**Case problems**

1. **Case problem No. 1**: A person is always in a good mood, assesses everyone around mainly in “bright colors”. At the same time, the state of being in a good mood, attracts people around and arouses sympathy.

1) What “mistake in first impression formation” can lead to such situation?

2) What is the way to avoid such a mistake?

**Answer 1:** To take every person, patient or doctor, only as “good” ones, but people are different.

**Answer 2:** To reflect the situation.

GCC-8

2. **Case problem No. 2**: The chief physician and the head of the department decided to set up commercial wards to improve material and technical base of the hospital. To increase the profits, the chief physician suggests investing money in the purchase of expensive equipment that will improve the efficiency of treatment process. But the head of the department believes that funds should be spent on intensive repair of commercial wards and on the services of qualified medical and nursing personnel.

1) Describe the conflict.

2) Suggest a conflict solution strategy.

**Answer 1:** The conflict is constructive.

**Answer 2:** It is worth moving from competitive strategy to cooperative one. To do this, one can involve a third party.

GCC -8

3**. Case problem No. 3**: Mother suggested her daughter Katya (4 years and 5 months) to solve the problem: “There were 4 birds flying, then they sat on trees, one bird on each tree. How many trees were there?” Katya tried to solve it, but failed. Then the mother cut out birds and trees from paper and asked the girl to solve the problem again. The daughter coped with the task.

1) What pattern of child’s thinking does the given example reflect?

2) Does the development level of the girl’s thinking correspond to the norms of her age?

**Answer 1:** The above-mentioned example reflects visual-figurative thinking of preschool children.

**Answer 2:** Yes, it does.

GCC -5

4. **Case problem No. 4**: Patient K. (18 years old) was asked to find a picture to memorize the phrase “merry holiday”, but he says: “How can I depict it? After all, people can have fun in different ways. One loves to go to the movies on a holiday and it is fun for him. The other prefers to have a drink ..., while for still other walking with his family is fun. How can all these be depicted? I cannot draw...”

1) What type of thinking disorder does this patient have?

2) Is there a need to send the patient to other specialists?

**Answer 1:** There is a decrease of generalization level. The patient has major difficulties in doing this task and he cannot stop at some particular drawing, as none of them gives the specific meaning of the word fully and accurately. Being unable to understand the conventions of the task, the patient tries to clarify the literal meaning of the word.

**Answer 2:** Of course, there is such a need. Systemic study will allow to determine the cause of the disease and treatment strategy. It is necessary to involve a neurologist (neuropsychologist, neuropsychologist).

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5. **Case problem No. 5**: Resident F., having deep knowledge and good professional skills in conflict situations with colleagues and patients, usually tries to insist on his own, logically convincing in his being right or demonstratively breaks off relations with those who disagrees with him.

1) Question 1: Name resident’s behavior strategy in conflict situation.

2) Question 2. What personality traits can be assumed in this person?

**Answer 1:** Competition (rivalry).

**Answer 2:** Heteroaggression and rigidity

GCC -8

6. **Case problem No. 6**: A 45-year-old patient, an engineer, was sent for an inpatient examination with a suspicion of tumor process in the lung. After fluorography, when the diagnosis was confirmed, a surgery was recommended to the patient. He categorically refused from surgical treatment, although the doctor told about the alleged nature of the tumor and the consequences. After that, the patient left the hospital; told his wife that unqualified doctors accepted the consequences of a broken in adolescence rib for oncological disease and wanted to operate him with other “cancer” patients.

1) Question 1. What mechanisms of psychological defense is the patient’s behavior caused by?

2) Question 2. Talk on doctor’s strategy for overcoming such psychological defense of the patient.

**Answer 1:** Inability to see the real state of the situation and the diagnosis and unconscious refusal of negative information.

**Answer 2:** Refer to a clinical psychologist for consultation.

GCC -8

7. **Case problem No. 7**: Patient M., musician, no longer distinguishes sound melodies. Later, he noticed that he cannot recognize close people talking over the phone; then voice recognition changed during the direct contact; intonational speech component was violated.

1) What kind of sensation study should be carried out to identify the localization of pathological process?

