

Донишкадаи идоракунии давлати назди Президент Ҷумҳурии
Тоҷикистон

Факултети муносибатҳои байналмилалӣ

Кафедраи «Илмҳои иҷтимоӣ-гуманитарӣ»

Соли таҳсили 2019-2020 семестри 1 санҷиши тести (дар компютер)

Фанни «Этнопсихология»

Ному насаби устод Шарипов С тел 985-48-58-46

Ихтисоси 1-23-0101 Муносибатҳои байналмилали гуруҳи англиси
курси 2

ҶАВОБИ ДУРУСТ ВАРИАНТИ "А";

Test with answers in ethnopscyhology

@1.Ethnopsychology is?

\$A) a science that studies the psychological characteristics of an individual or group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation and manifested on a conscious and unconscious level;

\$B) a discipline that studies the psychology and behavior of the adults;

\$C) a science that studies the psychological characteristics of an individual or group of teenagers;

\$D) a science that studies only the psychological characteristics of an individual or group of employers;

\$E) a science that studies the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@2.The structure of ethnic psychology includes, with the exception of?

\$A) personal experience;

\$B) national identity;

\$C) national feelings and moods;

\$D) national character;

\$E) national interests;

@3.One of the basic concepts of ethnic psychology is?

- \$A) ethnicity;
- \$B) identity;
- \$C) character;
- \$D) experiences;
- \$E) national folks;

@4.The following syndromes are used to measure cultures, with the exception of?

- \$A) spirituality – non-spirituality;
- \$B) individualism - collectivism;
- \$C) openness - closeness;
- \$D) masculinity - femininity;
- \$E) simplicity - complexity;

@5.The concept of identifying typical collective experiences within ethnic psychology belongs to?

- \$A) Allan. P;
- \$B) Hans. M;
- \$C) Mark. T;
- \$D) G.G. Shpetu;
- \$E) Hugo.G;

@6.In cross-cultural psychology, there are 4 dimensions of verbal communication styles (exclude unnecessary)?

- \$A) global and local;
- \$B) skillful (artsy) and short);
- \$C) personal and situational;
- \$D) instrumental and affective;
- \$E) direct and indirect;

@7.Cases of mass displacements when representatives of one or another ethnic group voluntarily or involuntarily leave the territory of the place of formation of the ethnic group and move to other geographical or cultural spaces, is called?

- \$A) migration;
- \$B) conflict;
- \$C) personal conflicts;
- \$D) affective acts;
- \$E) global fight for human rights;

@8.The author of the theory of psychology of peoples is?

- \$A) Kh. Steintal;
- \$B) Hans. M;
- \$C) G.G. Shpetu;
- \$D) Allan. P;
- \$E) Hugo.G;

@9.The principle of compatibility, when different groups retain their cultural identities inherent to them, although at the same time they unite in a single society on another basis equally important to them, is called?

- \$A) integration;
- \$B) Globalization;
- \$C) pollution;
- \$D) migration;
- \$E) urbanization;

@10.In psychology, the causes of ethnic conflicts are usually considered within the framework of more general theories (exclude one incorrect answer)?

- \$A) the theory of learning
- \$B) individual differences as the basis of intergroup conflicts;

\$C) the theory of real conflict;

\$D) intergroup conflicts as a product of universal psychological characteristics;

\$E) the theory of integration;

@11. Insert the missing word to get a holistic view. To form and maintain ethnicity, it is necessary to search for ways of mutual understanding and identity of cultures on the basis of moral values common to all mankind. Words for choice?

\$A) tolerance;

\$B) identity;

\$C) ethnicity;

\$D) experiences;

\$E) national folks;

@12. The reverse side of intragroup favoritism is?

\$A) intergroup hostility.

\$B) migration;

\$C) personal conflicts;

\$D) affective acts;

\$E) conflict;

@13. Insert the word and end the definition of the concept: ... - the perception and interpretation of the behavior of others through the prism of their culture. Words for choice?

\$A) ethnocentrism;

\$B) progress of migration;

\$C) personal conflicts;

\$D) conflict of ethnocentrism;

\$E) hostility;

@14. E. Erickson believed that the theory of "tight swaddling" was reinforced in?

- \$A) Russia;
- \$B) Germany;
- \$C) Italy;
- \$D) England;
- \$E) Estonia;

@15. When preparing individuals for interaction in a foreign cultural environment, psychologists usually recommend using as little as possible to avoid misunderstandings?

- \$A) gestures;
- \$B) good manner;
- \$C) custom;
- \$D) cultural habits;
- \$E) slowness;

@16. The attribution of causes of behavior or results of activities when people perceive each other are called?

