

المحاضرة الثانية

motivation

الطبيب الجراح  
لجنة



Q4: Maslow believed that healthy, or self-actualized, individuals possessed the following characteristics except:

Select one:

- a. an appropriate perception of reality
- b. the ability to accept oneself, others, and human nature
- c. inability to achieve satisfactory interpersonal relationships
- d. the ability to manifest spontaneity neutral behavior
- e. all of the provided answers

Answer : c

## Table 8.3

### Maslow's Characteristics of Self-Actualized People

**Realism and acceptance**

Self-actualized people have accurate perceptions of themselves, others, and external reality. They easily accept themselves and others as they are.

**Spontaneity**

Self-actualized people are spontaneous, natural, and open in their behavior and thoughts. However, they can easily conform to conventional rules and expectations when situations demand such behavior.

**Problem centering**

Self-actualized people focus on problems outside themselves. They often dedicate themselves to a larger purpose in life, which is based on ethics or a sense of personal responsibility.

**Autonomy**

Although they accept and enjoy other people, self-actualized individuals have a strong need for privacy and independence. They focus on their own potential and development rather than on the opinions of others.

**Continued freshness of appreciation**

Self-actualized people continue to appreciate the simple pleasures of life with awe and wonder.

**Peak experiences**

Self-actualized people commonly have *peak experiences*, or moments of intense ecstasy, wonder, and awe during which their sense of self is lost or transcended. The self-actualized person may feel transformed and strengthened by these peak experiences.

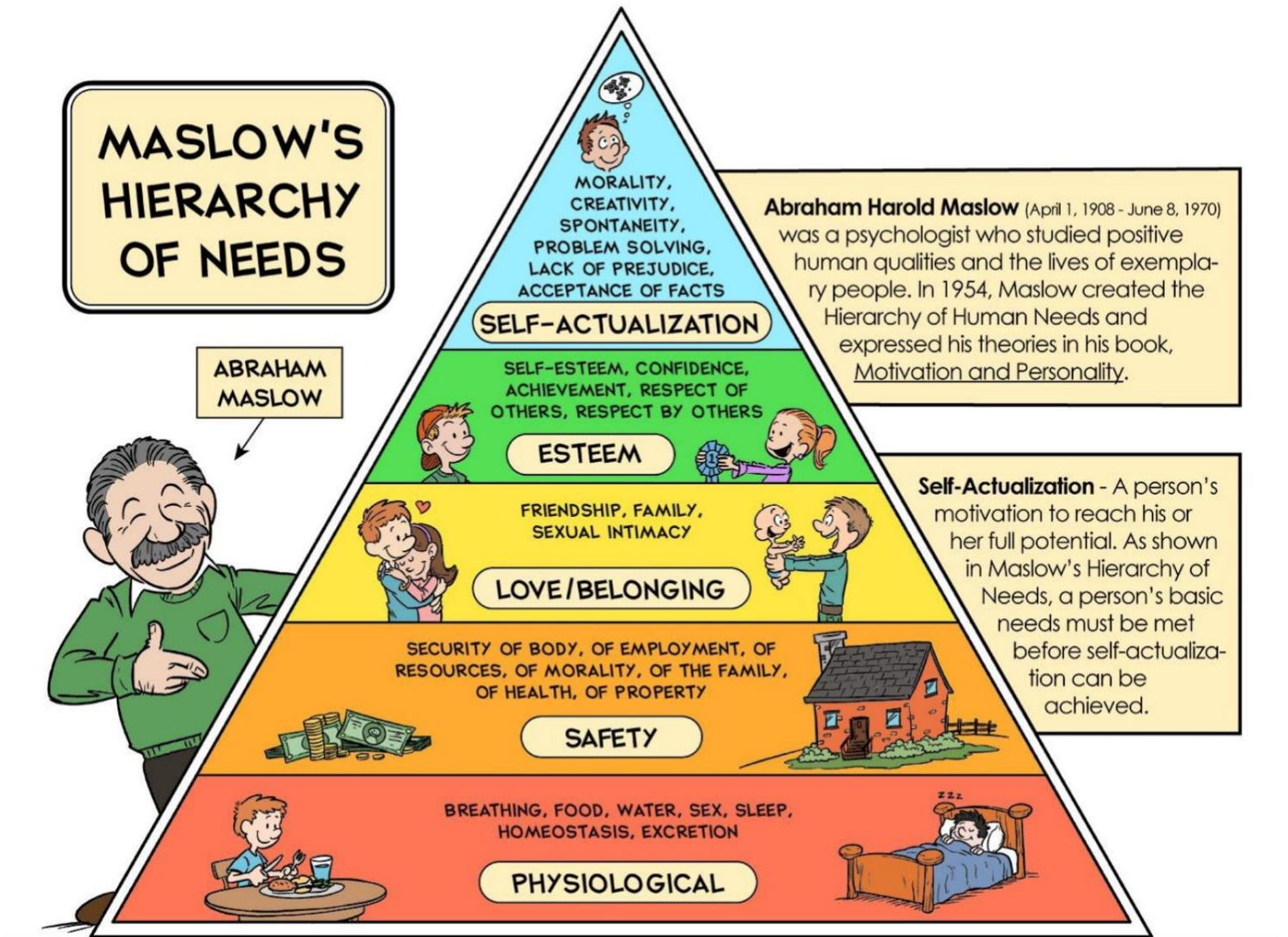
SOURCE: Based on Maslow (1970).