2) What structures are being violated?

**Answer 1:** Neuropsychological study.

**Answer 2:** Disorders in temporal region on the right.

8. **Case problem No. 8**: Patient M., musician, no longer distinguishes sound melodies. Later, he noticed that he cannot recognize close people talking over the phone; then voice recognition changed during the direct contact; intonational speech component was violated.

1) What kind of sensation study should be carried out to identify the localization of pathological process?

2) What structures are being violated?

**Answer 1:** Neuropsychological study.

**Answer 2:** Disorders in temporal region on the right.

9. **Case problem No. 9**: Patient P. sought help from a psychotherapist complaining that he was experiencing severe difficulties in making decisions. He constantly thinks that there are many options for getting out of a difficult situation and he is afraid that the option that he prefers will turn out to be wrong, and then he will be ashamed by others. As a result, decision-making period is dramatically delayed, and when P., finally, feels ready to implement his plans, the opportunity is often lost, and there is no need to implement the decision any more.

1) What phenomenon do we deal with?

2) What communication strategy should be chosen due to the internal picture of the disease?

**Answer 1:** Struggle stages of motives and choice of the leading motive are delayed, as a result of which the action remains unrealized.

**Answer 2:** It is important to study the medical history; to work out the behavioral features for setting near and far goals; to consider the option of clear planning with fixing the completed event

GCC -5

10. **Case problem No. 10**: A person can instantly recognize any shape, for example a square, no matter how large or small it is; whether it is shown vertically or at an angle; whether it is drawn in white on a black background or black on a white background, or simply outlined. A person recognizes a square even if the paper on which it is depicted is tilted so that the image falling on the retina looks like a parallelogram.

1) What perception pattern does this human ability depend on?

1) Describe the value of this property.

**Answer 1:** Constancy is the ability to perceive objects relatively constant in shape, color, size and a number of other parameters, regardless of changing physical conditions of perception.

**Answer 1:** If the perception was not constant, then at each turn, movement, change in illumination, we would encounter new objects, stop recognizing what was known before. This feature is explained by the experience gained in the process of individual development of personality, and it is of great practical importance.

GCC -5

11. **Case problem No. 11**: Which research method is better to be used in the following situations?

1) There is a problem of studying the attitude of various groups of people to medical profession. The researcher also tries to obtain the results that would represent the degree of profession attractiveness for each participant.

2) A group of scientists has started creating a questionnaire with the help of which it would be possible to study the distribution of different ways of nurses’ attitude to the team type work organization. However, the questionnaire cannot be done until these types of relationships are identified by some other method.

3) A medical student doing a coursework on psychology is to determine the relationship between memory productivity and academic performance.

**Answer 1:** The relationship within the situation can be revealed by direct questions using the questionnaire method. A questionnaire with graduated answers is appropriate in this case.

**Answer 2:** Conversation with the heads of production departments can be used as another method.

**Answer 3:** In this case, laboratory experiment to study the memory productivity is worth using. After that, one can calculate the correlation coefficient between memory performance indicators and academic performance indicators.

GCC -1

12. **Case problem No. 12**: While driving a car a person from time to time focuses his attention on traffic lights, oncoming vehicles, crossroads, road signs, devices readings, etc.

1) What attention feature is manifested in this case, as a necessary condition for professional activity?

2) Describe this attention feature.

**Answer 1:** Switching attention is the ability quickly to switch off from one condition and switch on to new one due to changing situation.

**Answer 2:** There is deliberate and undeliberate switching of attention. Undeliberate switching usually goes on easily, without much stress and willful effort.

GCC -5

13. **Case problem No.13**: The success of educational session mostly depends on its preparation. It is especially important to think its plan over and make it logically correct, consistent and with interconnection.

1) Talk on what will be included to the initial stages of the plan.

2) Talk on what will be included to the final stages of the plan.

**Answer 1:** Topic; goal and tasks; place and time of the lesson.

**Answer 2:** Methods and ways of assessing the effectiveness of the lesson. Recommended literature.

PC-16

14. **Case problem No. 14**: A person consciously chooses a goal and by an effort of will suppresses one of the interests, directing his attention to the satisfaction of the other.

