

## vocabulary chapter 7

### Key vocabulary

See also the list of fixed phrases from academic English in the *Vocabulary bank* (Course Book page 60).

consciousness	long-term	retention
cortex	memory	retrieval
disorder	mnemonics	schema
displacement	neural	secondary
dynamic	primary	sensory
encoding	process (n and v)	short-term
episodic	recall (n and v)	stage
event	recollect	storage
forget	reconstruction	stress
frontal	recycle	thalamus
hippocampus	rehearsal	transmit
hypnosis	remember	trauma
immediate	remind	
lobe	repetition	

### 8.1 A

Possible answers:

- 1 *Insanity* is a term for serious mental illness. It is often associated with impetuous behaviour and irrational decisions and linked with violence.
- 2 Psychological terms  
**autistic:** affected by a mental disorder which inhibits social interaction, communication and emotional development.  
**psychotic:** affected by a mental illness which is characterized by delusions, hallucinations and losing touch with reality.

Colloquial terms

**crazy and mad:** colloquial, or slang, terms meaning *mentally unbalanced*. *Crazy* is the colloquial word for *insane* in US English, but it is used worldwide. In UK English, *mad* is the colloquial word for *insane*, but in US English, *mad* means *angry*.

**deranged:** insane

**insane:** affected by a mental illness. *Insane* is used in general conversation, but is not a technical term for psychological diagnosis.

**lunatic:** a person afflicted by mental illness. Historically, people with mental disorders were thought to be affected by the phases of the moon (*luna* means moon in Latin).

**retarded:** used as a derogatory term for people with learning difficulties or brain damage.

## 8.1B

Possible answers:

- A The stereotype is of people with mental illness committing violent crimes. The headline evokes images of a crowd of savages attacking defenceless children. Insanity is popularly linked with arson, and research has shown that it is the crime most frequently committed by psychiatric patients. The word 'crazies' is a colloquial noun, formed from the adjective 'crazy' and then made plural.
- B The stereotype of a schizophrenic committing murder, particularly his/her mother. The knife is popular in films as the preferred weapon of an insane person. The film *Psycho* is an example of the confusion between schizophrenia and dissociative identity disorder and psychotic episodes. *Psycho* (adj and n) is a colloquial word for *insane* or a person who is mentally ill.
- C The autistic genius stereotype comes from the factual relationship between autism and exceptional talent (savant syndrome). 10% of people with autism possess an unusual ability in art, music or mathematics. This stereotype is combined with the image of the antisocial personality committing intellectually complex crimes. In 2001, Gary MacKinnon, a Scottish computer enthusiast with a form of autism, hacked into confidential US Pentagon files.
- D The depressed adolescent has been a popular stereotype throughout history. The link between

depression and suicide is, however, factual. Since the advent of the Internet and social networking sites, for example, teenagers have taken part in online suicide pacts.

8.1 C

Word	C/U	Meaning in psychology	Synonym	Useful grammatical information
abuse	C/U	1. excessive or incorrect use of a substance 2. physical or mental harm	1. misuse, mishandling 2. injure, mistreat, damage, hurt	usual use is in phrase: <i>drug abuse, alcohol abuse</i> . Usually meaning to take in excess and/or without medical guidance. Can be found as countable in fixed expressions. v = to abuse
delusion	C/U	1. a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation 2. the act of believing or making yourself believe something that isn't true	fantasy, illusion, hallucination	
dissociation	U	distancing self from disturbing events	detachment, separation	
episode	C	a period when the symptoms of a disorder appear	event, incident, occurrence	usual use is in set phrases: <i>manic episode, depressive episode</i>
frenzy	C/U	state of uncontrolled mental excitation	outburst, hysteria, derangement	
imbalance	C/U	1. excess or deficit of a chemical element 2. disproportionate behaviour	1. disparity, discrepancy 2. derangement, insanity	usually used in the singular
mood	C	an emotional state	disposition, frame of mind, mindset	
pact	C	an agreement to do something together	arrangement, promise	used in the phrase: <i>suicide pact</i>
psychosis	C/U	inability to differentiate between imagination and reality; a symptom of mental illness	derangement, mental disturbance	used in the set phrase: <i>psychotic episode</i> usually used in the singular
suicide	C/U	act of killing yourself	take your own life	v = to commit suicide
syndrome	C/U	a group of symptoms that indicate a specific disorder	condition, illness, disease	used in the phrase: <i>Down's syndrome, Asperger's syndrome</i>

8.1D

**Answers**

Model answers:

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
characterize	characteristic	define	definition
expel	expulsion	eliminate	elimination
exploit	exploitation	take advantage of	–
link	link	connect	connection
lose touch (with)	–	be detached (from)	detachment
manifest	manifestation	display	display
perpetuate	perpetuation	continue	continuation
propagate	propagation	spread	spread
vary	variation, variety	differ	difference

8.1E

Model answers:

- 1 A Sensationalism in the press = melodramatic headlines in the newspapers  
B Mental health and violence = people who suffer from mental disorders are violent
- 2 Possible synonyms (including synonyms from Exercises C and D):  
A **Sensationalism in the press**  
(Melodramatic) Sensational headlines in the newspapers (*improve*) increase sales. (*With this in mind*) Taking this into account, the press (*exploits*) takes advantage of (*primitive*) basic

emotions, (*such as*) like fear and aggression, by representing mentally ill people as dangerous and antisocial. This is achieved in two main ways: by (*linking*) associating (*mental illness*) psychiatric disorders to violent crime and by using specific language to (*perpetuate*) promote (*misconceptions*) mistaken beliefs (*of*) about mental disorder.

