

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
Кафедра правничої лінгвістики



Навчально-методична розробка
для самостійної та індивідуальної роботи з теми:
“INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND
THE BRAIN”

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Навчально-методична розробка з теми «Introduction to psychology. The Nervous System and the Brain» створена для вивчення іноземної мови професійного спрямування як додатковий навчальний матеріал для самостійної та індивідуальної роботи. Ця розробка спрямована на іншомовну підготовку здобувачів ступеня бакалавра, які навчаються за спеціальністю «Психологія» (очна та заочна форми навчання). Запропонований комплекс містить автентичні адаптовані тексти, практичні вправи, спрямовані на засвоєння базових фахових одиниць та виразів; на автоматизацію дій із лексичними одиницями; на розвиток монологічного та діалогічного мовлення тощо. Також розробка містить тестові завдання для самоперевірки та самоконтролю.

Обговорено та схвалено на засіданні кафедри правничої лінгвістики

Протокол № 22 від 06 липня 2023 року

Схвалено науково-методичною радою НАВС

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UNIT 1. THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Task 1. Can you remember all parts of the human body?

Try to fill in the table.

Head	Body	Legs and feet	Hands and arms
skull	back	knee	finger

After that try to connect all the parts in the human body.

Words which can help you:

to consist, to include, to interrelate, to divide

Task 2. Read the text. Can you add some other facts about the importance of the nervous system?

How does the nervous system work?

The nervous system is the master controller of the body. Each thought, each emotion, each action—all result from the activity of this system. Through its many parts, the nervous system monitors conditions both within and outside the body.

It processes that information and decides how the body should respond, if at all. Finally, if a response is needed, the system sends out electrical signals that spur the body into immediate action. Although one of the smallest of the body's systems in terms of weight, the nervous system is the most complex and versatile.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

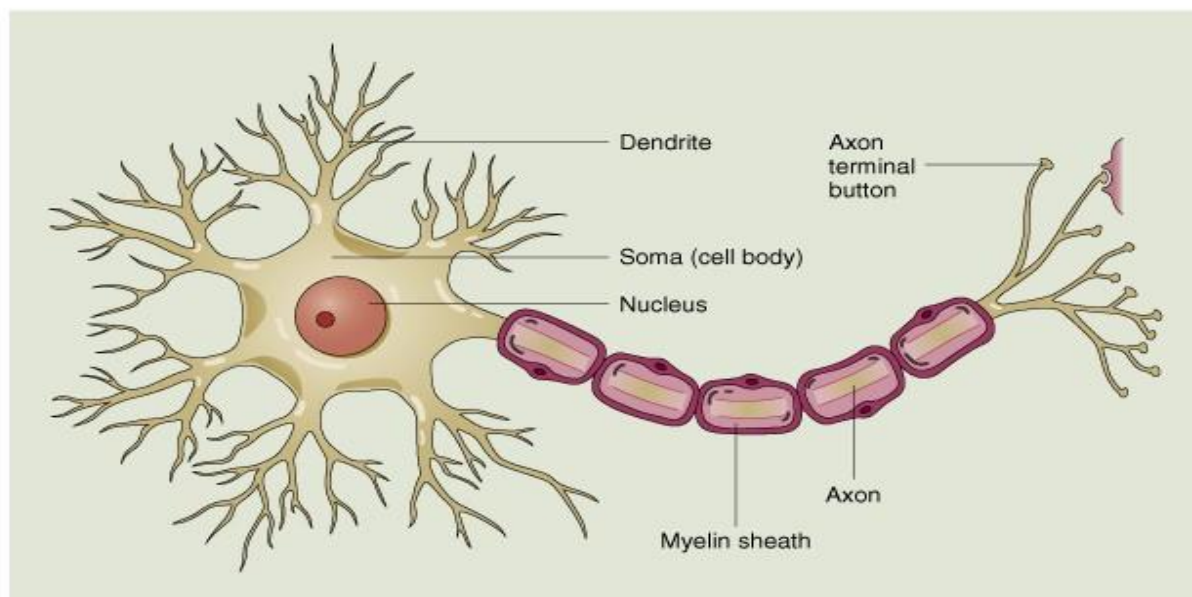
1. What does the nervous system control?
2. Is the activity of the nervous system important? Why?

3. How does the nervous system monitor all the systems in the body?
4. What does the nervous system do with the information?
5. How does the nervous system immediate actions?

Task 4. Read and translate the text. Can you translate some of them without a dictionary?

The conducting elements of the nervous system

The conducting elements of the nervous system are cells called neurons; these may be capable of only slow and generalized activity, or they may be highly efficient and rapidly conducting units. The specific response of the neuron—the nerve impulse—and the capacity of the cell to be stimulated make this cell a receiving and transmitting unit capable of transferring information from one part of the body to another.



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Task 5. Match the words from two columns in order to get phrases from the text.