1) What is the reason for this process?

2) What is its physiological basis?

**Answer 1:** Voluntary attention is based on will of a person and is associated with consciously set goal. A person focuses not on what is interesting or pleasant for him, but on what is needed for him.

**Answer 2:** Concentration of excitation in certain functional systems of the cerebral hemispheres is physiological basis of voluntary attention.

GCC -5

15. **Case problem No. 15**: While talking with a narcologist, the patient refuses to accept treatment, arguing that he does not have any problems with alcohol. “I can stop at any time, and if I want, I can control drinking”. From past history it is known that the patient has been abusing alcohol for fifteen years. Alcohol addiction is of pseudo-periodic drinking nature. Drinking period is up to one month, with “light” intervals up to two weeks. He was repeatedly treated by a narcologist; maximum remission period is three months.

1) What method of psychological defense does the patient use?

2) Describe this defense mechanism.

**Answer 1:** Denial

**Answer 2:** Denial works when a person does not want to admit something, for example, that he has a serious illness.

GCC-8

16. **Case problem No. 16:** In the 30-s of the twentieth century V.A. Gilyarovsky described a patient who thought she was living with a landowner, and she was afraid of the “landowness” because she “did not have time to wash the clothes”.

1) Determine what kind of memory disorder the patient had.

2) Describe this memory disorder in the patient.

**Answer 1:** It is immediate memory impairment; progressive amnesia.

**Answer 2:** Disorientation in time and space is revealed. The patient shifts chronology of events, confuses the past with the present.

GCC -5

17. **Case problem No. 17**: Patient F., 23 years old, has pronounced difficulties in assessing and describing his own feelings, as well as the ability to distinguish emotional states from body sensations. All the nuances of his soul movements remain hidden to him. There is a pronounced lack of fantasy and a complex description of the actions of others. Dreams are rare; affect is usually inappropriate, inadequate. The tendency to act is impulsive; acting seems to be dominant in life. Interpersonal connections are poor, with preference of loneliness.

1) What is the psychological phenomenon in this patient?

2) What is the significance of this phenomenon in the development of psychosomatic disorders?

**Answer 1:** Alexithymia.

**Answer 2:** Alexithymia is limited ability of an individual to perceive his own feelings and emotions, adequate verbalization and expressive transmission. P. Sifneos believed that emotional inexpressiveness creates a conflict situation in interpersonal sphere, and emotional stress is transformed into pathological physiological reactions.

GCC-8

18. **Case problem No. 18**: Talking about heart structure, the student imagined a model of the heart that he had seen recently. What kind of thinking was functioning in this case?

**Answer 1**: Figurative thinking that deals with views. While solving problems, these images are transformed in such a way, for a person could see directly the solution of the problem as a result of manipulating them.

GCC-5

19. **Case problem No.19**: The driver disassembled the carburetor. Then for a long time he could not assemble it, although using a scheme and description. Then he began to manipulate the details, to assemble them in different ways. Finally, he assembled the carburetor.

1) What kind of thinking was functioning?

2) Describe the mentioned type of thinking.

**Answer 1:** Visual-acting thinking.

**Answer 2:** Visual-effecting thinking is realized mainly in external actions; it is closely connected with a specific situation. The main condition for solving a problem is right actions with certain objects.

GCC -5

20. **Case problem No.2 0**: Slava V., 11 years old. The boy studies well, reads a lot, is interested in social and political events, is always tidy, keeps his personal household in perfect order. But he is very stubborn. He does not take into account the opinion of the collective and friends; he does not like to work for the common good. Hhe takes part in the affairs of the group only after persuasion of adults; moreover, he necessarily calculates how much more he did compared to others. Determine the type of temperament based on the characteristics.

**Answer 1:** Choleric

GCC -1

21. **Case problem No. 21**: Scarlett O’Hara (“Gone with the Wind” by M. Mitchell) was characterized in the following way: striving to be in the center of attention, expressed emotional instability, artistry, tendency to fantasize, deceit. Define the type of character accentuation.

