

Lingua Inglese e Traduzione

Scienze e tecniche psicologiche (7 CFU)

Docente: Alessandra Nucifora a.nucifora@unicit.it

Classes: Tues 10.00 – 12.00 (P. Ingrassia);

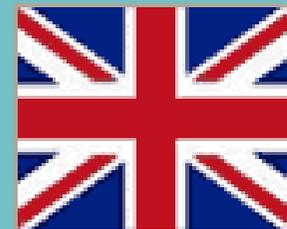
Wed 16:00 – 18:00 (Verginelle)

Thurs. 12.00-14.00 (Verginelle)

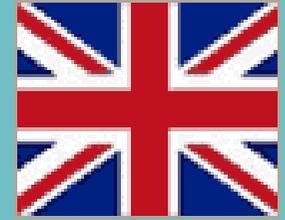
Office hours: Tues. 9.00-10.00; Wed 18:00 – 19:00

Comparative psychology

..... is the branch of psychology concerned with the study of animal behaviour. The study of animal behaviour can lead to a deeper and broader understanding of human psychology.

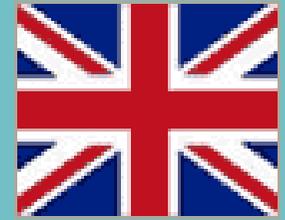


Clinical psychology



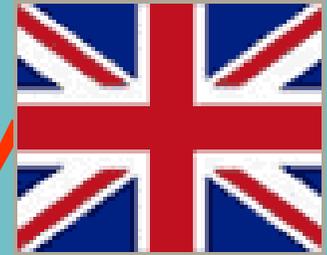
..... is focused on the assessment,
diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders.

Abnormal psychology



..... is the study of abnormal behaviour and psychopathology. This specialty area is focused on research and treatment of a variety of mental disorders and is linked to psychotherapy and clinical psychology.

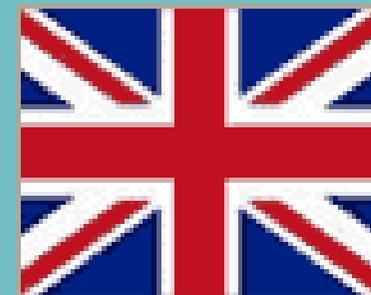
Biological psychology



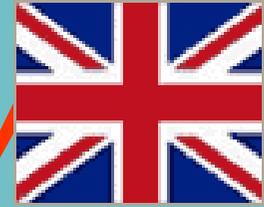
..... also known as biopsychology, studies how biological processes influence the mind and behaviour. This area is closely linked to neuroscience and utilizes tools such as MRI to look at brain injury or brain abnormalities.

Developmental psychology

..... is the branch of psychology that looks at human growth and development over the lifespan. Theories then focus on the development of cognitive abilities, morality, social functioning, identity and other life areas.



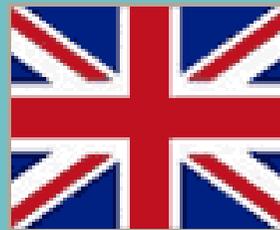
Cognitive psychology



..... is the study of human thought processes and cognitions. It focuses on topic such as attention, memory, perception, decision making, problem solving and language acquisition.

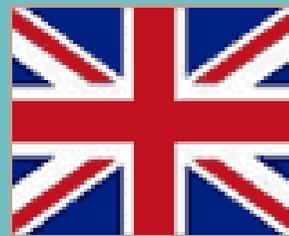
Forensic psychology

..... is an applied field focused on using psychological research and principles in the legal and criminal justice system.



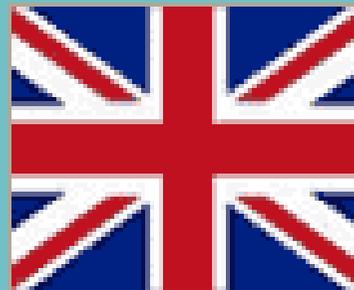
Industrial-organizational psychology

..... is the area of psychology that uses psychological research to enhance work performance, select employees, improve product design, and enhance usability.



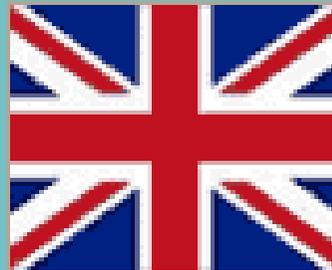
Personality psychology

..... looks at the various elements that make up individual personalities.