1. Response of

a) of the information

2. Generalized

3. Nervous

4. Transferring

5. Myelin

6. Conducting

7. Capacity

b) elements

c) of the cell

d) the neuron

e) activity

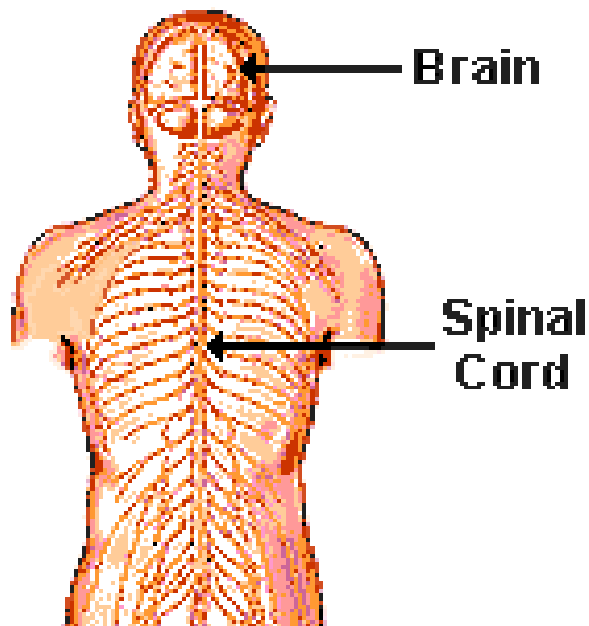
f) system

g) sheath

Task 6. Read the text.

The central nervous system

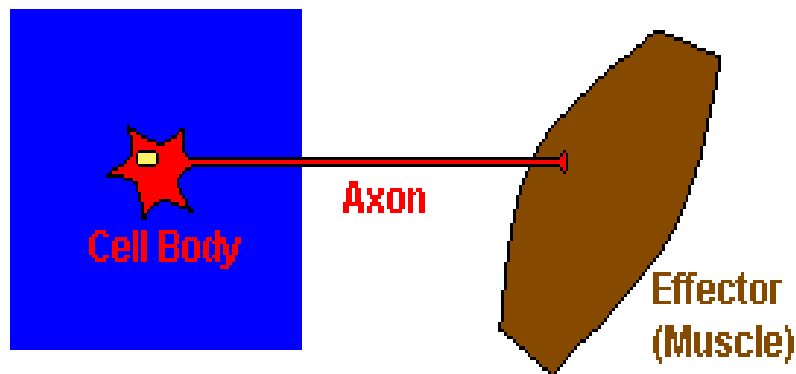
The **central nervous system** is divided into two parts: the brain and the spinal cord. The average adult human brain weighs 1.3 to 1.4 kg (approximately 3 pounds). The brain contains about 100 billion nerve cells (neurons) and trillions of "support cells". The spinal cord is about 43 cm long in adult women and 45 cm long in adult men and weighs about 35-40 grams. The vertebral column, the collection of bones (back bone) that houses the spinal cord, is about 70 cm long. Therefore, the spinal cord is much shorter than the vertebral column.



The **peripheral nervous system** is divided into two major parts: the somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system.

The **somatic nervous system** consists of peripheral nerve fibres that send sensory information to the central nervous system and motor nerve fibres that project to skeletal muscle.

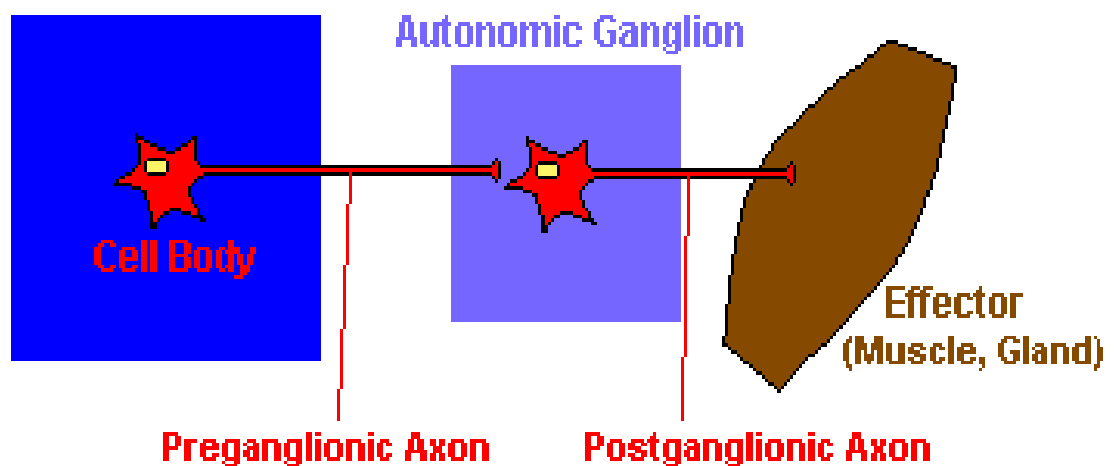
Central Nervous System (Brain/Spinal Cord)



The cell body is located in either the brain or spinal cord and projects directly to a skeletal muscle.

The **autonomic nervous system** is divided into three parts: the sympathetic nervous system, the parasympathetic nervous system. The autonomic nervous system controls smooth muscle of the visceral (internal organs) and glands.