**Answer 1:** Demonstrative

GCC -5

22. **Case problem No. 22**: Natasha Rostova (“War and Peace” by Leo Tolstoy) had the following traits: Emotionality, sensuality, anxiety, talkativeness, fearfulness, impressionability, empathy for other people or animals, responsiveness, kindness. She was vulnerable in love. Define her character accentuation.

Answer 1: Emotive

GCC -5

23. **Case problem No.**23: Patient A., 34 years old. The main problem is suppression of spontaneity, ease of reactions, inhibition of active self-realization, pronounced self-control, hypersocial orientation of interests, orientation towards accepted rules, inertia in decision-making, avoidance of serious responsibility.

**Answer 1:** Motivational orientation of the individual is revealed to meet normative criteria and to avoid failures.

GCC -5

24. **Case problem No.**24: Andrey S., 18 years old. He is characterized by active personal position; increased impulsiveness; impatience; tendency to take risks; spontaneity in manifestation of feelings and behavior; desire for self-consistency and independence. He has leadership abilities, manifested mainly in low subordination.

GCC -8

25. **Case problem No.25**: During the experimental psychological study, the subject’s mood changed several times from sad to slightly elevated due to insignificant reason. Assess the patient’s emotional state.

**Answer 1:** There is emotional lability. It is typical for asthenic conditions or it may be a character trait in emotionally labile individuals.

GCC -5

26. **Case problem No.** 26: Patient P. came to a psychotherapist complaining that he was experiencing severe difficulties in making decisions. He constantly thinks that there are many options for getting out of a difficult situation and he is afraid that the option that he prefers will turn out to be wrong, and then he will be ashamed by others. As a result, decision-making period is dramatically delayed, and when P., finally, feels ready to implement his plans, the opportunity is often missed, and there is no need to implement the decision any more.

**Answer 1:** The stages of motives struggle and leading motive choice are delayed, as a result of which the action remains unfulfilled.

GCC -1

27. **Case problem No. 27**: Patient Zh., 42 years old, not active enough, sedentary and not talkative, stays in bed without any reason. While talking with a psychologist, gives only straight answers to questions; makes poor and inexpressive complaints; shows little interest in the study results. Shows loss of previous interests, lack of inner activity, desire to act.

1) Determine violation type of patient’s will.

2) Assess patient’s will potential.

**Answer 1:** The patient has weakening of the will (hypobulia).

**Answer 2:** The patient has lack of energy, motives, interests.

GCC -5

28. **Case problem No. 28**: At the exam the student has a feeling of insecurity, mental stiffness due to the fear of the teacher. Consequently, his answer is worse than his potential is despite he knows the material well.

1) Indicate psychological phenomenon that takes place.

2) What prevents him from concentrating and interferes with his productivity?

**Answer 1:** The student is in the state of emotional tension.

**Answer 2:** This phenomenon is associated with a retard of highly situational anxiety in intellectual activity.

GCC -5

29. **Case problem No. 29**: The students’ group is active, solid, focused on educational process. If someone fails in studying, the rest tries to help him. The group always participates in different university events.

1) Describe the group development level.

2) What are the features of a team?

**Answer 1:** The highest level of group development is a team.

**Answer 2:** Due to psychological theory team is a group consisting of three layers (strata), each of which is based on certain principles of relationships between group members. Direct contacts between people are necessary at the first layer, which are based on emotional acceptability or unacceptability; at the second layer, these relations are mediated by the nature of joint activities; at the third layer, called the group nuclei, there are relations which develop in accordance with the principles of interaction between group members.

GCC -8

30. **Case problem No. 30**: The teacher gives a class. The group is inert, inactive; students do not show much interest neither in studying, nor in each other ...

1) Describe the level of group development.

2) Explain your answer.

**Answer 1:** It is a diffuse group.

**Answer 2:** Diffuse groups are random groups in which people are united only by their emotions and experiences.

GCC -8

31. **Case problem No. 31**: There are general rules of self-organization, knowing which students can effectively build their independent work.

1) List general rules of self-organization.

2) Tell what you know about self-organization as a process.

**Answer 1:** Know how to manage your time; Make friends with those who have the same academic interests; Find the most optimal forms of interaction in the group; Use generally accepted organizational methods and tools that help in educational process.

