

## Class 11

### I. Vocabulary

**Task 1.** Answer the questions to the text about domains of psychology (class 9):

- 1) What specialists do we call “clinical psychologists”?
- 2) Where can clinical psychologists work?
- 3) Who do the clinicians work with?
- 4) What common procedures (actions) are performed by clinical psychologists?
- 5) What issues do educational psychologists deal with?
- 6) Why do educational psychologists collaborate with teachers?
- 7) What are the tasks of psychologists-experimenters?
- 8) What issues do developmental psychologists deal with?
- 9) What problems may challenge children and adolescents?
- 10) What problems may elderly people face?

**Task 2.** Make a dialogue with your classmate – ask each other about your future specialization, reasons of your choice and career expectations. Use the prompts:

A – When you (decide) to become a psychologist?

B – I (make) up my mind when I was .... And what about you? You (choose) your future specialization already?

A – Yes, I (chose) the subspecialty of .... as I want to .... What about your choice?

B – I would like to become a .... as I am interested in.....

### II. Grammar

**Task 3.** Choose a correct ending for each pair of sentences:

1. The psychologists conducted several sessions.	a) He is very tired
2. The doctor has conducted several sessions.	b) It will be his daily routine
	c) I was present at them last week
1. We made several tests	a) and started the therapy.
2. We have made several tests	b) very often nowadays.
	c) this week
1. He gave his comments on the procedure.	a) You may take the report.
2. He has given some comments on all the procedures.	b) I agreed with him.
	c) It was done after the procedure.

**Task 4.** Put the verb into the correct tense form (Past simple or Present Perfect).

Ask questions to the underlined words.

- 1) Adolescents (struggle) with increasing levels of anxiety over the past few years.
- 2) Researchers (conduct) a case study on the effects of stress on mental health last month.
- 3) Psychologists already (study) the impact of attachment on emotional well-being of children.
- 4) Medical experts (diagnose) numerous individuals with bipolar disorder this week.
- 5) Scientists (explore) the cause-and-effect relationship between diet and depression last week.
- 6) Neurologists of the past (make) great efforts to understand and find the cure for schizophrenia.
- 7) War veterans just (seek) therapy for post-traumatic disorder after their return from combat zones.
- 8) Older adults (face) cognitive decline after retirement several years ago.
- 9) Specialists (identify) growing trends in eating

disorders for now. 10) A team of scientists (perform) a double-blind experiment to test new medication last quarter. 11) Geriatric specialists (specialize) in geropsychology when they were post-graduate students. 12) Experts (observe) an increase in eating disorders among teenagers last decade. 13) Patients (report) cases of insomnia many times this year. 14) Many individuals (feel) profound isolation amidst the global lockdowns of COVID-19.

**Task 5.** Tell the classmates about anything useful and interesting done by you this week. You should use Past simple to tell about the actions performed yesterday or several days before. Use Present Perfect to describe the actions performed recently or the results of your academic and scientific activity this week.

## **II. Summary.**

### **Task 6.**

Read the text about one of the problem school psychologists (and child psychologists) deal with – conduct disorder. Complete the following tasks while reading:

- Read each paragraph and underline the word combinations expressing its main idea;
- Combine these word combinations into sentences;
- Use the academic style cliché phrases to incorporate your sentences into a summary:

The text deals with .... which involves.....

Conduct disorders is defined as ...

The author distinguishes the following markers of conduct disorder:....

The importance of early diagnostics is proved by the fact that ....

The author describes the difference between conduct disorder and .....:

The main causes of conduct disorder are listed in the text: ....

### **Conduct Disorder**

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Conduct disorder (CD) is one of the most difficult mental health problems in children and adolescents. It involves a number of problematic behaviors, including oppositional and defiant behaviors and antisocial activities (eg, lying, stealing, running away from home, physical violence, repeated staying away from school). Formal classification defines conduct disorder as "a persistent pattern of behavior in which the basic rights of others or major age-appropriate social norms are violated".

This disorder is marked by chronic conflict with parents, teachers, and peers and can result in damage to property and physical injury to the patient and others. These patterns of behavior are consistent over time. Behaviors used to classify CD fall into the 4 main categories of (1) aggression toward people and animals; (2) destruction of property; (3) lying, and theft; and (4) serious violations of rules.

CD usually appears in early or middle childhood as oppositional defiant behavior. Nearly half of children with oppositional defiant behavior in early childhood develop CD by adolescence. Thus, careful timely diagnosis is important in childhood cases. Evaluation of parent-child interactions and teacher-child interactions is also critical. Even in a stable home environment, a number of preschool-aged children display significant irritability and aggression that results in disorders severe enough to be classified as CD.

The difference between the conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) is obvious: CD involves more deliberate and persistent aggression, destruction, deceit, and serious rule violations, such as staying out all night or chronic school truancy.

There are a lot of factors predisposing to and resulting in conduct disorder: they may be of clinical origin – such as attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or social in nature – such as poor peer and family relationships when a child doesn't adopt socially acceptable patterns of behavior. Belonging to a gang or a clique with a particular subculture of stealing food or dominating in the community and criminal activity may be a cause or the consequence of conduct disorder. Various types of addictions contribute to the state.

**ДЗ**

Подготовиться к контролю грамматического материала: употребление времен Present Perfect vs Past Simple в утвердительных, вопросительных, отрицательных предложениях.