School psychology

..... is the branch of psychology that works within the educational system to help children with emotional, social, and academic issues.

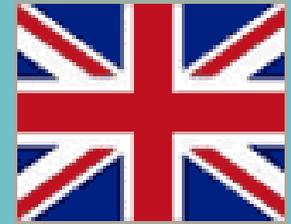


Social psychology



..... is a discipline that uses scientific methods to study social influence, social perception, and social interaction. It studies diverse subjects including group behavior, social perception, leadership, non-verbal behavior, conformity, aggression, and prejudice.

Possible questions



Which area of psychology do you find more interesting? Why?

Which one of these branches would you like to work in? Why?

What are – in your opinion - the possible fields of application for...?

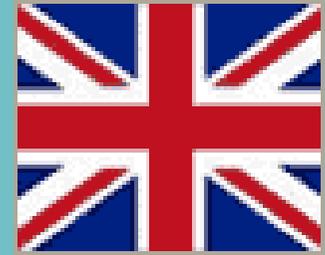
... and possible answers

- **In my opinion...**
- **I think that...**
- **I find that...**
- **According to my own experience...**
- **As far as I am concerned...**
- **My wish/goal/ambition would be to work in the field of... because...**
- **I am particularly interested in/ keen on/ attracted by.... Because....**

Definitions

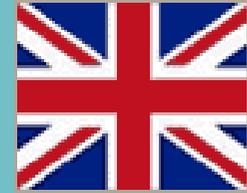
- **What would define as.../**
- **How would you define... /**
- **What is.../**
- **Can you provide a definition for...?**
- **Would you please explain the concept of**
- **How would you translate... in Italian?**

Neurosis



N. is a class of functional mental disorders involving distress but neither delusion nor hallucinations, whereby behavior is not outside socially accepted norms. It is also known as psychoneurosis or neurotic disorder, and thus those suffering from it are said to be neurotic. The term essentially describes and “invisible injury” and the resulting conditions

Signs and symptoms



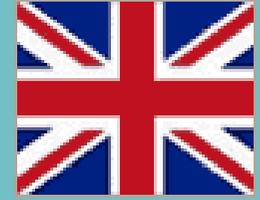
- There are many forms of neurosis: obsessive-compulsive disorder; anxiety neurosis; hysteria, and a nearly endless number of phobias.
- Anxiety, sadness, depression, anger, irritability, mental confusion, low sense of self-worth, behavioral symptoms, such as phobic avoidance, vigilance, impulsive and compulsive acts, lethargy, etc., cognitive problems such as
- Unpleasant or disturbing thoughts, repetition of thoughts and obsession, habitual fantasizing, negativity and cynicism.
- Interpersonally: neurosis involves dependency, aggressiveness, perfectionism, schizoid isolation, socio-culturally inappropriate behaviors, etc.

Other concepts to define

- *Psychopathology*
- *Mental disorders*
- *decision-making/problem-solving*
- *Social functioning*
- *Identity*
- *Social funtioning*
- *Social perception*
- *No-verbal behavior*

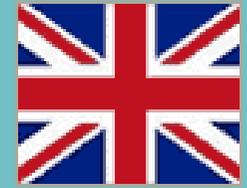


Talking about texts



- *What's the passage/text/article about?*
- *What does the text deal with?*
- *What's the subject/topic of this text?*
- *What is the author's main assumption?*
- *What is/are the main idea/ideas of the article? Do you agree with it? Why yes? Why not?*
- *What is your personal opinion/ view about/*
- *...?*
- *Do you have any personal experience with....?*
- *What are you mostly interested in/concerned with? Why?*

Talking about contents



- The passage/text article is about/ deals with...
- The article describes/ outlines/ defines/ sums up/ refers to...
- The author is mainly concerned with.../ interested in...
- At the beginning.../ At first.../ In the first paragraphs.../ Initially
- Then it moves on to...
- The author examines, shows, analyses, focuses on...
- In the end.../ finally/ In conclusion...