**Answer 2:** Self-organization is the process of ordering elements of the same level in the system, taking into account internal factors, without any specific influences. The result of which is the formation of units of the next quality level.

GCC -5

32. **Case problem No. 32:** Your 25-year old patient is deaf and dump and often has difficulties in communication if there is no audiologist near.

1) What communication channel will you offer him?

2) What are the components of non-verbal communication?

**Answer 1:** Non-verbal message - the ward sees it; written message - the ward reads it.

**Answer 2:** Facial expressions, gestures, postures, any actions.

GCC -8

33. **Case problem No. 33**: Mustard plasters have been prescribed to the ward K., but by the evening his temperature was up to 39 C. He persuades you to put mustard plasters on him, as they make him feel better. You explain him why this manipulation is impossible, but he insists on his own.

1) How to avoid possible conflict?

2) What should the doctor do in this situation?

**Answer 1:** Continue the conversation about well-being and allow the patient talk about his concerns.

**Answer 2:** Set a favorable tone for the conversation.

GCC -8

34. **Case problem No. 34**: The patient sends for local doctor on the 9th day after the discharge from the maternity home. She complaints about high temperature up to 39 C within 3 days, pain in the lower abdomen, discharge from the genitals. Examination: the skin is pale, hot to touch; there is painfulness on palpation throughout the abdomen. The doctor, without any talk, and not taking into account the woman’s condition (after childbirth), prescribed antibiotics intramuscularly and outpatient examination (blood and urine tests).

1) What mistake did the doctor make?

2) Assess the doctor’s communication skills.

**Answer 1:** He did not take into account psychological state of the woman (after childbirth) and without preliminary conversation prescribed treatment and sent her for examination.

**Answer 2:** The doctor acted incompetently towards the patient. When communicating with the patient, one should use verbal and non-verbal means of communication, show empathy and communicative tolerance.

GCC -8

35. **Case problem No. 35**: The examination is taken by the assistant professor of the department, who “disliked” one student for some reason (for example, she entered the room, loudly knocking her heels, or she had a smell of expensive perfume). You (for example, her teacher) are at the examination, your student studied for excellent marks. She has no good marks in her record book. The examiner deliberately (and you realize it) asks difficult questions to give her a good mark.

1) Determine the type of conflict this incident belongs to.

2) Describe the solution of this conflict situation.

**Answer 1:** The conflict is subjective; it arose for a random reason. The student could not understand the reason of the conflict; the assistant professor conducting the exam subjectively reacted to the student with hostility.

**Answer 2:** In this situation the teacher assesses the situation objectively. He/she should talk with the associate professor, using one of the methods of settling the conflict and, for example, finish conducting the exam with the student himself/herself.

GCC -8

36. **Case problem No. 36**: At the exam the student has a feeling of insecurity, mental stiffness due to the fear of the teacher. Consequently, his answer is worse than his potential is despite knows the material well.

1) Indicate psychological phenomenon that takes place.

2) What prevents him from concentrating and interferes with his productivity?

**Answer 1:** The student is in the state of emotional tension.

**Answer 2:** This phenomenon is associated with a retard of highly situational anxiety in intellectual activity.

GCC -5

37. **Case problem No. 37:** Natasha Rostova (“War and Peace” by Leo Tolstoy) had the following traits: Emotionality, sensuality, anxiety, talkativeness, fearfulness, impressionability, empathy for other people or animals, responsiveness, kindness. She was vulnerable in love.

1) Define her character accentuation.

2) Describe this accentuation of a person’s character.

**Answer 1:** Emotive.

**Answer 2:** Emotive (emotional) type of character accentuation - excessive sensitivity, vulnerability, deeply experiencing the slightest trouble, overly sensitive to comments, failures, so she often has a sad mood.

GCC -5

38. **Case problem No. 38:** What method can a doctor use to influence the formation of his patients’ attitude towards their own health?

1) Provide a variative answer.

2) How does the doctor carry out this activity?

**Answer 1:** To form patients’ attitude towards their health, the doctor can carry out work both on individual and social level.

