ENGLISH FOR PSYCHOLOGY: Key vocabulary

Key to pronunciation sounds:

a – 'a' italiano

a – come c**u**t

i -Come 'I' italiano

i – come '**i**t'

o – come n**o**t, w**a**ter, th**ough**t

§ - eux, come b**i**rd, n**e**rd, h**ea**rd, f**i**rst, b**u**rst, w**o**rse, s**u**gar

ou – come kn**ow**

e – come 'e' italiano

u – come 'u' italiano

j – come **J**acque

Th – inglese

Sc – come **sh**ow

c/k – come **c**oro, **k**ite

c – come **c**iao

1. **What is psychology?**

Vision /vìjen/

Analysis /anàlesis/

Construct (noun) /cònstract/ (verb)/ constràct/

Project /prògiekt/

Stress /stress/

Stimulates /stìmiuleits/

Conscious /còncias/

Conditions /kandìscens/

Biochemistry /Bàiokèmestri/

Extrasensory /èkstrasènsari/

Neurobiology /n§'roubaiòlagi/

Overstimulates /òuv§rst<u>ì</u>miuleits/

Parapsychology /pàrasaicòlagi/

Psychoanalysis /sàicou-anàles<u>i</u>s/

Recycle /rissàikl/

Subconscious /s<u>a</u>bcòncess/

Transaction /transàkscen/

Unfeeling /<u>a</u>nfilin/

Disordered /d<u>i</u>sòrderd/

Emotional /emòuscenal/

Identity /aidènt<u>i</u>ti/

Inhibition (<u>i</u>nh<u>i</u>b<u>ì</u>scen/

Narcissism /nàrsese<u>i</u>zm/

Neurosis /neròus<u>i</u>s/

Psychiatrist /saichàietr<u>i</u>st/

Regressive /regrès<u>i</u>v/

Reinforcement /rienfòrsment/

Treatable /trìtabl/

<mark>Developmental psychology</mark> /develapmèntal saic<u>ò</u>lagi/

<mark>Classical conditioning</mark> /clàsekl c<u>a</u>ndìscenin/

<mark>History of psychology</mark> /hìstari <u>a</u>v saicòlagi/

<mark>Personality psychology</mark> /p§rsanàliti saicòlagi/

<mark>Drug dependency</mark> /dr<u>a</u>g depèndenci/

    a. Freud's experiments in psychoanalysis gave rise to his '<mark>dream theory</mark>'.
    b. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the <mark>conditioned stimulus</mark> was a light.
    c. Hallucinations, or visions, are a common symptom of <mark>mental disorder</mark>.
    d. <mark>Overstimulation</mark> of the organism can lead to emotional tension or stress.
    e. Kelly was an early proponent of <mark>Personal Construct Theory</mark>.
    f. Skinner's experiments in operant conditioning was based on <mark>behaviourism</mark>.
    g. Attributing your feelings to another person is known as <mark>projection</mark>.
    h. The <mark>conscious mind</mark> is the most accessible level of mental activity.

<mark style="background-color:green">How can you organize information in a lecture?</mark>

    a. Question and answer /chuèsctn end ànsw§/
    b. Problem and solution /pròblem end salùscen/
    c. Classification and definition /clasefechèiscen end defenìscen/
    d. Advantages and disadvantages /advànteges end dìsadvànteges/
    e. Comparison and contrast /campàresen end còntrast/

f.   Cause and effect /coz end efèct/
g.   Sequence of events /sìchuens <u>a</u>v evènts/
h.   Stages of a process /stèiges <u>a</u>v <u>a</u> pròses/
i.   Theories or opinions then supporting information /Thìris or ap<u>ì</u>niens then sapòrtin <u>i</u>nformèiscen/

How can you record information during a lecture?

a.   Tree diagram /tri dàiegram/
b.   Flow chart /flò ciart/
c.   Headings and notes /hèdins end nòuts/
d.   Spidergram /sàid§rgram/
e.   Table /tèibl/
f.   Timeline /tàimlain/
g.   Two columns /tù c<u>o</u>lams/