- \$A) gestures;
- \$B) good manner;
- \$C) causal attribution;
- \$D) cultural habits;
- \$E) slowness;

@17. The structure of ethnic identity usually distinguishes two main components?

- \$A) cognitive and affective;
- \$B) local and global;
- \$C) historical and modern;
- \$D) cultural and physical;
- \$E) mental and moral;

@18.Simplified images of ethnic groups are?

- \$A) ethnic stereotypes;
- \$B) ethnic psychology;
- \$C) ethnic customs;
- \$D) cultural values;
- \$E) mental values;

@19.Typically, there are three main strategies for resolving ethnic conflicts at the macro level (exclude the wrong answer)?

- \$A) military operations;
- \$B) legal mechanisms;
- \$C) negotiations;
- \$D) the information path;
- \$E) mutual understanding;

@20.The main characteristics of interacting cultures are (exclude the wrong answer)?

- \$A) the degree of causal attribution;
- \$B) the degree of difference between cultures;
- \$C) features of the culture to which migrants and visitors belong;
- \$D) features of the host country;
- \$E) the degree of similarity between cultures;

@21.The nation is?

- \$A) a close-knit community of people, characterized by the unity of language, culture, territory, as well as close economic contacts;
- \$B) community of people, without of unity of language, culture, territory, as well as close economic contacts;
- \$C) features of the culture to which migrants and visitors belong;

\$D) community of people, characterized not by the unity of language, culture, territory, as well as close economic contacts or common values;

\$E) a close-knit community of people but not characterized by the unity of language, culture, territory, as well as close economic contacts;

@22. The system of certain related representations of the members of one or another ethnic group, regarding the uniqueness and characteristics of being, the world, value orientations and ethnic constants, is?

\$A) ethnic picture of the world;

\$B) ethnic values of the people;

\$C) features of the culture to which migrants and visitors belong;

\$D) features of the host country;

\$E) the degree of causal attribution;

@23. The combination of an individual assessment by a person who is a representative of a particular ethnic group, his capabilities and qualities, and his role in the ethnic group, a general assessment of the level of significance of the ethnic group among other peoples?

\$A) national self-appraisal;

\$B) legal mechanisms;

\$C) negotiations;

\$D) the information path;

\$E) mutual understanding;

@24. The orientation and way of thinking of the individual, ethnic group is...?

\$A) mentality;

\$B) national self-appraisal;

\$C) legal mechanisms;

\$D) the information path;

\$E) mutual understanding;

@25. The special methodology of ethnopsychology includes the following principles?

\$A) all;

\$B) the principle of the unity of consciousness and activity;

\$C) the principle of determinism;

\$D) the principle of accounting for ethnological factors;

\$E) the principle of relativity of all psychological factors;

@26. What principle is developed within the framework of ethnopsychology and ethnopedagogy? We are talking about: "Education must be guided by such pedagogical measures that would be understandable to representatives of this national community, consistent with its historical traditions"?

\$A) the principle of unity of national consciousness and national identity of pedagogical activity;

\$B) the principle of the unity of consciousness and activity;

\$C) the principle of determinism;

\$D) the principle of accounting for ethnological factors;

\$E) the principle of relativity of all psychological factors;

@27. Which of the researchers came to the conclusion that each nation has its own temperament and peculiar character traits?

\$A) V.M. Bekhterev;

\$B) M.V. Ionov;

\$C) D. Kazanov;

\$D) O.V Tatyana;

\$E) V.V Sakharov;

@28. Who is the author of the monograph "Psychology of the people"?

\$A) W. Wundt;

- \$B) V.M. Maksimov;
- \$C) D. Kazanov;
- \$D) O.V Tatyana;
- \$E) V.V Sakharov;

@29.The following characteristics are inherent in national consciousness?

- \$A) the presence of a holistic picture of the world, its transmission to another generation and the determinism of a complex perception of life;
- \$B) the main signs of differences races;
- \$C) skin color;
- \$D) the shape of the skull;
- \$E) features of physique;

@30.The consequences of inter-ethnic relations?

- \$A) all;
- \$B) genocide;
- \$C) assimilation;
- \$D) segregation;
- \$E) integration;

@31.Autostereotypes?

- \$A) always positive;
- \$B) all;
- \$C) assimilation;
- \$D) segregation;
- \$E) integration;

@32.The process of forming negative relations with representatives of a particular nation on the basis of an unconscious, emotional rejection of an idea that seems unacceptable is?

