Тема №43. Cognitivism.

1. Переведите и запомните новые слова и словосочетания.

literally, overwhelming feeling, familiarity, cathedral, current, strange, strangeness, novelty, unclear, familiar, perception, inappropriateness, over one’s lifetime, to assess, nuance, phenomenon (pl. phenomena), to report, to occur, condition, wish fulfillment mismatching, obviously.

1. Найдите в тексте следующие словосочетания и переведите их на русский язык:

an overwhelming sense of familiarity, discussing some current political topic, many different theories, smth looks familiar, feel familiar with the present perception, with and without a medical condition, attribute deja vu to simple fantasy, to mistake the present for the past.

1. Найдите в ряду пары слов с противоположным значением:

familiar, inappropriate, odd, current, fulfillment, complex, failure, appropriate, unknown, simple, out-of-date, strange.

4. Прочитайте текст “Deja vu” и найдите в тексте фамилию ученого, который ввел в употребление термин “deja vu”.

5.Объясните употребление цифр, дат и собственных имен этого текста.

6. Ответьте на вопросы.

 1. What does the term ‘deja vu’ mean? 2. Who introduced the term? 3. What is unique about deja vu? 4. What does A.Funkhouser classify deja vu? 5. What age group experiences deja vu more often? 6. Does deja vu occur only in individuals with a medical condition? 7. How can deja vu be explained? 8. Is the phenomenon of deja vu completely studied?

 7. Тест

1. THE TERM DEJA VU MEANS "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".:

1) already seen;

2) never seen;

3) unknown;

4) forgotten;

2. THE SWISS SCHOLAR ARTHUR FUNKHOUSER SUGGESTS SEVERAL "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_".:

1) déjà ideas;

2) deja experiences;

3) déjà knowledge;

4) déjà answers;

3. A HIGHER NUMBER OF INCIDENTS OCCUR IN PEOPLE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ YEARS OLD THAN IN ANY OTHER AGE GROUP.:

1) 8 to 10;

2) 10 to 15;

3) 15 to 25;

4) 25 to 30;

4. SEVERAL PSYCHOANALYSTS \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEJA VU TO SIMPLE FANTASY OR WISH FULFILLMENT.:

1) know;

2) underline;

3) suggest;

4) attribute;

5. DEJA VU IS SOMETHING IN THE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.:

1) present;

2) past;

3) future;

4) never;

8. Решите ситуационную задачу.

1. Вы – студент-второкурсник КрасГМУ. Вы учитесь на факультете психологии. Объясните своему младшему брату (ему 12 лет), что такое déjà vu.

**Приложение 1**

**DEJA VU**

**The term deja vu**is French and means, **literally,**"already seen." Those who have experienced the feeling describe it as an **overwhelming**sense of **familiarity**with something that shouldn't be familiar at all. For example, you are traveling to London for the first time. You are in the **cathedral,**and suddenly it seems as if you have been in that place before. Or maybe you are having dinner with a group of friends, discussing some **current**political topic, and you have the feeling that you've already ex­perienced this very thing — same friends, same dinner, and same topic.

The phenomenon is rather complex, and there are many different theories as to why deja vu happens.

The term was introduced by Emile Boirac (1851—1917), who had strong interests in phenomena. Boirac's term directs our attention to the past. What is unique about deja vu is not something from the past but something in the present, namely, the **strange**feeling one has. We often have experiences the **novelty**of which is **unclear.**In such cases we may have been led to ask such questions as, "Have I read this book be­fore?" "This place looks **familiar;**have I been here before?" We may feel confused, but the feeling associated with the deja vu experience is not one of confusion, it is one of **strangeness.**There is nothing strange about not remembering whether you've read a book before, especially if you are fifty years old and have read thousands of books **over your life-time.**In the deja vu experience, however, we feel strange because we don't think we should feel familiar with the present **perception.**That sense of **inappropriateness**is not present when one is simply unclear whether one has read a book or seen a film before.

The Swiss scholar Arthur Funkhouser suggests that there are several "deja experiences" and **asserts**that in order to better study the **phe­nomenon,**the **nuances**between the experiences need to be noted. In the examples mentioned at the beginning, Funkhouser would describe the first incidence as **deja visite**("already visited") and the second as **deja vecu**("already experienced or lived through").

As much as 70 percent of the population **reports**having experienced some form of deja vu. A higher number of incidents **occur**in people 15 to 25 years old than in any other age group.

Since deja vu occurs in individuals with and without a medical **con­dition,**there is much speculation as to how and why this phenomenon happens. Several psychoanalysts **attribute**deja vu to simple fantasy or **wish fulfillment,**while some psychiatrists think it is a **mismatching**in the brain that causes the brain to mistake the present for the past. Many parapsychologists believe it is related to a past-life experience. **Obvi­ously,**there is more investigation to be done.

**Приложение 2**

9. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный ответ на вопрос “What is this text about?”:
a) There are some facts from Jean Piaget’s biography.
b) This text is about cognitive and intellectual development of children.
c) It is about the development of language and concept-development.

One of the most influential schools of psychology abroad is that of Jean Piaget. He was preoccupied especially with nature of cognitive and intellectual development in the growing child. His theory affirms the development of new cognitive structures in a series of age-related stages. Summarized, these are: the period of sensory-motor intelligence (0-2 years); the period of preoperational thought (2-7 years) characterized by the development of language and concept-development; the period of concrete operations (7-11 years), and the period of formal operations (11-15 years) in which the individual’s cognitive structures are most highly developed.