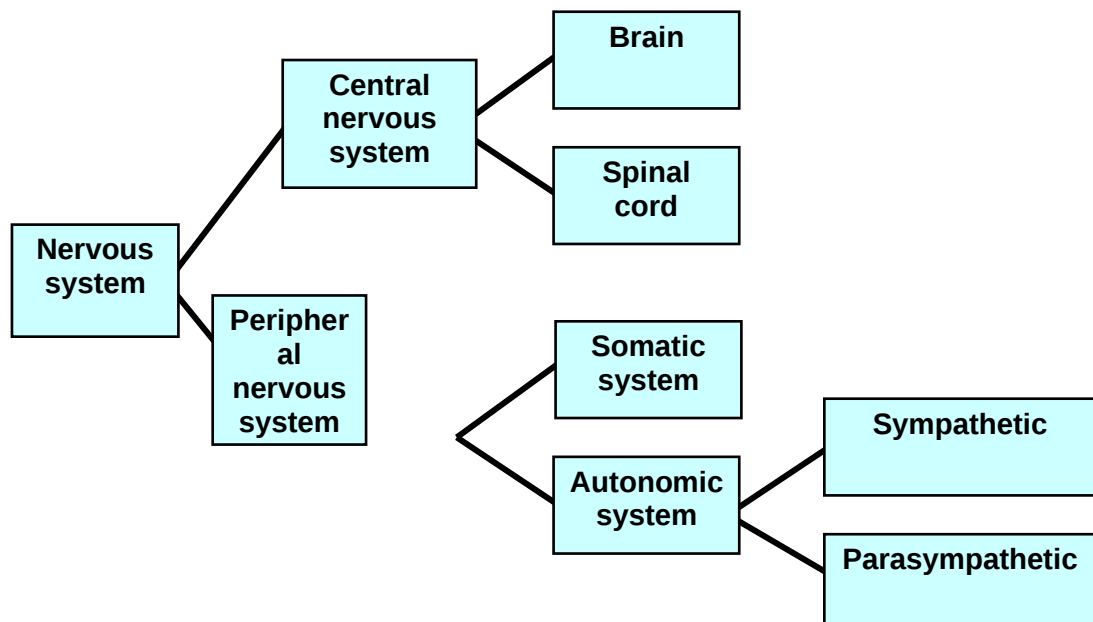
Central Nervous System (Brain/Spinal Cord)



The words to remember:

<i>brain</i>	МОЗОК
<i>spinal cord</i>	СПИННИЙ МОЗОК
<i>nerve cells</i>	нервові клітини
<i>nucleus</i>	ядро
<i>dendrite</i>	відгалуження
<i>sheath</i>	оболонка
<i>vertebral column</i>	хребцевий стовбур
<i>somatic nervous system</i>	соматична нервова система
<i>autonomic nervous system</i>	вегетативна нервова система
<i>sympathetic nervous system</i>	симпатична нервова система
<i>parasympathetic nervous system</i>	парасимпатичне нервова система

ORGANIZATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM



Task 7. Read and translate the text.

The Autonomic Nervous System

The autonomic nervous system is involved in the regulation of the visceral organs and their secretions and in the control of smooth muscles. It consists of two main divisions: the sympathetic and the parasympathetic.

Within each of these divisions there are both afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) components. The sympathetic branch of the autonomic system arises from the thoracic and lumbar portions of the spinal cord. The parasympathetic division originates in the sacral division of the cord and in the brainstem. Thus, the term «para-sympathetic» literally means next to or surrounding the sympathetic nervous system.

The **Sympathetic System**, specifically arising from cell bodies located in the lateral horn of the gray matter of the spinal cord in the thoracic and lumbar regions, the sympathetic system is primarily an efferent or output system. Axons leave the cell bodies and exit through the ventral root of the spinal cord along with somatic fibers destined for striated muscles. The main difference between autonomic and somatic outflow is that in the case of the autonomic outflow there is a ganglion and ganglionic synapse. Thus, fibers exiting in the autonomic nervous system leave the ventral root a short distance from the cord via the white ramus and there enter a ganglionic chain known as the sympathetic paravertebral ganglionic chain. Once these fibers enter the chain they may ascend or descend in the chain and then exit at a different synapse in the chain.

In some cases, a sympathetic fiber, after synapsing in the ganglionic chain, can re-enter the main spinal nerve by means of the gray ramus.

The portion of the sympathetic outflow lying between the spinal cord and the ganglionic synapse is termed the preganglionic fiber. The portion beginning at the synapse and traveling toward the target organ is called the postganglionic fiber. All preganglionic fibers utilize acetylcholine as a neurotransmitter and hence are called cholinergic fibers. Almost all postganglionic fibers that enter visceral organs utilize

noradrenalin as the neurotransmitter at their terminals and are called adrenergic fibers. Postganglionic sympathetic fibers that innervate blood vessels and the sweat glands, however, are cholinergic.

The **Parasympathetic Nervous System**. In the parasympathetic nervous system, fibers from the sacral portion of the spinal cord exit through the ventral roots but do not pass through a specific chain of ganglia. Instead they head directly toward the target organ in the sacral spinal nerves and synapse in parasympathetic ganglia located its vicinity. Parasympathetic fibers exit from the brainstem within cranial nerves.

Generally, the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system, sympathetic and parasympathetic, act in opposition to one another. The sympathetic division is primarily active during periods of stress or emergency. The parasympathetic system predominates during quiet, restful periods. The latter is involved in homeostatic mechanisms - that is, the normal regulation of organ systems.

Both the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the autonomic nervous system are represented in the hypothalamus. The anterior portion of the hypothalamus is primarily parasympathetic, whereas the posterior portion of the hypothalamus is primarily sympathetic. Stimulation of the posterior portions of the hypothalamus often results in increased metabolism, pupillary dilation, rage, and other sympathetic activities. Stimulation of the anterior portion of the hypothalamus may induce sleep, increase digestion, and lower metabolic rate.