- \$A) the opposite reaction;
- \$B) ethnic psychology;
- \$C) ethnic stereotypes;
- \$D) cultural values;
- \$E) mental values;

@33.This is when one national community gradually takes over the customs, traditions of another dominant group, right up to its complete dissolution?

- \$A) always positive;
- \$B) assimilation;
- \$C) all;
- \$D) segregation;
- \$E) integration;

@34.The extreme form of interethnic interaction?

- \$A) genocide;
- \$B) racial discrimination;
- \$C) racial hatred;
- \$D) racism;
- \$E) racial abuse;

@35.Who characterized the mechanism of origin and functioning of social attitudes?

- \$A) D.I. Uznadze;
- \$B) A.S. Vladimrov;
- \$C) S.S. Morgan;
- \$D) M.N. Magerini;
- \$E) S.A. Brine;

@36.Ethnic identity includes?

- \$A) awareness of their belonging to a certain ethnic community;
- \$B) awareness of their belonging to cultural minority;
- \$C) belonging to a social ethnic community;
- \$D) awareness of their belonging to cultural groups;
- \$E) awareness of their belonging to countries;

@37. The active unconscious elimination of negative feelings from the sphere of the conscious representatives of those other nations is?

- \$A) psychological repression;
- \$B) racial discrimination;
- \$C) genocide;
- \$D) racism;
- \$E) racial abuse;

@38. The classification of ethnic conflicts according to priority goals includes?

- \$A) all;
- \$B) ethno-territorial;
- \$C) ethno-demographic conflicts;
- \$D) economic;
- \$E) social;

@39. The consequences of interethnic relations do not include?

- \$A) nationalization;
- \$B) Globalization;
- \$C) pollution;
- \$D) migration;
- \$E) urbanization;

@40. Who was involved in the study of the national psychology of the peoples inhabiting the USSR?

- \$A) B.F. Porshnev;
- \$B) G.N. Morfy;
- \$C) P.A. Parades;
- \$D) N.B Juliya;
- \$E) B.T. Michel;

@41. Unconscious complexes that play the role of the main mechanisms in ethnic culture that are responsible for the psychological adaptation of an ethnos to the environment are?

- \$A) ethnic constants;
- \$B) ethnic values;
- \$C) ethnic mental;
- \$D) ethnic customs;
- \$E) ethnic moral;

@42. A set of common hereditary physiological characteristics of an individual associated with a unity of origin and a certain community of distribution is?

- \$A) race;
- \$B) ethnic;
- \$C) values;
- \$D) tribe;
- \$E) moral;

@43. Insert the missing word. L.N. Gumilev defined ethnogenesis as a long cyclic development process, which includes four phases: the emergence, rise, ..., the disappearance of an ethnic group?

- \$A) decline;
- \$B) rise;
- \$C) equal;
- \$D) growth;

\$E) positive;

@44. Mutual misunderstanding arising between people and caused by the fact that the same phenomenon has different semantic meanings and ambiguous interpretation due to belonging to different ethnic communities is?

\$A) psychological semantic barriers;

\$B) social semantic barriers;

\$C) ethno-demographic conflicts;

\$D) ethnic semantic barriers;

\$E) all;

@45. The totality of the material and spiritual values of the nation as well as the ways it interacts with nature and other nations?

\$A) national culture;

\$B) psychological barriers;

\$C) demographic conflicts;

\$D) ethnic barriers;

\$E) personal interests;

@46. What are the official ethnic symbols?

\$A) flag, slogans;

\$B) psychological symbols;

\$C) demographical symbols;

\$D) ethnic symbols;

\$E) personal symbols;

@47. Insert a missing word?

Ethnic ... are understood as relatively stable simplified, schematized and emotionally colored images and generalized opinions about a particular ethnic group.

- \$A) ethnicity;
- \$B) psychological;
- \$C) demographical;
- \$D) moral;
- \$E) personal;

@48.A sustainable genetic and social grouping of people with a common language, culture and their own self-identity is?

- \$A) ethnicity;
- \$B) psychological;
- \$C) demographical;
- \$D) moral;
- \$E) personal;

@49.The process of promoting ethnic groups within an ethnic territory, their relocation to other areas?

- \$A) migration;
- \$B) urbanization;
- \$C) demography process;
- \$D) refuges;
- \$E) diversification;

@50.A sign of the existence of a nation, including information about the ancestors (traditions, covenants, etc.)?

- \$A) historical memory;
- \$B) values;
- \$C) culture;
- \$D) memory of ancient;
- \$E) creative potential;

@51. Insert the missing word. ... - This is the process of movement of ethnic groups outside the ethnic territory?