Q5:According to Maslow, the self-actualizing tendency is:

Select one:

- a. instinct
- b. imprinting
- C. growth Motivation
- d. deficiency motivation
- e. none of provided answers

Answer : c



Q17: Motives are:

- a. Internal sources of behavior
- b. External sources of behavior
- c. Natural sources of behavior
- d. Both subjective and objective sources of behavior
- e. None of the above

answer: d

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## Motivation

- Factors within and outside an organism that cause it to behave a certain way at a certain time
- Biological, emotional, cognitive, or social forces that activate and direct behavior.





## المحاضرة الثالثة

**Disorders of memory,  
thinking, intellect,  
motion will sphere,  
emotional disorders.**



Q2: \_\_\_\_\_ describes a partial or total loss of memory. There are two subtypes: \_\_\_\_\_ which refers to an inability to recall events prior to injury, and \_\_\_\_\_ which refers to an inability to \_\_\_\_\_  
Select one:

- a. dysphasia; anterograde amnesia; partial amnesia; remember events subsequent to brain injury
- b. amnesia; retrograde amnesia; anterograde amnesia; remember events subsequent to brain injury
- c. partial amnesia; anterograde amnesia; retrograde amnesia; remember events subsequent to brain injury
- d. amnesia; retrograde amnesia; anterograde amnesia; remember personally meaningful events
- e. partial amnesia; anterograde amnesia: partial amnesia; remember events subsequent to brain injury

### Quantitative disorders:

- Hypomnesia – decreasing of memory
- Hypermnnesia – increasing of memory
- Amnesia – loss of memory

### Qualitative disorders:

- **Fixative amnesia** – loss of capacity to memorise new or certain events. Previous events are kept in memory.
- **Amnestic disorientation** – one of the main components of Korsakoffs psychosis, as result of brain trauma, atherosclerotic changes, poisoning by CO<sub>2</sub>.

Answer : b

## Disorders of memory:

- **Retrograde amnesia** – loss of memory on events which took place before psychosis or disease. Could be on few seconds, minutes, months, years.
- **Anterograde amnesia.**- on the events, which took place after psychosis or disorder of consciousness.
- **Retroanterograde amnesia.** – before and after psychosis.
- **Total a.**
- **Fragmentive amnesia.** – during delirium.

Q7: Loss of memory on period of absence of consciousness is known as:

Select one:

- a. congrade amnesia
- b. fragmentive amnesia
- C. retarded amnesia
- d. paramnesia
- e. none of provided answers

Answer : a

## Disorders of memory:

- ❑ **Retrograde amnesia** – loss of memory on events which took place before psychosis or disease. Could be on few seconds, minutes, months, years.
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المحاضرة السادسة

defense  
mechanism

الطب الجراحة  
لجنة



Q8:What is the Id:

Select one:

- a. part of the psyche that controls impulses
- b. part of the psyche that reduces anxiety
- C. a description of innate instinctual needs

- d. part of the psyche that controls our morals
- e. part of the Ego state designed to reduce barriers

Answer : c

### Personality Structure according to Freud

□ **Id:** Operates according to the <sup>لذة / غريزة →</sup> **pleasure principle**

- Primitive and unconscious, hidden from view
- Contains basic drives (the infant is a total Id).

**Ego:** Operates according to the **reality principle**

- **Mediates the conflict between id and superego.**

□ **Superego:** Consists of moral ideals and conscience.



Q9:Samira decides to go out and party the whole week before her midterm instead of study. She fails her midterm, and tells her parents that she failed it due to being sick and not getting enough sleep. This is an example of what defense mechanism:

Select one:

- a. rationalization
- b. denial
- C. repression
- d. reaction Formation
- e. regression

Answer : a

**TABLE 1 – 1 Ego Defense Mechanisms**

Defense Mechanism	Example	Defense Mechanism	Example
<i>Compensation</i> Covering up a real or perceived weakness by emphasizing a trait one considers more desirable	A physically handicapped boy is unable to participate in football, so he compensates by becoming a great scholar.	<i>Projection</i> Attributing feelings or impulses unacceptable to one's self to another person.	Sue feels a strong sexual attraction to her track coach and tells her friend, "He's coming on to me!"
<i>Denial</i> Refusing to acknowledge the existence of a real situation or the feelings associated with it	A woman drinks excess alcohol every day and cannot stop, failing to acknowledge that she has a problem.	<i>Rationalization</i> Attempting to make excuses or formulate logical reasons to justify unacceptable feelings or behaviors	John tells the rehab nurse, "I drink because it's the only way I can deal with my bad marriage and my worse job."
<i>Displacement</i> The transfer of feelings from one target to another that is considered less threatening or that is neutral	A client is angry at his doctor, does not express it, but becomes verbally abusive with the nurse.	<i>Reaction Formation</i> Preventing unacceptable or undesirable thoughts or behaviors from being expressed by exaggerating opposite thoughts or types of behaviors	Jane hates nursing. She attended nursing school to please her parents. During career day, she speaks to prospective students about the excellence of nursing as a career.