Active vocabulary:

visceral organs	внутрішні органи
secretion	секреція, виділення
thoracic portion	грудний відділ
lumbar portion	поперековий відділ
sacral division	крижі
brainstem	стовбур мозку
next to	наступний

surrounding	оточуючий
gray matter	сіра речовина
fibers	тканина
striated muscles	смугасті м'язи
smooth muscles	гладенькі м'язи
ganglionic chain	ганглійний ланцюг
ramus	гілка, відгалуження
blood vessels	кровоносні судини
sweat glands	потові залози
pupillary dilation	розширення зіниць
digestion	травлення
metabolic rate	рівень обміну речовин
emergency	нагальна потреба
activity	діяльність
primarily	першочергово

Task 8. Find and translate the words:

s	e	c	e	r	t	s	y	m	p	a
r	a	r	f	e	n	l	b	r	a	t
e	g	e	f	e	s	u	s	n	i	h
o	i	t	a	l	b	m	t	e	m	e
n	m	u	s	c	a	r	l	a	f	t
f	e	r	e	n	t	l	a	r	e	i
f	t	h	o	r	a	x	n	a	m	c
e	f	i	b	e	r	n	e	u	u	p
m	a	e	r	a	r	t	o	r	s	o
p	t	t	d	n	s	m	i	t	t	n
e	r	i	o	r	i	n	d	r	e	s

Task 9. Continue the sentences:

1. The autonomic nervous system is involved in the regulation . . . and in the control of the . . .
2. Within each of these divisions there are . . . and . . . components.
3. The sympathetic branch of the autonomic system arises
4. The parasympathetic division originates in the . . .
5. The main difference between autonomic and somatic outflow is that. . .
6. Generally the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system, sympathetic and parasympathetic, act . . .

Task 10. Find an “extra” word:

1	glands	pupillary dilation	digestion	metabolic rate
2	hypothalamus	anterior portion	posterior portion	fiber
3	rage	sleep	restful period	dream
4	white matter	gray matter	scull	brain
5	to arise	to bring	to originate	to start

Grammar revision**Remind the abbreviations:**

N – noun	Adv. – adverb
V – verb	Prep. – preposition
Adj. – adjective	Pron. – pronoun

Define the part of speech.

1. brain is a
2. gray is a
3. autonomic is a
4. may is a
5. organ is a
6. it is a

7. from is a
8. quickly is a

Remember the word order:

The central nervous system consists of the brain and the spinal cord

(Definition) +	Subject +	Object +	Additions
central nervous	Thesystem	consists of	the brain and the spinal cord
adjective + adjective	article + noun	verb + preposition	article + noun + conjunction + article + adjective + noun

Try to do the same:

1. The anterior portion of the hypothalamus is primarily parasympathetic.
2. Parasympathetic fibers exit from the brainstem.
3. The brain contains about 100 billion nerve cells (neurons) and trillions of "support cells"

Check yourself 1

Task 1. Choose the necessary words:

1. The Autonomic Nervous System is. . . in the regulation of the visceral organs.
a) involved b) organized c) characterized d) made
2. It consists of two main . . .
a) divisions b) digestions c) divinations d) portions
3. . . exiting in the autonomic nervous system leave the ventral root a short distance from the cord.
a) Wires b) Fires c) Fibres d) Ways
4. The parasympathetic division originates in the sacral division of the cord and in the . . .
a) muscles b) brain c) grey matter d) brainstem
5. All preganglionic fibres utilize acetylcholine as a . . .

- a) forebrain b) hypothalamus c) neurotransmitter d) stimulation
6. Postganglionic sympathetic fibres blood vessels.
- a) aspirate b) innervate c) anticipate d) innovate
7. generally the two divisions of the autonomic nervous system act in . . . to one another.
- a) correspondence b) opposition c) oppression d) coordination
8. The parasympathetic system dominates during quite, . . . periods.
- a) sleep b) retrospective c) rest d) restful
9. The . . . portion of hypothalamus is primarily parasympathetic.
- a) anterior b) posterior c) behind d) front
10. Stimulation of the posterior portions of the hypothalamus often results in . . . metabolism.
- a) speedy b) decreased c) increased d) induced

Task 2. Translate the sentences from English into Ukrainian:

1. Within each of the two divisions there are both afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) components.
2. The term “para-sympathetic” literally means next to or surrounding the sympathetic nervous system.
3. In some cases, a sympathetic fiber, after synapsing in the ganglionic chain, can re-enter the main spinal nerve by means of the grey ramus.
4. Para-sympathetic fibres exit from the brainstem within cranial nerves.
5. Stimulation of the anterior portion of the hypothalamus may induce sleep, increase digestion and lower metabolic rate.