\$A) emigration;

\$B) urban process;

\$C) demography process;

\$D) cultural identity;

\$E) cultural values;

@52. Which of the researchers identified the following hierarchy of human races: primitive races, low races, middle races, higher races?

\$A) G. Lebon;

\$B) E. Hunt;

\$C) M. Wundt;

\$D) D. Cyurs;

\$E) N. Martins;

@53. A large social group, extremely united and having one territory, language, culture, features of the national psyche and close economic ties - these are?

\$A) nation;

\$B) ethnic group;

\$C) minority;

\$D) majority;

\$E) values;

@54. Who was the first known scientist to describe the mores of the peoples of other countries?

\$A) Herodotus;

\$B) Martin;

\$C) Khayyam;

\$D) Firdousi;

\$E) Burtold;

@55.The groups, preserving their ethnic identity, are united into a single whole on some basis that is significant for them (economic and cultural)?

\$A) integration;

\$B) motivation

\$C) globalization;

\$D) patriotism;

\$E) nationalism;

@56.An ideological, political, social theory and practice that preaches the idea of the exclusivity and superiority of its nation is called?

\$A) nationalism;

\$B) protestantism;

\$C) liberalism;

\$D) marxism;

\$E) functionalism;

@57.The result of people's comprehension of their belonging to a certain ethnic community?

\$A) national identity;

\$B) national unity;

\$C) national culture;

\$D) national values;

\$E) national tradition;

@58.Insert the missing word. National ... is a combination of features, a complex of physical and spiritual qualities that distinguish people of different nationalities from each other?

\$A) character;

- \$B) unity;
- \$C) identity;
- \$D) values;
- \$E) tradition;

@59. Device of people to live in a new ethnic environment?

- \$A) adaptation;
- \$B) environment;
- \$C) identity;
- \$D) population;
- \$E) tradition;

@60. An oral and written way of expression by a nation of thoughts and communication?

- \$A) national language;
- \$B) national unity;
- \$C) national culture;
- \$D) national values;
- \$E) national tradition;

@61. Instead of the term "cultural shock", the concept of "stress of acculturation" was used?

- \$A) J. Berry;
- \$B) M. Campbell;
- \$C) G. Tajfel;
- \$D) M. Sheriff;
- \$E) K. Levin;

@62. The definition "culture is a part of the human environment created by people themselves" belongs to?

\$A) M. Herskowitz;

\$B) F. Bock;

\$C) G. Tajfel;

\$D) M. Sheriff;

\$E) J. Berry;

@63. Define the methods of ethno psychological research?

\$A) all;

\$B) observation;

\$C) experiment;

\$D) survey;

\$E) conversation;

@64. What is an observation?

\$A) Observation- is a research method that involves the purposeful and systematic fixation of various manifestations of national psychological characteristics of people without interfering with their life and work, interaction, communication and relationships both within an ethnic community and outside it;

\$B) continuous and selective; included and simple; uncontrollable and controllable (when registering observed events according to a previously worked out procedure field (when observed in vivo), etc;

\$C) psychological characteristics of people without interfering with their life and work, interaction, communication and relationships both within an ethnic community and outside it;

\$D) communication and relationships both within an ethnic community and outside it;

\$E) conversation and communication and relationships both within an ethnic community and outside it;

@65. Observation can be?

- \$A) all;
- \$B) included;
- \$C) uncontrollable;
- \$D) controllable;
- \$E) simple;

@66. What is an example of a laboratory experiment?

- \$A) the use of “trait selection” and “free description” techniques;
- \$B) the use of “continuous” and “selective” techniques;
- \$C) the use of “included” and “simple” techniques;
- \$D) the use of “uncontrollable” and “controllable” techniques;
- \$E) the use of “non selection” and “non free description” techniques;

@67. When the laboratory experiment of “trait selection” and “free description” techniques were used for first?

- \$A) in 1933;
- \$B) in 1935;
- \$C) in 1938;
- \$D) in 1936;
- \$E) in 1931;

@68. Who were used for first the laboratory experiment of “trait selection” and “free description” techniques?

- \$A) A. Katz and W. Braille;
- \$B) A. Kant and W. Bible;
- \$C) A. Knives and Wandt. B;
- \$D) Allan. K and White. S;
- \$E) A. Katz and W. Braille;

@69. What is national character?