Q10: The way she spoke to me was completely unacceptable, but she's going through a tough time at the moment. I'd react the same way if my mother had just died." What defense mechanism am I expressing:

Select one

- a. regression
- b. repression
- c. displacement
- d. identification
- e. reaction formation

نفس سؤال ٠٢ بس بتغيير الشخص

Answer : d

### *Identification*

An attempt to increase self-worth by acquiring certain attributes and characteristics of an individual one admires

A teenaged boy who required lengthy rehabilitation after an accident decides to become a physical therapist as a result of his experiences.

### *Regression*

Responding to stress by retreating to an earlier level of development and the comfort measures associated with that level of functioning

When 2-year-old Jay is hospitalized for tonsillitis he will drink only from a bottle, although his mother states he has been drinking from a cup for 6 months.

### *Intellectualization*

An attempt to avoid expressing actual emotions associated with a stressful situation by using the intellectual processes of logic, reasoning, and analysis

Susan's husband is being transferred with his job to a city far away from her parents. She hides anxiety by explaining to her parents the advantages associated with the move.

### *Repression*

Involuntarily blocking unpleasant feelings and experiences from one's awareness

An accident victim can remember nothing about the accident.



Q11: Which of the following is an example of repression:

Select one:

- a. stopping yourself from behaving the way you want to
- b. suppressing bad memories or current thoughts that cause anxiety
- c. suppressing your natural instincts
- d. stopping others from behaving inappropriately
- e. none of provided answers

Answer : b

*Identification*

An attempt to increase self-worth by acquiring certain attributes and characteristics of an individual one admires

A teenaged boy who required lengthy rehabilitation after an accident decides to become a physical therapist as a result of his experiences.

*Regression*

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*Repression*

Involuntarily blocking unpleasant feelings and experiences from one's awareness

An accident victim can remember nothing about the accident.



Q14:Ali is a shop owner and a thief. He automatically accuses anyone who looks suspicious in his store of stealing. This is an example of what defense mechanism:

Select one:

- a. repression
- b. reaction Formation
- C. denial
- d. projection
- e. rationalization

انفس سؤال ٩١ لكن بتغيير الشخص



Answer : d

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<i>Displacement</i> The transfer of feelings from one target to another that is considered less threatening or that is neutral	A client is angry at his doctor, does not express it, but becomes verbally abusive with the nurse.	<i>Reaction Formation</i> Preventing unacceptable or undesirable thoughts or behaviors from being expressed by exaggerating opposite thoughts or types of behaviors	Jane hates nursing. She attended nursing school to please her parents. During career day, she speaks to prospective students about the excellence of nursing as a career.



Q18: Instead of taking out his anger on others, Nathan, when he gets really angry, plays the saxophone. This is an example of what defense mechanism?

- a. Repression
- b. Sublimation
- c. Denial
- d. Reaction Formation
- e. Projection

Answer : b

*Introjection*

Integrating the beliefs and values of another individual into one's own ego structure

Children integrate their parents' value system into the process of conscience formation. A child says to friend, "Don't cheat. It's wrong."

*Sublimation*

Rechanneling of drives or impulses that are personally or socially unacceptable into activities that are constructive

A mother whose son was killed by a drunk driver channels her anger and energy into being the president of the local chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Drivers.

*Isolation*

Separating a thought or memory from the feeling tone or emotion associated with it

Without showing any emotion, a young woman describes being attacked and raped.

*Suppression*

The voluntary blocking of unpleasant feelings and experiences from one's awareness

Scarlett O'Hara says, "I don't want to think about that now. I'll think about that tomorrow."

*Undoing*

Symbolically negating or canceling out an experience that one finds intolerable

Joe is nervous about his new job and yells at his wife. On his way home he stops and buys her some flowers.

denial--- > refuse real events

projection---- > put your fillings on another person

reaction formation----- > show reaction that are differ from your feelings inside

repression--- > involuntary blocking of reactions

Q19: Tim is a shop owner and a thief. He automatically accuses anyone who looks suspicious in his store of stealing. This is an example of what defense mechanism?

- a. Repression
- b. Reaction Formation
- c. Denial
- d. Projection
- e. Sublimation

Answer : d

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Q20: Karen decides to go out and party the whole week before her midterm instead of study. She fails her midterm, and tells her parents that she failed it due to being sick and not getting enough sleep. This is an example of what defense mechanism?

- a. Rationalization
- b. Sublimation
- c. Denial
- d. Repression
- e. Reaction Formation

Answer : a

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