Expressing agreement or disagreement

- ***Yes, I (do) agree with the author's assumptions because...***
- ***I partially agree: on the one hand... on the other hand...***
- ***I actually disagree...***
- ***I totally disagree...***
- ***According to my own opinion/ as far as I am concerned/ In my view....***
- ***I (do) have some (direct/indirect) experience in this field...***



Some grammar: plural forms

- *Hypothesis*
 - *Phenomenon*
 - *Criterion*
 - *Axis*
 - *Thesis*
 - *Trauma*
 - *Diagnosis*
 - *Prognosis*
- Hypotheses
 - Phenomena
 - Criteria
 - Axes
 - Theses
 - Traumata
 - Diagnoses
 - Prognoses



1. As well as;
2. that is...;
3. as a consequence;
4. not only;
5. so that;
6. even if;
7. but also.

Science is split into innumerable disciplines. (a), the physicist, the biologist, the psychologist and the social scientist are often incapsulated in their private universes.

American reserchers found out that chronic alcohol abuse effects lungs (b) Liver.

He is (c) an attorney (d) a forensic psychologist.



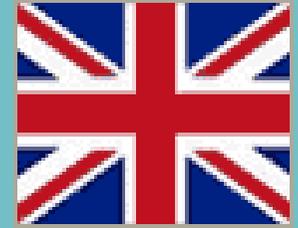
1. As well as;
2. that is...;
3. as a consequence;
4. not only;
5. so that;
6. even if;
7. but also.

In the radical feminist view science is a sexist, endocentric- (e) male-dominated.

Judge Smith delayed the trial (f.) The defendant could be given psychological tests.

(g.) he gets accepted to Harvard, he won't be able to afford the tuition.

Psychopathology



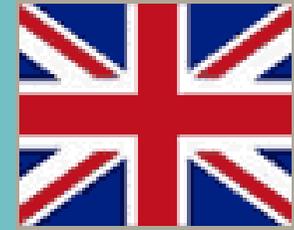
is the science *concerned with* the pathology of the mind and behavior. It studies mental and behavioral disorders, and includes psychiatry and abnormal psychology.

GRAMMAR POINT

When you describe something
(it is, it studies, it is concerned)

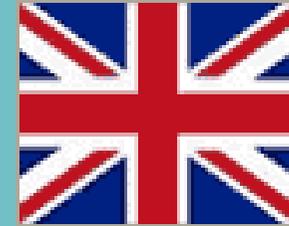
always remember to use
the **THIRD PERSON.**

Mental disorder



A **mental disorder** or **mental illness** is a psychological **pattern** or **anomaly**, potentially *reflected in* **behavior**, that is generally associated with **distress** or **disability**, and which is not considered part of normal development of a person's culture. Mental disorders are generally *defined by* a combination of how a person **feels**, **acts**, **thinks** or **perceives**. This may be *associated with* particular regions or functions of the brain or rest of the nervous system, often in a social context.

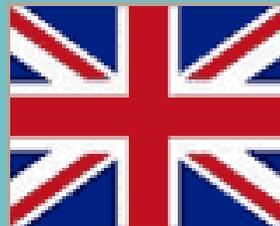
Mental disorders



- *Anxiety disorders*
- *Mood disorders*
- *Psychotic disorders (schizophrenia)*
- *Schizoaffective disorders*
- *Personality disorders (antisocial; borderline; histrionic; narcissistic; anxious-avoidant; dependent; obsessive-compulsive)*
- *Eating disorders (anorexia nervosa; bulimia nervosa; binge eating disorders)*
- *Sleep disorders (insomnia)*
- *Sexual disorders (dyspareunia; gender identity disorder; ego-dystonic homosexuality)*
- *Substance-use disorders*
- *Developmental disorders (autism spectrum; opposition defiant disorder; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ADHD)*
- *Dissociative identity disorders and depersonalization disorders (amnesia-dementia)*

Social functioning

is the ability of the individual to interact in the normal or usual way in society; can be used as a measure of quality of care.



Identity



□ *Identity* may be defined as **the distinctive characteristic** belonging to any given individual, or shared by all members of a particular social category or group. The term comes from the French word *identité*, which finds its linguistic roots in the Latin noun *identitas*, *-tatis*, itself a derivation of the Latin adjective *idem* meaning "the same." The term is thus essentially **comparative in nature**, as it emphasizes the sharing of a degree of **sameness** or **oneness** with others in a particular area or on a given point. Identity may be distinguished from identification; the former is a label, whereas the latter refers to the classifying act itself. Identity is thus best construed as being both relational and contextual, while the act of identification is best viewed as inherently processual (*verb: to identify*)