\$A) a set of the most stable for a given national community features of the emotional-sensory perception of the world and forms of reactions to it;

\$B) is the crisis situations, during periods of aggravation of national problems and contradictions, certain traits of a national character can come to the fore, determining the political behavior of people;

\$C) is generally accepted that the national character is an integral element and at the same time the basis of the psychological makeup of the nation and national psychology as a whole;

\$D) it is precisely the interconnected and interdependent combination of both emotional and rational elements that makes up the psychological warehouse of the nation;

\$E) it is nevertheless present, indirectly manifesting itself in traditions, mores, beliefs, feelings, moods, relationships.;

@70. Dutch scientists, which complete classification of national character?

\$A) X. Duyker and N. Friid;

\$B) A. Kant and W. Bible;

\$C) A. Knives and Wandt. B;

\$D) Allan. K and White. S;

\$E) A. Katz and W. Braille;

@71. Which is the complete classification of national character is given by the Dutch scientists X. Duyker and N. Friid?

\$A) all;

\$B) National character is defined as a "modal personality", ie as the relative frequency of manifestation among adult members of a nation of individuals of a certain type;

\$C) National character can be understood as the "basic structure of personality", ie as a specific example of personality that dominates the culture of a given nation;

\$D) National character can be understood as a system of positions, values and beliefs shared by a significant part of a given nation;

\$E) National character can be defined as the result of an analysis of the psychological aspects of culture, considered in a specific, special sense;

@72. What is the communication gesture of “Requests” in the Japan?

\$A) Hands are folded in front of the face and the asker bends in a slight bow;

\$B) The tip of the index finger is slightly drooping and touching the eyebrow;

\$C) Hands are crossed in front of the chest or face;

\$D) The edges of the palm run along its neck, as if chopping off its head;

\$E) none of them;

@73. What is the communication gesture of “Doubt” in the Japan?

\$A) The tip of the index finger is slightly drooping and touching the eyebrow;

\$B) Hands are folded in front of the face and the asker bends in a slight bow;

\$C) Hands are crossed in front of the chest or face;

\$D) The edges of the palm run along its neck, as if chopping off its head;

\$E) all of them;

@74. What is the communication gesture of “Denial” in the Japan?

\$A) Hands are crossed in front of the chest or face;

\$B) Hands are folded in front of the face and the asker bends in a slight bow;

\$C) The tip of the index finger is slightly drooping and touching the eyebrow;

\$D) The edges of the palm run along its neck, as if chopping off its head;

\$E) three of them;

@75. What is the communication gesture of “Dismissal from work” in the Japan?

\$A) The edges of the palm run along its neck, as if chopping off its head;

\$B) The tip of the index finger is slightly drooping and touching the eyebrow;

\$C) Hands are folded in front of the face and the asker bends in a slight bow;

\$D) Hands are crossed in front of the chest or face;

\$E) half of them;

@76. What is the communication gesture of “Gifts” in the Japan?

\$A) In polite formal communication, gifts are presented and received with both hands with a slight bow;

\$B) The tip of the index finger is slightly drooping and touching the eyebrow;

\$C) Hands are folded in front of the face and the asker bends in a slight bow;

\$D) Hands are crossed in front of the chest or face;

\$E) half of them;

@77. What is the socialization?

\$A) the process of human formation through training, education, education, protection and adaptation;

\$B) studied by psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology and other sciences, paying attention to different aspects of this process;

\$C) it is called a mechanism - in this case, a mechanism of socialization;

\$D) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person;

\$E) is a process of purposeful formation in a person;

@78. What is the education?

\$A) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person: practical (dressing, greeting, etc.) and mental (thinking, analyzing, etc.);

\$B) is a process of purposeful formation in a person, on the one hand, of motives, and on the other hand, of moral, aesthetic, worldview values, beliefs, and beliefs that determine his life. It is carried out in the family, school, through television, the press, etc;

\$C) is the mental and practical processes through which people overcome internal conflicts;

\$D) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person;

\$E) is a process of purposeful formation in a person;

@79. What is the Upbringing?

\$A) is a process of purposeful formation in a person, on the one hand, of motives, and on the other hand, of moral, aesthetic, worldview values, beliefs, and beliefs that determine his life. It is carried out in the family, school, through television, the press, etc;

\$B) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person: practical (dressing, greeting, etc.) and mental (thinking, analyzing, etc.);

\$C) is the mental and practical processes through which people overcome internal conflicts;

\$D) is the mental and practical processes by which a person copes with the tension in his relations with a situation, of which other people are a part;

\$E) is a process of purposeful formation in a person;

@80. What is the Protection?

\$A) is the mental and practical processes through which people overcome internal conflicts: between different needs, interests and values and within them (but vertically) in the process of socialization;

\$B) is a process of purposeful formation in a person, on the one hand, of motives, and on the other hand, of moral, aesthetic etc;

\$C) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person: practical (dressing, greeting, etc.) and mental (thinking, analyzing, etc.);

\$D) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person;

\$E) is a process of purposeful formation in a person;

@81. What is an Adaptation?