Task 3. Find the right translations:

1) brainstem	a) секреція
2) visceral organs	b) розширення зіниць
3) smooth muscles	c) стовбур мозку
4) pupillary dilation	d) внутрішні органи

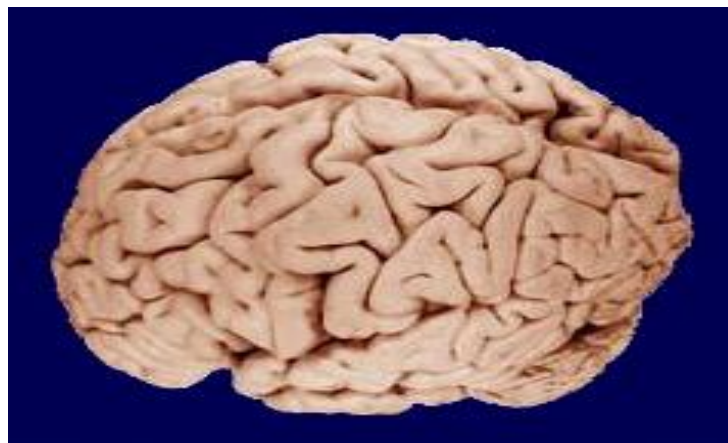
5) secretion	е) гладенькі м'язи
6) afferent	ф) відбуватися, виникати
7) ramus	г) звідси
8) rage	h) доцентровий
9) hence	і)лють
10) to originate	j) гілка, відгалуження

UNIT 2. THE BRAIN

Task 1. Read the text.

THE BRAIN

The brain is the organ of the central nervous system responsible for the processing and coding of sensory and motor information, for the control of regulatory processes in the body, and for the mediation of complex processes, such as motivation, emotion, learning, and memory.



In animals, the **brain** (enkephalos) (Greek for "in the skull"), is the control center of the central nervous system, responsible for behavior. The brain is located in the head, protected by the skull and close to the primary sensory apparatus of vision, hearing, equilibrioception (balance), sense of taste, and olfaction. While all vertebrates have a brain, most invertebrates have either a centralized brain or collections of individual ganglia. Primitive animals such as sponges do not have a brain at all. Brains can be extremely complex. For example, the human brain contains more than 100 billion neurons, each linked to as many as 10,000 other neurons.

The human brain is a soft, shiny, grayish white, mushroom-shaped structure encased within the skull. At birth, a typical human brain weighs between 350 and 400 grams. By the time an average person reaches adulthood, the brain weighs

about 1.36 kilograms. Because of greater average body size, the brains of male are generally about 10 percent larger than those of females. Although brain size varies considerably among humans, there is no correlation or link between brain size and intelligence.

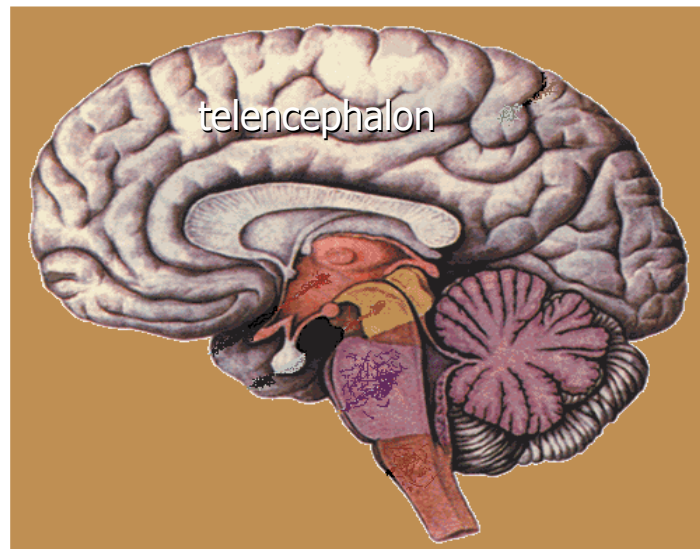
The human brain is composed of up to one trillion nerve cells. One hundred billion of these are neurons, and the remainder is the supporting neuroglia. The brain consists of gray and white matter. The brain is protected by the skull and by three membranes called the meninges. The outermost membrane is known as the dura matter, the middle as the arachnoid, and the innermost as the pia matter. Also protecting the brain is cerebrospinal fluid, a liquid that circulates between the arachnoid.

For anatomical convenience, the brain may be subdivided into three major divisions:

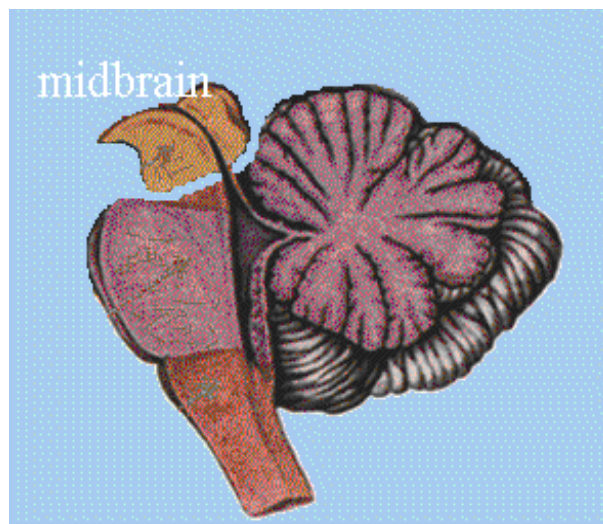
1. forebrain
2. midbrain
3. hindbrain



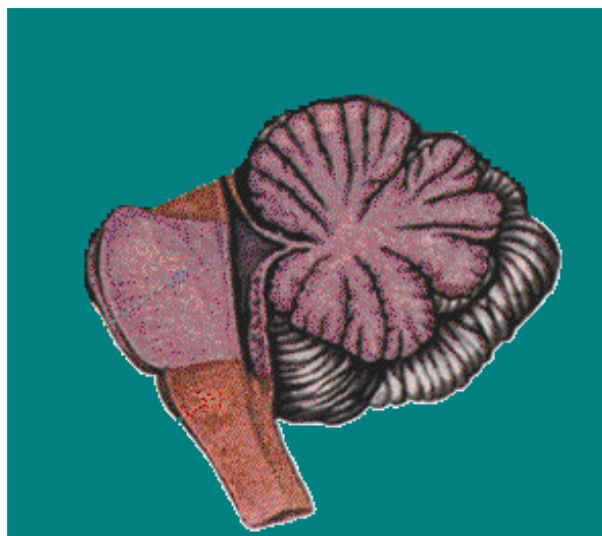
The forebrain consists of the telencephalon, which is further subdivided into the neocortex, basal ganglia and limbic system



The midbrain stands-as a separate portion of the brain responsible for the integration of eye movements and vestibular functions.



The hindbrain contains: cerebellum, pons, medulla oblongata.



The words to remember:

processing	обробка інформації
coding	кодування, шифрування
complex	комплексний, змішаний
hindbrain	задній мозок
midbrain	середній мозок
forebrain	передній мозок
cerebellum	мозочок
pons	(варолієв) міст (pons Varolii)
medulla oblongata	довгастий мозок
vertebrates	хребетні
relativesize	відносний розмір
primates	примати
rind	кора
hemisphere	півкуля
relegated	передане, віддане
whereas	не дивлячись на те, що
ablation	ампутація, видалення
stimulation	стимулювання
recording	запис (сигналів)
conjunction	з'єднання
carnivore	хижак
removing	видалення
auditory	слуховий
visual	зоровий
chemical	речовина
as one ascends the phylogenetic scale	сходячи філогенетичними щаблями
markedly different	той, що помітно відрізняється
stagesofsleep	стадії сну

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What is the brain?
2. Where is the brain located?
3. What does the brain consist of?
4. What does the brain composed of?
5. How many divisions of the brain can you name?
6. What are the parts of the forebrain?
7. What are the parts of the midbrain?
8. What are the parts of the hindbrain?

Task3. Match the words with their translations.

visual	передній мозок
cerebellum	середній мозок
cortex	вестибулярні функції
white matter	(варолієв) міст
hindbrain	довгастий мозок
pons	зоровий
forebrain	мозочок
medulla oblongata	біла речовина
vestibular functions	кора
midbrain	задній мозок

Task 4. Put the questions to the underlined words.

It has long been known that the human brain consists of two so-called hemispheres that appear, superficially at least, to be identical. These two halves, which we will call LH (Left Hemisphere) and RH (Right Hemisphere), have, however, quite distinct functions. In right handed people — and for simplicity, we can restrict our discussion to them — the LH may be said, at least roughly, to control the right half of the body, and the RH—the left half (actually, the connectivities are somewhat more complex but we will not go

into such details here). Most importantly, the two halves of the brain appear to have two quite distinct modalities of thought.

Task 5. Translate the words.

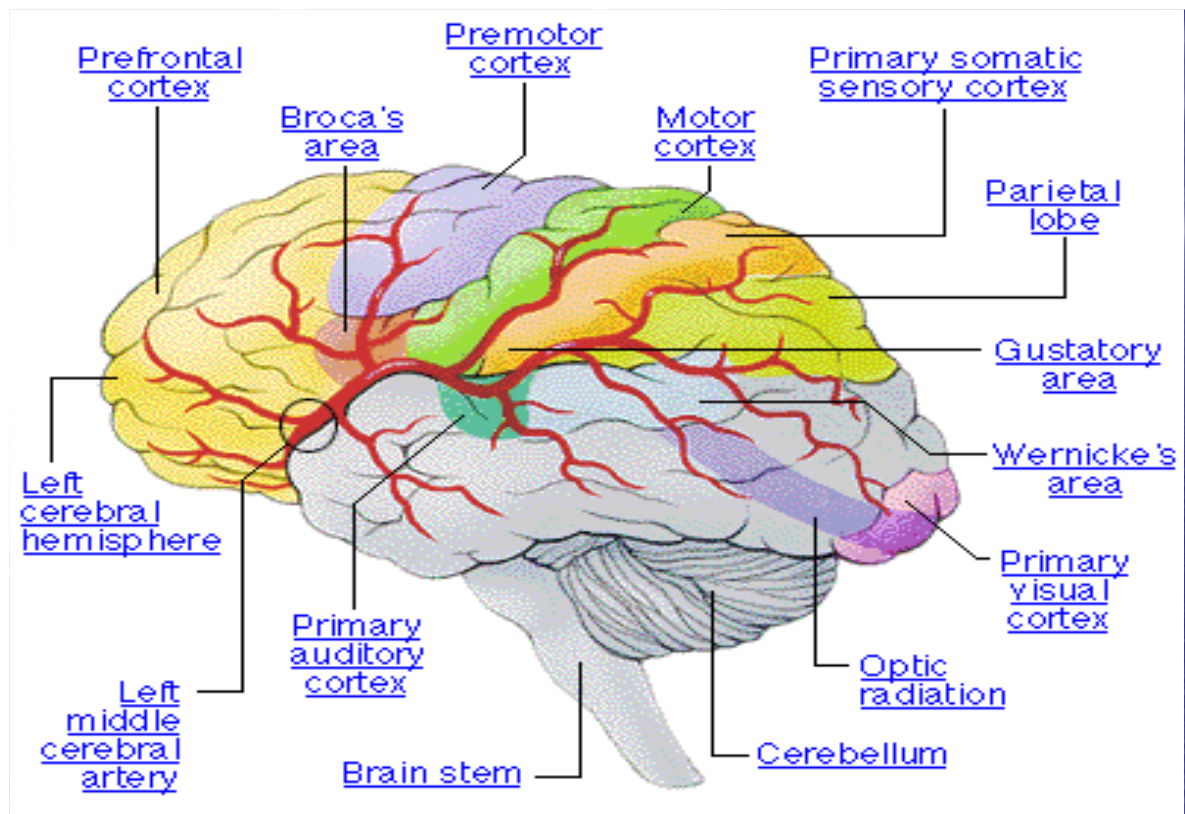
Кодування, хижак, варолієв міст, ампутація, видалення, речовини, примати, кора, передній мозок, витягувати, зоровий, з'єднання, обробка інформації, хребетні, мозочок.