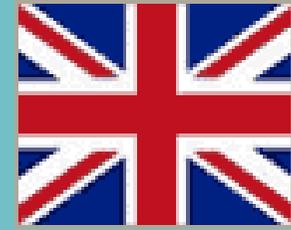
□ *Gender identity; social identity; collective identity; ethnic identity.*

Psychological identity

A *psychological identity* relates to *self-image* (a person's mental model of him or herself), *self-esteem*, and individuality. Consequently, Weinreich gives the definition:

"A person's identity is defined as the totality of one's self-construal, in which how one construes oneself in the present expresses the continuity between how one construes oneself as one was in the past and how one construes oneself as one aspires to be in the future"; this allows for definitions of aspects of identity, such as: "One's ethnic identity is defined as that part of the totality of one's self-construal made up of those dimensions that express the continuity between one's construal of past ancestry and one's future aspirations in relation to ethnicity" (Weinreich, 1986a).

Social perception



- **Social perception** is that part of perception that allows people to understand the individuals and groups of their social world. This sort of perception is defined as a social cognition which is the ability of the brain to store and process information. Social perception allows for an individual to make judgements and impressions about other people they encounter. It is based primarily off observation although pre-existing knowledge influences how we perceive an observation.
- Social perception gives individuals the tools to recognize how others affect their personal lives. They help individuals to form impressions of others by providing the necessary information to assess how people usually behave across situations.

Non-verbal behavior



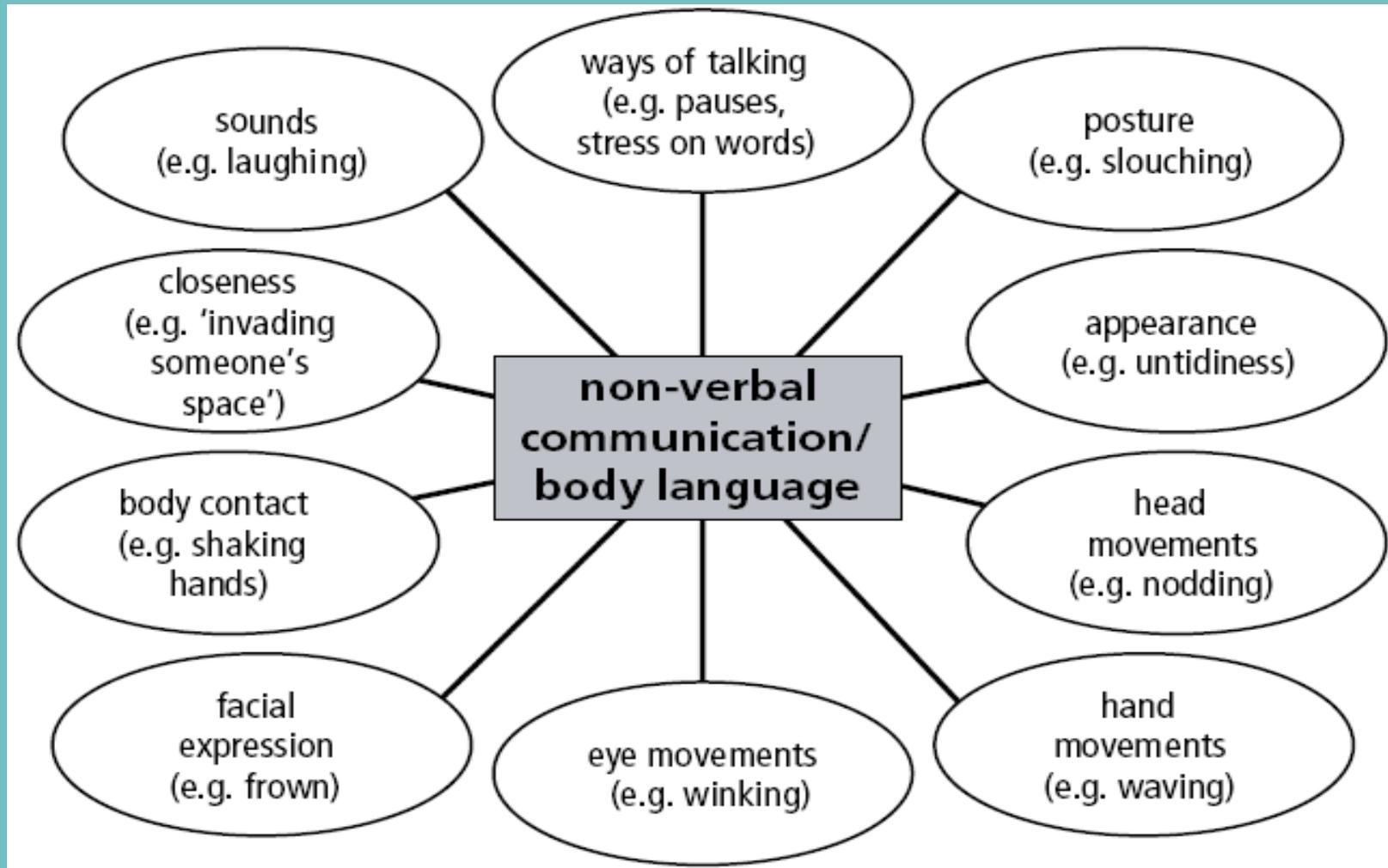
Is the communication without words. The face is used a great deal. Hand signals, shrugs, head movements, etc. also are used. It is often subconscious. It can be used for:

- *Expressing emotion (e.g. smiling to show happiness)*
- *Conveying attitudes (e.g. staring to show aggression)*
- *Demonstrating personality traits (e.g. open palms to show accepting qualities)*
- *Supporting verbal communication*

Non-verbal behavior also varies across cultures (such as the 'ok' finger O), although the six major emotions (anger, fear, disgust, sadness, happiness and surprise) are common across the world.

Non-verbal behavior is commonly called *body language*. 32

Non verbal communication

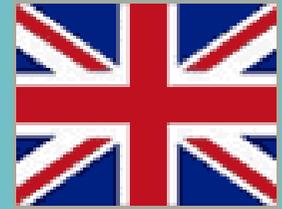




Some grammar now!

- ❑ A mental disorder or mental illness is a psychological pattern or anomaly **that** is and **which** is
- ❑ The subject **who** suffers from....
- ❑ Depressed patients are patients **whose** self-esteem levels are very low.

Relative clauses

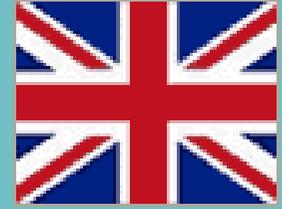


Relative clauses are clauses introduced by a relative pronoun

Ex.

- Jackie is the girl who sits next to Mike
- He took the job which paid the highest salary
- Animals that live in the desert must conserve water

They can be:



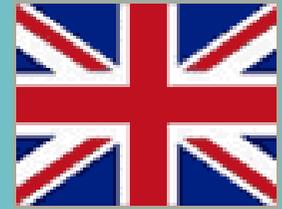
➤ NON-DEFINING

- Obama, **who won the elections**, is a democrat

➤ DEFINING

- The candidate **who won the elections** was

➤ Non-defining relative clauses



are NOT ESSENTIAL to the understanding of the main clause

*Ex. My neighbour, **who is very pessimistic**, says that bad weather is going to last.*

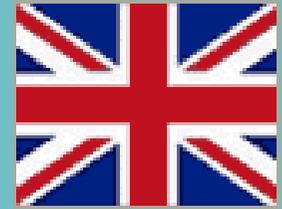
➤ Defining relative clauses

are ESSENTIAL to the understanding of the main clause

*That's the woman **to whom I want to speak***

*That's the boy **whose mother is a doctor**.*

Defining clauses can be



- Subject (proposizioni relative soggettive)

*This is the boy **who** got the job*

- Direct Object (proposizioni relative oggettive)

*This is the actor **whom/that** I like most*

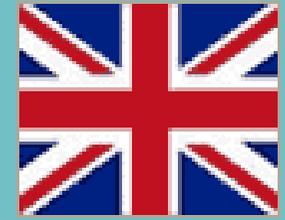
- Preposition + relative clause

*That is the book **that/which** I was talking **about***

*That is the book **about which/that** I was....*

*This is the man **whom/which** I was talking **to***

*This is the man **to whom/which** I was talking...*



➤ Possessive relative clauses

*This is the man **whose wife** is American.*

*That is the dog **whose owner** has died.*

➤ Place relative clauses:

*This is the house **where** I'd love to live*

➤ Time relative clauses (when)

*I was not in Italy the day **when** you arrived.*



Pronouns can refer to:

☐ People

who, that - who(m)/that - which

whose - were, when

☐ Things

which, that, whose, where, when

So you have:

	Defining clauses		Non defining	clauses
	People	Things	People	Things
1. Subject	Who/that	Which/that	..., who ...,	..., which...,
2. Direct object	(who(m)/that)	(which/that)	..., who(m)....,	....., which...,
3. Preposition and relative clause	(Who(m)/which)+ preposition Preposition+ Who(m)/which	(which/that)+ preposition Preposition+ Which/that	....., prep+ who(m).....,	....., prep+ which.....,
4. Possessive	whose	whose	..., whose.....,	..., whose.....,
5. Place	where	where	....., where.....,	....., where.....,
6 Time	when	when	....., when.....,	....., when.....,

Idiomatic expressions



- Mi piace tutto ciò che fai

*I like everything **(that)** you do.*

- Tutto ciò di cui abbiamo bisogno è l'amore

All we/you need is love.

- Disse che l'esame era andato bene, il che non è vero

*He said his exam went well, **which** is not true.*

- È l'amore che fa girare il mondo

*Love is **what** makes the world go round*

Let's translate!



Language Awareness, pp. 29-31

1. I bambini mangiano sempre ciò che cucino

*The children always eat **everything (that)** I cook*

2. L'auto che era parcheggiata davanti al comune apparteneva al sindaco

*The car **(which/that was)** parked in front of the Town Hall belonged to the mayor*

3. L'uomo che non fa errori di solito non fa niente

*A man **who/that** doesn't make mistakes is usually one who does nothing/does not do anything.*



4. Ho chiamato tua zia alla quale ho raccontato tutto ciò che era accaduto

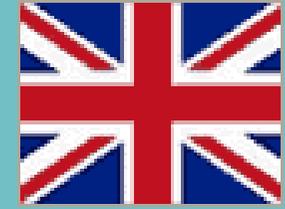
*I called your aunt, and told her **everything that** had happened /and I recounted **everything that** had happened to her.*

5. Non mi ricordo tutte le località per le quali siamo passati

*I do not remember all the places **(which/that)** we have travelled through.*

6. Ho saputo che a Giovanni, che non mi è mai stato molto simpatico, non piaccio neanche un po'!

*I have heard that Giovanni, **who(m)** I'm not particularly fond of, does not like me at all.*

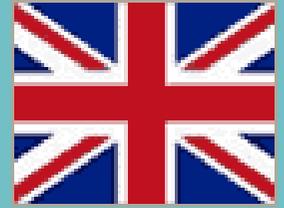


7. Ritornammo al punto dal quale eravamo partiti

We went back/We returned to the place/where we started from/from which we (had)

8. Gli amici su cui conto sono pochissimi

The friends (who(m)/that) I can count on are very few.

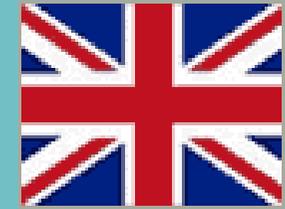


9. La gran parte della gente che si incontra in Norvegia parla molto bene l'inglese

*Most people **who(m)/that** you meet in Norway speak very good English.*

10. Il giorno in cui non mi ricorderò tutti i vostri nomi sarà un giorno da ricordare

*The day **when** I can't remember your names will be a day to remember.*

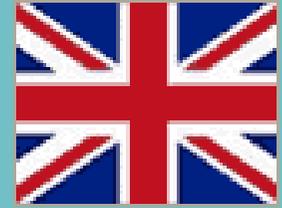


11. La signora di cui abbiamo trovato la borsa
abita all'Aia

*The lady **whose** bag we found lives in the
Hague.*

12. La nostra aula è una stanza grande al primo
piano, con tre finestre dalle quali si gode una
bellissima vista delle montagne

*Our classroom is a big room on the first floor
with three windows, **from which** there is a
splendid/fantastic/breath-taking view of
the mountains.*



13. La donna a cui abbiamo venduto la casa non è rimasta molto contenta

*The woman **(who(m)/that)** we sold the house to was not very happy.*

14. I signori, che abbiamo già visto in città stamani, sono medici all'ospedale.

*The people **(who(m)/that)** we saw in the town this morning are doctors at the hospital.*