**Answer 2:** Doctors work with each patient individually, and the goal of public health is to work with individual socio-economic groups of the population. There is a need in personally-oriented work, since a significant part of population is born healthy and becomes sick as a result of improper behavior and negative environmental influence.

GCC -1, GCC -8

39. **Case problem No. 39:** Patient D., 42 years old, diagnosed with coronary artery disease, angina pectoris. Despite frequent attacks, she continues to work. She is characterized by over-responsible, obsessive attitude to work, that even has become greater than it was before the onset of the disease. She takes examination and treatment selectively, strives at all costs to maintain her professional status and the ability to continue working.

1) Determine type of attitude towards the disease in this patient.

2) What type block of attitudes towards the disease does this variant of the patient’s behavior belong to?

**Answer 1:** Ergopathic type

**Answer 2:** To the first block, in which there is no fixation on internal experiences; patients adapt to the disease and their social adaptation is not significantly disturbed.

GCC -8

40. **Case problem No. 40**: Motivational sphere is quite dynamic: the meaning and influence of certain motives changes (the hierarchy of motives changes accordingly). Various factors can change this hierarchy. For example, after a talk with a teacher (or coach), a child discovers an interesting and attractive world of science (or sports) and becomes fond of it. As a result, the driving force of cognitive motive becomes more important.

1) Explain this concept.

2) Give your examples.

**Answer 1:** Previously, the interest in the activity content was insignificant in the hierarchy of motives, but after a talk with an adult, a motivational restructuring took place; the influence of individual motives changed, that also caused changes in the hierarchy of motives.

**Answer 2:** Reading books, talking with friends, experiencing some conflict with others, etc., can have the same affect.

GCC -5

41. **Case problem No. 41**: Patient D., an architect, suddenly began to confuse right and left objects in drawings and pictures. At the same time, there appeared disorientation on the ground: she failed not find her house, flat. She was confused.

1) Activity of which structures responsible for these sensations was violated?

2) Which study samples will be disrupted?

**Answer 1:** There are focal disorders in lower parietal region.

**Answer 2:** Doing such tests as characterizing orientation on the ground will be disrupted, for example, “house on a hill”, copying and re-enciphering geometric figure and a person.

42. **Case problem No. 42**: Patient D., an architect, suddenly began to confuse right and left objects in drawings and pictures. At the same time, there appeared disorientation on the ground: she failed not find her house, flat. She was confused.

1) Activity of which structures responsible for these sensations was violated?

2) Which study samples will be disrupted?

**Answer 1:** There are focal disorders in lower parietal region.

**Answer 2:** Doing such tests as characterizing orientation on the ground will be disrupted, for example, “house on a hill”, copying and re-enciphering geometric figure and a person.

43. **Case problem No. 43**: A 72-year-old patient of neurological department complains of increased weakness, dizziness, unsteadiness when walking. She says: “I walk like a drunk, staggering from side to side. Sometimes I ask someone to take me to the toilet, as I’m afraid to fall. I do not sleep well at night; as a rule, I fall asleep quickly, but in 3 - 4 hours I wake up and stay awake until morning, thinking about my condition”.

1) Indicate what needs are violated in the patient.

2) What are possible recommendations for improving the emotional state?

**Answer 1:** in physical safety, sleep and rest.

**Answer 2:** She should be recommended to talk with roommates, relatives, health workers to get positive emotions.

GCC -1

44. **Case problem No. 44:** 1. Olya Z., 18 years old, constantly over-keeps on diets, trying to lose weight, despite the fact that others consider her figure to be ideal. She accuses herself of being unable to communicate with people: she cannot find topics for conversation; she is not attentive enough for others; she is selfish, etc., but all these is not true.

1) What could be the reason for such behavior?

2) What Yulia’s personality features are due to age, and what are due to character?

**Answer 1:** The girl’s behavior can be explained by inadequacy of self-esteem and unformed emotional-value attitude towards herself, based on undeveloped forms of self-knowledge.

**Answer 2:** Physical changes are best observed during puberty period, stimulated by general body transformations, which are a source of anxiety for many young people, and sexual development is very closely related to the formation of sense of self-significance and personal identity. These features are associated with age, and selfishness is a character trait.