\$A) is the mental and practical processes by which a person copes with the tension in his relations with a situation, of which other people are a part;

\$B) is a process of purposeful formation in a person, on the one hand, of motives, and on the other hand, of moral, aesthetic etc;

\$C) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person: practical (dressing, greeting, etc.) and mental (thinking, analyzing, etc.);

\$D) is a process of purposefully forming certain skills in a person;

\$E) is a process of purposeful formation in a person;

@82. What is the main forms of interaction between the individual and the environment?

\$A) passive and active;

\$B) process and progress;

\$C) personal and individual;

\$D) negative and positive;

\$E) formal and informal;

@83. What is the passive form of interaction between the individual and the environment?

\$A) a passive form of consumption of social experience already accumulated prior to its manifestation, which ensures the person's entry into life, into the system of existing social ties; it is reproductive in nature activities;

\$B) a passive form, manifested in the creation or destruction of existing social ties through active, creative, creative activities;

\$C) a passive form, is the period of maturity, labor activity;

\$D) a passive form, is the time of the combination of the passive form of assimilation of experience and the beginning of reproduction;

\$E) a passive form, is the "autumn of life", the stage of preservation, conservation of experience;

@84. How many forms of personality socialization stages do you know?

\$A) three stages;

- \$B) two stages;
- \$C) five stages;
- \$D) six stages;
- \$E) four stages;

@85. Define the stages of socialization?

- \$A) all;
- \$B) pre-labor - childhood;
- \$C) youth;
- \$D) labor - maturity;
- \$E) after labor - old age;

@86. What is the “pre-labor - childhood, youth”?

- \$A) the time of study, the assimilation of social experience;
- \$B) the period of maturity, labor activity;
- \$C) the “autumn of life”, the stage of preservation, conservation of experience, its reproduction for younger generations entering life;
- \$D) the forms of a person’s connections with the world;
- \$E) the possibility of a targeted influence on it, its management;

@87. What is the “labor - maturity”?

- \$A) the period of maturity, labor activity;
- \$B) the time of study, the assimilation of social experience;
- \$C) the “autumn of life”, the stage of preservation, conservation of experience, its reproduction for younger generations entering life;
- \$D) the forms of a person’s connections with the world;
- \$E) the possibility of a targeted influence on it, its management;

@88. What is the “after labor - old age”?

- \$A) the “autumn of life”, the stage of preservation, conservation of experience, its reproduction for younger generations entering life;
- \$B) the time of study, the assimilation of social experience;
- \$C) the period of maturity, labor activity;
- \$D) the forms of a person’s connections with the world;
- \$E) the possibility of a targeted influence on it, its management;

@89.What is Human migration?

- \$A) Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily at a new location (geographic region);
- \$B) is successful this person's legal status becomes that of a refugee;
- \$C) is difficult to make and partially subjective, as the motivators for migration are often correlated;
- \$D) natural disaster or civil disturbance, may be described as a displaced person or, if remaining in the home country, an internally displaced person;
- \$E) A person who is seeking refuge in another country can, if the reason for leaving the home country is political, religious, or another form of persecution;

@90.Define the number and percentage of migrants qualified as refugees in 2010 according to the World Bank estimates?

- \$A) 16.3 million or 7.6%;
- \$B) 10.3 million or 7.6%;
- \$C) 26.3 million or 6.6%;
- \$D) 18.3 million or 8.6%;
- \$E) 19.3 million or 1.6%;

@91.What is the ethnic identity result?

\$A) ethnic identity is the result of a cognitive-emotional process of self-awareness as a representative of an ethnos, a certain degree of identification of oneself with it and isolation from other ethnic groups;

\$B) the behavioral component of ethnic identity determines the activity characteristics of a representative of an ethnic group and the type of its reaction to the outside world;

\$C) it can be eroded, which is expressed in the uncertainty of ethnicity, the irrelevance of ethnicity;

\$D) it is possible to move away from one's own ethnic group (false identity) and to search for stable socio-psychological niches not according to ethnic criteria;

\$E) a positive ethnic identity is characteristic of most people and represents such a balance of tolerance in relation to their own and other ethnic groups;

@92. What is the most important criteria for interethnic comparison?

\$A) Emotions and feelings;

\$B) the behavioral component of ethnic identity;

\$C) it can be eroded, which is expressed;

\$D) it is possible to move away from one's own ethnic group;

\$E) a positive ethnic identity;

@93. What the emotions and feelings are based on?