Language Awareness, pp. 29-31

15. La signora, il cui nome inizia con la "z", sta aspettando in sala d'attesa.

*The woman **whose** name begins with "z" is waiting in the waiting room.*

16. La suocera del falegname, alla quale ho telefonato ieri, è una loro amica.

*The carpenter's mother-in-law, **(who(m)/that)** I called/phoned/rang (up) yesterday, is their friend.*



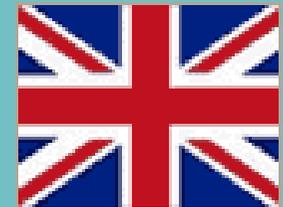
Language Awareness, pp. 29-31

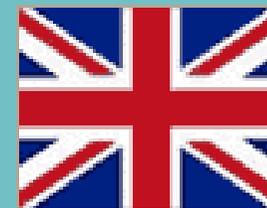
17. Non dimenticherò mai il giorno in cui sono nati i miei figli. È stato il giorno più bello che io abbia mai vissuto.

*I shall never forget the day **when** my children were born. It was the most beautiful ever.*

18. Le poesie che Annie sta leggendo sono state scritte da un grande poeta africano

*The poetry/the poems **(which/that)** Anne is reading was/were written by a great African poet.*

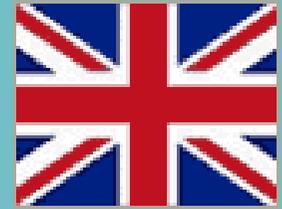




19. Era proprio ciò che avevo sempre desiderato.
*It was just **what** I had always wanted.*

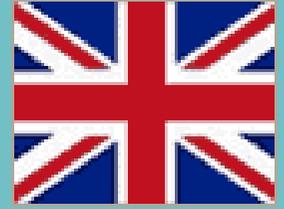
20. Prendete tutto ciò che volete.
*Take **everything** you want.*

Word builder - Let's translate!



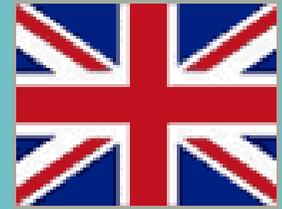
- Actually, I work in a factory.
- I'll go to the library and check if they have book!
- She's a very sensitive person, but she should be more sensible sometimes!
- You can park in my box! I took my car to the garage for a check up, this morning.

What are 'false friends'?



False friends are two words (from two different languages) that look similar or the same, but have different meanings.

Common false friends



Italian	English	English	Italian
attualmente	at present	actually	In realtà
libreria	bookshop	library	biblioteca
sensibile	sensitive	sensibile	sensato
fattoria	farm	factory	fabbrica
.....	.....	garage	benzinaio/officina

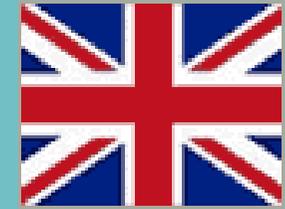
Look up in your dictionary!

Italian	English	English	Italian
addizione	addiction	.....
annoiato	annoyed	.....
argomento	argument	.....
cantina	canteen	.....
confidenza	confidence	.....

Look up in your dictionary!

Italian	English	English	Italian
addizione	sum	addiction	dipendenza
annoiato	bored	annoyed	infastidito
argomento	subject	argument	Litigio/ discussione
cantina	cellar	canteen	cantina
confidenza	intimacy	confidence	fiducia

Other false friends



- ✓ Addiction, ass;
- ✓ bald; barracks; brave;
- ✓ camera; casual; code;
cold; college;
comprehensive;
concurrence;
convenience; corpse;
cucumber;
- ✓ definitely; delusion;
dependant;
diffidence;discomfort;
disgrace;
- ✓ editor; educated;
eventually;
- ✓ fabric; fame; familiar;
finally; front;

- ✓ gracious
- ✓ horse
- ✓ Ingenuity;
inhabited; injury ;
insulation;
- ✓ janitor
- ✓ Large; lecture;
luxury;
- ✓ Magazine; mare;
Mess; Morbid;
- ✓ Noisy; notice;
novel;
- ✓ Palace; parent;
patent; plain;
possibly;
preservative;
presumption;
proper;

- ✓ to advertise
- ✓ to
apprehend
- ✓ to attend
- ✓ to avert
- ✓ to license
- ✓ to magnify
- ✓ to pretend
- ✓ tub
- ✓ Vacancy;
vest; vine;
voluble