GCC -1

45. **Case problem No. 45:** A young specialist, graduate of a medical university, started working in a children’s clinic. The head of the polyclinic assigned him a qualified doctor as his consultant, who explained and showed the main documents that must be filled in, informed him about safety rules, etc., accompanied him at consultations. At the very beginning, the young specialist did not succeed, there was uncertainty in diagnosis, anxiety, and lack of confidence. Later, the situation improved.

1) Indicate the first stage of training and its function.

2) Indicate the second stage of training and its function.

**Answer 1:** When the mentor explained the main issues of entering the profession and informed him about safety rules. Initial mastering the actions.

**Answer 2:** When the young specialist conducted his first independent consultation. Refinement and combining actions.

GCC -5

46. ​​ **Case problem No. 46**: Patient R., 34 years old, after the accident got a problem of poor orientation on the ground, confusing the right and the left sides. Leaving the house, he was at a loss, because he did not know where to go. Even at home, he could not immediately find the right room. Moreover, he had constant, dull headaches and slight dizziness when changing the position of the body. He consulted a doctor and was sent for consultation with a neuropsychologist. During neuropsychological research, the following was revealed: a) difficulties in orientation in real space; b) decrease of orientation in formalized space, that was revealed by such tests as: copying and re-enciphering geometric figure and a person, bottles, a house on a hill. When reproducing Ray - Taylor figure, there were 4 spatial mistakes.

1) What perception pathology did the patient have?

2) What other samples deviations are likely to be observed in case of this lesion?

**Answer 1:** Focal lesion of left lower parietal zone.

**Answer 2:** Violations of quasi-spatial relations are likely to be manifested by complete misunderstanding of the words “right – left”, the prepositions “over – under”.

GCC -5

47. **Case problem No. 47**: A student, preparing for histology exam, sketched preparations, and also wrote out terms separately, compiling a glossary.

1) What types of memory did he use?

2) Characterization them.

**Answer 1:** Visual, motor, semantic, operational, long-term memory.

**Answer 2:** Visual, motor, semantic, operational, long-term memory. Semantic is a type of memory based on generalized and systematized associations reflecting the most essential aspects and relationships of objects and phenomena. Operational is a type of memory designed to store information for certain period of time necessary to perform an action or operation. It differs from short-term memory as it is directly included in the regulation of activity in order to retain its intermediate results. Motor memory is manifested in the ability to remember, save and reproduce various motor operations.

GCC -5

48. **Case problem No. 48**: A group of students is to prepare an educational event in the form of a role play.

1) How to choose the right game (game technology) for educational work?

2) How can one understand that the game is suitable for certain group or participant?

**Answer 1:** The choice of a game primarily depends on the participant of the game, what he/she needs, what tasks should be solved.

**Answer 2:** If it is a team game, one should know the group of players, their intellectual development, physical shape, age characteristics, interests, levels of communication and compatibility, etc. The choice of the game depends on the time when it will be; game duration; specific situation in the team, etc.

PC-16

49. **Case problem No. 49**: Which of the following concepts “individual”, “personality”, "subject of activity”, “individuality’ is the least broad in its meaning?

1) Define your answer.

2) Explain your answer.

**Answer 1:** Individual

**Answer 2:** An individual is a single representative of human race, a certain carrier of all psychophysical and social traits of humanity. In other words, one can say that an individual is a “certain person” from birth to death. An individual is the initial state of a person in phylogenetic and ontogenetic development.

GCC -1

50. **Case problem No. 50**: There are different levels of self-consciousness development.

1) The first level of self-consciousness development is characterized by awareness ...

2) Describe the second level of self-consciousness development.

**Answer 1:** Biological needs. Body scheme is being created. One separates oneself from the environment.

**Answer 2:** Social level. Creating an image of one’s own. Such creation is the result of self-perception. Perception of one’s external appearance, behavioral features, psychological characteristics. Decentration is needed for the image to be adequate.

GCC -1

51. **Case problem No. 51**: Middle maturity has its own tasks and leading activities.

1) What are the developmental challenges of middle maturity?

2) What is the leading activities during middle maturity?

