

**Lesson one :**

Psychology is a scientific discipline that studies the way people think and behave—that is, the study of how human beings’ sense, think, learn, and know. A Greek word, ‘psychology’ literally means “study of the mind.”

Modern psychology is devoted to collecting facts about behavior and experience and systematically organizing such facts into psychological theories. These theories aid in understanding and explaining people's behavior and sometimes in predicting and influencing their future behavior.

Psychology is intimately related to the biological and social sciences; it has a number of related disciplines, which study the different levels and contexts of human thought and behavior. Psychology is an interdisciplinary science. Social psychology, for example, involves both sociology and anthropology. Clinical psychology has much in common with psychiatry, while physiological psychology builds on the techniques and methods of neurology and physiology.

Some of the divisions within psychology are applied fields, while others are more experimental in nature. The various applied fields include clinical; counseling; industrial, engineering, or personnel; consumer; and environmental. The most important of these specialties, clinical psychology, is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. Industrial psychology is used in employee selection and related contexts in business and industry.

The issues studied by psychologists include learning, cognition, intelligence, motivation, emotion, perception, personality, mental disorders, and the study of the extent to which individual differences are inherited or are shaped environmentally.

## **Lesson Two : Antisocial Personality Disorder**

### **Definition**

Antisocial personality disorder, sometimes called sociopathy, is a mental disorder in which a person consistently shows no regard for right and wrong and ignores the rights and feelings of others. People with antisocial personality disorder tend to antagonize, manipulate or treat others harshly or with callous indifference. They show no guilt or remorse for their behavior.

### **Symptoms**

Antisocial personality disorder signs and symptoms may include:

- ❖ Disregard for right and wrong
- ❖ Persistent lying or deceit to exploit others
- ❖ Being callous, cynical and disrespectful of others
- ❖ Using charm or wit to manipulate others for personal gain or personal pleasure
- ❖ Arrogance, a sense of superiority and being extremely opinionated
- ❖ Recurring problems with the law, including criminal behavior
- ❖ Repeatedly violating the rights of others through intimidation and dishonesty
- ❖ Impulsiveness or failure to plan ahead
- ❖ Poor or abusive relationships
- ❖ Failure to consider the negative consequences of behavior or learn from them
- ❖ Being consistently irresponsible and repeatedly failing to fulfill work or financial obligations

Although antisocial personality disorder is considered lifelong, in some people, certain symptoms — particularly destructive and criminal behavior — may decrease over time. But it's not clear whether this decrease is a result of aging or an increased awareness of the consequences of antisocial behavior.

### **Causes :**

The exact cause of antisocial personality disorder isn't known, but:

- Genes may make you vulnerable to developing antisocial personality disorder — and life situations may trigger its development
- Changes in the way the brain functions may have resulted during brain development

## **Lesson Three:**

### **Conditional Clauses ( zero, type1, type2)**

#### **How to form and use!**

Conditional clauses are also called conditional sentences or if sentences. They always have two parts, a main clause and an if clause. These two parts are closely connected. The action in the main part can only happen if a certain condition is taking place. This condition has to be expressed in the if clause.

Example: If he comes to my party, I will be happy.

The condition is "If he comes to my party" and the consequence of this condition is "I will be happy". You can start a conditional clause with the main clause or the if clause: If I have a problem, Susan always helps me. or Susan always helps me if I have a problem.

#### **Zero Conditional**

The zero conditional is used with general statements, actions that are certainly happening and facts. We use it with things that are true. The present tense is used in both clauses. If there is a problem, I can always talk to Carol.

#### **Present Tense ----- Present Tense**

#### **First Conditional - type I**

It's possible that . . . We use the Conditional I to talk about future situations that are realistic to happen. We use the present tense in the if-clause and the will-future in the main clause.

Colin is an intelligent boy. It is April 15th. The exam is on April 23rd. He has enough time to learn for the exam - he can pass it. If he studies, he will pass the exam on April 23rd.

#### **Present Tense ----- Will Future**

#### **Second Conditional - type II**

It's possible, but not very probable . . . We use the Conditional II to talk about future situations that are unreal or nearly impossible to happen. We use the past tense in the if-clause and conditional present in the main clause.

Colin didn't learn. He played football. It's April 22nd. Tomorrow is the exam. It is possible, but not very probable that he will pass the exam. If he studied, he would pass the exam. *Past Tense ----- Conditional Present (would + infinitive)*