Task 6. Read the text.

Brain's zones and their functions

- **Brain stem.** Mainly controls unconscious vital functions such as blood pressure and breathing
- **Broca's area.** Controls speech
- **Cerebellum.** Maintains posture, balance and coordination of movement
- **Gustatory area.** Controls the sense of taste
- **Left cerebral hemisphere.** Together with right cerebral hemisphere, controls most conscious and mental activities
- **Left middle cerebral artery.** A major source of blood supply to the brain
- **Motor cortex.** Sends instructions to muscles to cause voluntary movements
- **Wernicke's area.** Interprets sensory information
- **Brain stem.** Mainly controls unconscious vital functions such as blood pressure and breathing
- **Parietal lobe.** Involved in sensations of pain and touch, spatial orientation, and speech
- **Prefrontal cortex.** Provides ability to plan, reason, concentrate, and adjust behavior
- **Premotor cortex.** Coordinates series of movements or intricate, complex movements

- **Primary auditory cortex.** Distinguishes sound qualities (eg, loudness and tones)
- **Primary somatic sensory cortex.** Receives information from skin receptors, distinguishing different types of sensations
- **Primary visual cortex.** Detects basic parts of a visual scene (eg, outlines and light or dark)
- **Optic radiation.** Tract of nerve fibers involved in vision



Task7. Read, translate and retell the text.

Research Techniques.

Various hindbrain structures are quite similar in all vertebrates. Considerable changes occur in the relative size and development of forebrain structures as one ascends the phylogenetic scale.

In higher animals, such as carnivores and primates, there is tremendous development of the neocortex relative to other brain systems.

The brain is studied primarily through three basic methods: ablation, stimulation, and recording. All three methods are used in conjunction with

one another by brain researchers in order to obtain a picture of how various systems in the brain function dynamically in the mediation of specific behaviors.

Ablation, an experimental technique used for animals, involves selectively removing portions of the brain and trying to determine what the sum total of remaining parts can or cannot do. In this way it is possible, for example, to map out regions of the cortex responsible for auditory or visual functions or to determine which portions of the thalamus are involved in sensory or motor functions.

An alternative method of stimulation is through the implantation of small tubes that can carry chemicals to specific regions of the brain. Stimulation in certain portions of the hypothalamus with cholinergic drugs will elicit drinking, whereas stimulation of the identical regions with an adrenergic substance (norepinephrine) will elicit eating. As is the case in ablation, stimulation also produces an alteration in the normal functioning of the brain.

A third method, recording, is passive and produces the least change in ongoing cerebral activity. Recording involves placing recording electrodes in specific brain structures and observing the electrical activity of these regions as a function of different activities. It has been found, for example, that the electrical activity of the brain is markedly different during the various stages of sleep and certain aspects of learning and that it is related to attentional state.

Recent techniques for recording brain activity include computer axial tomography (CAT) and positron emission tomography (PET). These, coupled with EEC, are beginning to allow scientists to study the brain as it functions in normal activities. By placing electrodes on the scalp one can record the summed electrical activity of the cortex in a technique known as electroencephalography (EEG). EEG measures the mass changes in electrical current from the cerebral cortex, but can only detect changes over large areas of the brain with very little subcortical activity. Apart from measuring the electric field around the skull it is possible to measure the magnetic field directly in a technique known as magnetoencephalography (MEG). This technique has the same temporal resolution as EEG but much better spatial resolution, although admittedly not as good as

fMRI. The main advantage over fMRI is a direct relationship between neural activation and measurement.

Task 8. Find the words and the word combinations in the text, translate them.

higher animals

experimental technique

temporal resolution

cerebral activity

various stages of sleep

neocortex

placing electrodes on the scalp

to allow scientists

spatial resolution

identical regions

sensory or motor functions

mediation

positron emission

ablation

apart from.

Grammar revision

The Noun – part of speech which answers the questions: who? and what?

It may be used with the suffixes:

-age	-er	-ness
-ance	-hood	-ship
-ence	-ion	-ty
-dom	-ment	-ure

Singular and plural nouns.

The plural form of the noun is composed with the help of endings –s, -es.