**Answer 1:** Wisdom value is physical strength value; 2. Socialization - sexuality. 3. Emotional flexibility - emotional impoverishment. 4. Intellectual plasticity - intellectual rigidity.

**Answer 2:** The leading activity in maturity period is professional activity.

GCC -1

52. **Case problem No. 52**: Specific features of personality sphere in late maturity.

1) What are the features of personal sphere in late maturity?

2) What are the features of social sphere in late maturity?

**Answer 1**: If an adult is satisfied with the way he lived his life, if he sees his continuation in descendants or professional achievements, then he is not afraid of death inevitability. In such case, he has a sense of entirety (or integrity) of his ego. It gives the person a sense of abundant life and the integrity. The absence or loss of ego integration is expressed in the fear of death: a person does not perceive his life cycle as a completed path. Realizing that there is too little time left for new attempts aimed at gaining the integrity of the ego, understanding that nothing can no longer be changed, gives a feeling of despair to a person.

**Answer 2**: The degree of social activity of older people is decreasing more and more and for many people it is limited by family communication and communication with the immediate environment. A significant proportion of retirees find themselves alone.

GCC -1

53. **Case problem No. 53**: You have been sent for to the director with the report you have been working on for a long time. You are in the reception room waiting for your turn. You have an increased heartbeat, sweating of palms, trembling of hands, narrowing of the field of vision, “fading” of thoughts, inability to concentrate on the report, anxiety, excitement, inability to remember important issues from the report that you knew well before.

1) Symptoms of what mental state are presented?

2) Give a brief description of stress state.

**Answer 1:** Stress

**Answer 2:** Stress redistributes and strengthens physical and mental reserves of a person. Strong, really acting stimuli can be stressors, as well as imagined, imaginary, reminiscent of grief, threat, fear, passion, as well as other emotional states.

GCC -5

54. **Case problem No. 54**: Long ago, a large cathedral was under construction in a French city of Chartres. Three workers who brought stones on wheelbarrows were asked one and the same question: “What are you doing?” The first one answered through tightly clenched teeth: “I’m carrying heavy wheelbarrows with these stones, damn it! Have a look, these are the calluses I got on my hands!” The second one said kindly: “What do you mean - what am I doing? I’m earning money for a piece of bread for my wife and my two little daughters”. And the third one straightened up, wiped large drops of sweat from his forehead, smiled broadly and said: “I am building Chartres Cathedral!”

1) Analyze the given text. Determine whether all cases deal with work.

2) Chose psychological signs of labor as a special kind of human activity.

**Answer 1:** “I am building Chartres Cathedral!”

**Answer 2:** Psychological signs of labor are: a) Conscious anticipation of socially valuable result. For activity to be called labor, the anticipated result must be thought as of valuable for a wide community of people, team, i.e. as socially valuable and, moreover, having positive value. b) Consciousness of obligation to achieve socially fixed goal. Activity becomes labor when, in case of other things being equal, there is not only the idea of ​​obligation, but also there are forms external to the subject of fixing the goals of the activity and the forms of social sanctioning, approval of these goals. c). Conscious choice, application, improvement or creation of tools, means of activity.

GCC -5

55. **Case problem No. 55:** A young man came to the car driving courses, but his IQ result is 50 points.

1) Is it possible for this person to get driver’s license after a course of traffic rules?

2) Explain why?

**Answer 1:** no

**Answer 2:** Mild mental retardation (debility) (IQ - 50-69). There is limited ability for abstract thinking, due to this fact he can finish only primary school with special program. They master some specialties, but receive only low qualifications.

GCC -5

56. **Case problem No. 56**: The resident taught second grade children to brush their teeth. Classes were held in a specially equipped room at school. After a detailed heuristic lecture, the children were asked start mastering the techniques of proper cleaning and oral hygiene. However, some children, despite the fact that they actively participated in the work during the lecture, did not succeed in practical exercise.

1) What is the leading channel of information perception (leading representative system) in children who have difficulties in learning how to brush their teeth?

2) What teaching methods will be more effective working with such children?

**Answer 1:** Kinesthetic

**Answer 2:** To show directly, for example, how to hold the brush and how to manipulate it.

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