\$A) they are based on deep emotional ties with an ethnic community and moral obligations in relation to it, which are formed in the process of an individual's socialization;

\$B) The affective component of ethnic identity;

\$C) reflecting the attitude to one's own ethnic community;

\$D) it is possible to move away from one's own ethnic group;

\$E) they are based on behavioral component of ethnic identity determines the activity characteristics of a representative of an ethnic group and the type of its reaction to the outside world;

@94. What the behavioral component of ethnic identity determined on?

\$A) the activity characteristics of a representative of an ethnic group and the type of its reaction to the outside world;

\$B) The affective component of ethnic identity;

\$C) Such activity-behavioral characteristics reflect the mentality specific to a particular ethnic group and manifest themselves in certain norms of behavior;

\$D) it can be eroded, which is expressed in the uncertainty of ethnicity, the irrelevance of ethnicity;

\$E) they are based on behavioral component of ethnic identity determines the activity characteristics of a representative of an ethnic group and the type of its reaction to the outside world;

@95. What is the Ethnic identity?

\$A) dynamic formation;

\$B) a static;

\$C) Such activity-behavioral in certain norms of behavior;

\$D) it can be eroded, which is expressed in the uncertainty of ethnicity;

\$E) they are based on behavioral component of ethnic identity;

@96. What the formation of ethnic identity is influenced by?

\$A) by the social context;

\$B) by the static;

\$C) by the norms of behavior;

\$D) by the uncertainty of ethnicity;

\$E) by the component of ethnic identity;

@97. What is the crisis in society can be lead to a transformation of ethnic identity?

\$A) three of answers;

\$B) it is possible to move away from one's own ethnic group (false identity) and to search for stable socio-psychological niches not according to ethnic criteria;

\$C) ethnic identity can be hyperbolized and take discriminatory forms in the context of interethnic relations;

\$D) it can be eroded, which is expressed in the uncertainty of ethnicity, the irrelevance of ethnicity;

\$E) none of them;

@98. What is the Culture shock?

\$A) is an experience a person may have when one moves to a cultural environment which is different from one's own;

\$B) it is possible to move away from one's own ethnic group (false identity) and to search for stable socio-psychological niches not according to ethnic criteria;

\$C) ethnic identity can be hyperbolized and take discriminatory forms in the context of interethnic relations;

\$D) it can be eroded, which is expressed in the uncertainty of ethnicity, the irrelevance of ethnicity;

\$E) none of them;

@99. Define the three stages in the development of ethnic characteristics by J. Piaget?

\$A) age of 6-7, 8-9, 10-11;

\$B) age of 6-7, 8-3, 10-21;

\$C) age of 6-7, 8-9, 10-32;

\$D) age of 6-7, 8-9, 15-18;

\$E) none of them;

@100. When the character of people will be formed?

\$A) in 17 age;

\$B) in 21 age;

\$C) in 28 age;

\$D) in 81 age;

\$E) in 25 age;

@101. What is ethnic identity?

\$A) is the result of a cognitive-emotional process of self-awareness as a representative of an ethnos, a certain degree of identification of oneself with it and isolation from other ethnic groups;

\$B) is the danger of taking into the field theoretical dogmas that result in such pronounced data selection that objective conclusions are virtually precluded;

\$C) is of some interest that in neither of these instances has significant attention been paid to the indigenous people's perceptions;

\$D) their critics examined the results and found them unconvincing, but they, too, have presented conclusions within the same psychological frameworks;

\$E) human behavior is purposeful, and that persons participate in defining social reality in an active way;

@102. What type of migration do you know depending on the time of stay?

\$A) permanent (long-term);

\$B) economic (long-term);

\$C) political (few-term);

\$D) critics (long-term);

\$E) human (short-term);

@103. What type of migration do you know depending on the time of stay?

- \$A) temporary (short term);
- \$B) temporary-economic (short-term);
- \$C) temporary-political (few-term);
- \$D) critics (long-term);
- \$E) human (short-term);

@104. What type of migration do you know depending on the time of stay?

- \$A) pendulum;
- \$B) temporary-economic (short-term);
- \$C) temporary-political;
- \$D) critics (long-term);
- \$E) human;

@105. What type of migrants do you know depending on sphere?

- \$A) economic;
- \$B) temporary- (short-term);
- \$C) pendulum;
- \$D) critics (long-term);
- \$E) human;

@106. What type of migrants do you know depending on sphere?