**After –ss, -x, -sh, ch – “es”,
In the other cases – “s”.**

Other rules:

Consonant + y	city-cities
Vowel + y	day-days
F-V	leaf-leaves

Exclusions:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
mouse	mice
datum	data
phenomenon	phenomena
crisis	crises

Task9. Find the nouns from ex. 6 in the square:

n	e	o	a	r	e	g
c	e	c	n	n	o	i
e	r	o	i	m	a	l
b	r	r	t	e	p	b
l	a	s	l	x	o	r
i	m	e	e	n	s	a
s	s	i	e	o	i	i
s	n	o	p	r	t	n
o	l	u	t	i	o	n

Task10. Make the plural form of the nouns:

animal, electrode, ablation, method, conjunction, brain, datum, researcher, behavior, body, size, male, human, man, neuron, membrane, hemisphere.

Task11. Form the nouns from the letters.

1	raibn	
2	cslul	
3	loatiabn	
4	exrcot	
5	oetdmh	
6	sulavi	
7	rotmo	
8	yodb	
9	unmha	
10	mfaele	

Check yourself 2

Task 1. Choose the necessary words:

1. The brain is the organ of the central . . . system.

- a) body
- c) blood
- d) nervous
- e) digestive

2. For anatomical convenience, the brain may be subdivided into . . . major divisions.

- a) three
- c) five
- d) four
- e) six

3. The hindbrain contains the . . . , the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

- a) forebrain
- c) neocortex
- d) cerebellum
- e) basal ganglia

4. Various structures are quite similar in all vertebrates.

- a) forebrain
- c) brain
- d) midbrain
- e) hindbrain

5. In higher animals, such as carnivores and primates, there is tremendous development of the relative to other brain systems.

- a) cortex
- c) brain
- d) neocortex
- e) midbrain

6. The brain is studied primarily through . . . basic methods: ablation, stimulation, and recording.

- a) four
- c) two
- d) three
- e) five

7. Ablation, an experimental technique used for. . .

- a) animals
- c) primates
- d) carnivores
- e) men

8. The . . . technique essentially involves placing small electrodes in specific portions of the brain.

- a) ablation
- c) stimulation
- d) recording
- e) writing

9. A third method, recording, is . . . and produces the least change in ongoing cerebral activity.

- a) active
- c) passive
- d) modern
- e) unimportant

10. Considerable changes occur in the relative and development of forebrain structures.

- a) people
- c) thing
- d) size
- e) notion

Task 2. Find the right translations.

1)	medulla oblongata	a)	передній мозок
2)	cerebellum	b)	середній мозок
3)	cortex	c)	вестибулярні функції
4)	midbrain	d)	(варолієв) міст
5)	hindbrain	e)	продовгуватий мозок
6)	pons	f)	зоровий
7)	forebrain	g)	мозочок
8)	visual	h)	біла речовина
9)	vestibular functions	i)	кора
10)	white matter	j)	задній мозок

Task 3. Make up the sentences and translate them.

1. The is in brain skull the head located protected and by the.
2. Cerebellum and movement maintains coordination, of balance.
3. The hemispheres consists of two brain so-called human.
4. The by skull is head protected located in the and brain them.
5. The pons consists cerebellum, medulla hindbrain of oblongata.

Consolidation (Themes 1-2)

Task 1. Choose the right variant:

1. Psychology was allocated as an . . . branch of science in the 19th century.
 - a) knowledge
 - b) famous
 - c) independent
 - d) same
2. Psychology is a science about the nature laws of occurrence, . . . and display of psyche and consciousness of the person.
 - a) different
 - b) development
 - c) opposite
 - d) search
3. Psychology focuses on special issues and seeks . . . and effect.
 - a) purpose
 - b) cause
 - c) aim
 - d) reasons
4. . . is any observable activity.
 - a) Effect
 - b) Study
 - c) Behavior
 - d) Psyche
5. Becoming of psychology is subdivided into . . . periods.
 - a) two
 - b) seven
 - c) five
 - d) four
6. Noble prize winner I. P. Pavlov has entered the concept of . . . reflex.
 - a) conditioned
 - b) unconditioned
 - c) conscious
 - d) internal
7. The whole is not . . . to the sum of the parts.
 - a) right
 - b) connected
 - c) equal
 - d) important
8. Psyche is a property of . . .
 - a) speech
 - b) brain
 - c) research
 - d) consciousness
9. Psyche processes are divided on: . . ., emotional and volitional.
 - a) consciousness
 - c) cognitive

b) perceptual

d) conditional

10. . . . psychology investigates psychology of offenders and

a) people

c) teachers

b) psychologists

d) criminals

Task 2. Make up and translate the sentences of the given words.

1. supposing method interrogation is of concrete examiners a on questions answers.
2. age studies different an of psyche of psychology people of age originality.
3. real is imagination of the psyche subjective a world.
4. the creates also only but reflects consciousness not reality it.
5. as psychology is a out sciences of two other grew science existing.

Task 3. Find the right translations.

1)	medulla oblongata	a)	задній мозок
2)	vertebrates	b)	середній мозок
3)	rind	c)	передній мозок
4)	relativesize	d)	мозочок
5)	primates	e)	(варолієв) міст (pons Varolii)
6)	hindbrain	f)	продовгуватий мозок
7)	midbrain	g)	хребетні
8)	cerebellum	h)	відносний розмір
9)	pons	i)	примати
10)	forebrain	j)	кора

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