestic activity**

GC-5

105. **Describe the role of memory in the organization of the doctor's activities**

GC-5

106. **List the methods to develop memory.**

GC-5

107. **Define** **the concept of activity and explain its structure.**

GC-5

108. **Define a skill as a consciously automated action. Describe the structure of the skill**

GC-5

109. **What are internalization and exteriorization of activities.**

GC-5

110. **What is job profile analysis and mental graph and how do they relate to each other?**

GC-5

111. **Why do you need to consider your professional skills when choosing a profession.**

GC-5

112. **Describe the four fundamental laws of child development. (According L.S. Vygotsky)**

GC-1

113. **What is the structure of age?**

GC-1

114. **List the main requirements for the psychological characteristics of the doctor**

GC-5

115. **Give a description of special professional skills**

GC-5

116. **Reveal the periodization of human development as a subject of labor**

GC-5

117. **Formulate the main objectives of the doctor's educational work**

PC-16

118. **List the points that you need to plan when preparing**

**classes dedicated to the preservation and promotion of health**

PC-16

119. **What is the specifics of a dispute as a method of polemical discussion of a problem?**

PC-16

120. **What are the features of self-awareness in early adulthood?**

GC-1

121. **What are the main tasks of middle age?**

GC-1

122.

GC-1

123. **What are the changes in intelligence in late adulthood?**

GC-1

124. **Sannogenic and pathogenic influence of the soul on the body.**

GC-8

125**. What are the signs of a state of frustration?**

GC-8

126. **What is stress? What are the phases and types of stress?**

GC-8

127. **Describe the main protective mechanisms**

GC-8

128. **Describe** **value orientations and significance of work.**

GC-5

129. **Describe professional burnout as a syndrome.**

GC-5

130. **Describe the problem of stress in work**

GC-5

131. **Tell about typology of professional personality crises.**

GC-5

132**. Describe job satisfaction as a factor of stress resistance.**

GC-5

133. **What are the principles of the clinical interview?**

GC-8

134. **What is** **the structure of the clinical interview, the steps.**

GC-8

135. **What are basic requirements for a doctor's conversation.**

GC-8

136. **Describe imagination as a cognitive process.**

GC-5

137. **Describe the indicators of general intelligence assessment.**

GC-5

138. **Formulate definitions of the concepts "speech" and "language".**

GC-5

139. **What are the functions and properties of speech?**

GC-5

140. **Tell about compliance and its structure.**

GC-8

141. **What is the difference between oral, visual and combined methods of**

**educational work of a doctor?**

PC-16

142. **How to take into account the age of the patient in the preventive conversation?**

PC-16

143. **What are the main forms and methods used by a doctor in preventive medicine?**

PC-16

144. **What is the function of consciousness**?

GC-1