- \$A) political;
- \$B) short-term;
- \$C) pendulum;
- \$D) long-term;
- \$E) human;

@7. What type of migrants do you know depending on sphere?

- \$A) family;
- \$B) family short-term;

- \$C) family pendulum;
- \$D) family- long-term;
- \$E) human;

@108. What type of migrants do you know depending on sphere?

- \$A) environmental;
- \$B) family short-term;
- \$C) environmental pendulum;
- \$D) family environmental;
- \$E) human- environmental;

@109. What is Permanent migration?

- \$A) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;
- \$B) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;
- \$C) migration is a special type of migration depending on time and represents the movement of workers to the place of work from one region to another and back to their place of residence if the period of absence of a person at a permanent place is less than one week;
- \$D) migration is a family environmental;
- \$E) migration is a human- environmental;

@110. What is Temporary migration?

- \$A) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;
- \$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;
- \$C) migration is a special type of migration depending on time and represents the movement of workers to the place of work from one region to another and back to

their place of residence if the period of absence of a person at a permanent place is less than one week;

\$D) migration is a family environmental;

\$E) migration is a human- environmental;

@111.What is Pendulum migration?

\$A) migration is a special type of migration depending on time and represents the movement of workers to the place of work from one region to another and back to their place of residence if the period of absence of a person at a permanent place is less than one week;

\$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;

\$C) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;

\$D) migration is a family environmental;

\$E) migration is a human- environmental;

@112.What is the Family Reunion migration?

\$A) this form of migration refers to a situation in which members of a family come to join one of its members (the “sponsor”), who is lawfully resident in another country;

\$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;

\$C) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;

\$D) many people are forced to migrate because of a war, civil war or state policies which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens or the political opponents of those in power;

\$E) economic migration is the movement of people from one country to another to benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@113. What is the economic migration?

- \$A) the movement of people from one country to another to benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;
- \$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;
- \$C) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;
- \$D) many people are forced to migrate because of a war, civil war or state policies which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens or the political opponents of those in power;
- \$E) migrants are people who are forced to migrate from or flee their home region due to sudden or long-term changes to their local environment which adversely affects their well-being or livelihood;

@114. What is the Environmental migration?

- \$A) migrants are people who are forced to migrate from or flee their home region due to sudden or long-term changes to their local environment which adversely affects their well-being or livelihood;
- \$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;
- \$C) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;
- \$D) many people are forced to migrate because of a war, civil war or state policies which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens or the political opponents of those in power;
- \$E) the movement of people from one country to another to benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@115. What is the political migration?

\$A) many people are forced to migrate because of a war, civil war or state policies which discriminate against particular categories of its citizens or the political opponents of those in power;

\$B) migration is characterized by the number of arrivals or departures to a permanent place of residence;

\$C) migration is an entry or exit associated with current needs without changing citizenship and permanent residence;

\$D) migrants are people who are forced to migrate from or flee their home region due to sudden or long-term changes to their local environment which adversely affects their well-being or livelihood;

\$E) the movement of people from one country to another to benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@116. Which group of Labor migration do you know by objective and subjective reasons?

\$A) natural-climatic;

\$B) residence;

\$C) permanent;

\$D) long-term changes to their local environment;

\$E) from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@117. What is natural-climatic migration?

\$A) associated with the influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, changes in the ecological system;

\$B) due to territorial differences in the structure of the population by gender, age, marital status, etc;

\$C) permanent;

\$D) long-term changes to their local environment;

\$E) from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@118. What is demographic migration?

- \$A) due to territorial differences in the structure of the population by gender, age, marital status, etc;
- \$B) associated with the influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, changes in the ecological system;
- \$C) permanent;
- \$D) associated with the influence of national traditions, customs, the specifics of the material and spiritual culture of various peoples on the level of mobility, structure and directions of movements;
- \$E) from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@119. What is ethnic migration?

- \$A) associated with the influence of national traditions, customs, the specifics of the material and spiritual culture of various peoples on the level of mobility, structure and directions of movements;
- \$B) due to territorial differences in the structure of the population by gender, age, marital status, etc;
- \$C) permanent- influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, changes in the ecological system;
- \$D) associated with the influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, changes in the ecological system;
- \$E) from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;

@120. What is illegal migration?

- \$A) migration affects the national security interests of the country, and in some cases leads to social tension, as immigrants often engage in illegal labor, smuggling, including weapons, drugs.;
- \$B) due to territorial differences in the structure of the population by gender, age, marital status, etc;

\$C) influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, changes in the ecological system;

\$D) associated with the influence of the environment and including climate, landscape, and ecological system;

\$E) from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country;