**B Mental health and violence**

There is a (*popular*) common belief that people who suffer from mental disorders are (*violent*) aggressive. This is not supported by research, which has found that (*intimidating*) hostile behaviour (*characterizes*) typifies only a small number of patients suffering from (*acute*) severe psychotic (*episodes*) incidents.

8.2A

Possible answers:

- a schizophrenia, depression
  - b dissociative identity disorder, phobias
  - c anxiety, hysteria
  - d schizophrenia, depression
  - e dissociative identity disorder
  - f schizophrenia
- 1 Schizophrenia and dissociative identity disorder are popularly associated with violence.
  - 2 Discuss any common beliefs that arise from student suggestions: for example that schizophrenia and dissociative identity disorder are both characterized by split personality; that all schizophrenics are violent; that hysteria is exclusive to middle-aged women.



8.2 B 2

Possible answers:

1

	What the writer should do
<b>Descriptive writing</b>	describe or summarize key ideas/key events/key points. Give the plain facts. Could involve writing about: a narrative description (a history of something); a process (how something happens); key ideas in a theory; main points of an article (answers the question <i>What is/are ...?</i> )
<b>Analytical writing</b>	try to analyze (= go behind the plain facts) or explain something or give reasons for a situation; may also question accepted ideas and assumptions (answers the question <i>Why/how ...?</i> )
<b>Comparison</b>	compare two or more aspects/ideas/things/people, etc.; usually also evaluate, i.e., say which is better/bigger, etc.
<b>Argument writing</b>	give an opinion and support the opinion with evidence/reasons, etc.; may also give opposing opinions (counter-arguments) and show how they are wrong
<b>Practical report</b>	outline background of experiment (previous experiments/literature); give reasons for conducting experiment; state hypothesis; describe the design, materials and methodology; report results; discuss results (e.g., identify problems with design, materials, methodology); evaluate results of experiment (in relation to hypothesis); recommend future research

8.2 F1

**Answers**

1

	Meaning
1 illusion	an event that only occurs in the mind of an individual
2 depression	a mood disorder that makes a person feel very sad and unable to live an active life
3 mood	an emotional state
4 psychosis	a mental disorder characterized by losing touch with reality
5 delusions	unreasonable or illogical beliefs
6 multiple personality	a psychiatric disorder which disconnects different aspects of the personality

### 8.3 A

#### Answers

Model answers (paragraph numbers are given in brackets):

Word	Part of speech	Another word
misconception (1)	n (C/U)	misunderstanding, mistaken, belief
attitude (1)	n (C)	opinion, belief, view, approach
culture (1)	n (C)	society, social group
prejudice (1)	n (C/U)	discrimination, intolerance
delusion (4)	n (C)	fantasy, vision
inherited (5)	adj	innate, hereditary
split (5)	adj/v	divided, separated
melodramatic (7)	adj	exaggerated, sensational
alarming (7)	adj	frightening, shocking
terminology (8)	n (C/U)	specialist language, jargon

### 8.3 B3

3 Suggested answers:

- A People probably approach mental illness with fear and ridicule as a result of traditional beliefs.
- B The true story of Eve White's multiple personality disorder is the basis of the film *The Three Faces of Eve* (1957), which dramatizes Eve's illness by exaggerating her unpredictability with sudden and startling changes of personality.
- C The creation of an irrational internal world, and detachment from external reality are characteristic of schizophrenia, a widely misunderstood, inherited disorder.
- D *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975) is another film which represents the more alarming face of mental illness.

## 8.4A

### Answers

Possible answers:

- A In conclusion, it can be said that a limited number of patients with severe mental illness commit violent crimes, but they are more likely to be victims than criminals.
- B Studies into crime and psychiatric disorders have shown that patients are more likely to be victims of crime than perpetrators.
- C However, the vast majority of mental illnesses are not linked to violent crime.
- D Research has demonstrated that, although mental illness may be linked to a small number of violent crimes, drug and alcohol abuse are responsible for a much higher percentage.
- E First, it is essential to identify the different types of mental disorder [that are] commonly associated with aggression.
- F For many years, it has been a popular belief that people with mental disorders are violent and dangerous.

### The Passive

Complete the following table:

	Active	Passive
Present simple	Someone writes the program	The program is written
Present continuous		The program is being written
		The program has been written
Past simple	Someone wrote the program	
	Someone was writing the program	
Past perfect		The program had been written
<i>Going to</i>		
<i>Will</i>	Someone will write the program	
<i>Must</i>		The program must be written
<i>Have to</i>		

## ANSWERS

Complete the following table:

	Active	Passive
Present simple	Someone writes the program	The program is written
Present continuous	Someone is writing the program	The program is being written
Present Perfect	Someone has written the program	The program has been written
Past simple	Someone wrote the program	The program was written
Past Continuous	Someone was writing the program	The program was being written
Past perfect	Someone had written the program	The program had been written
Going to	Someone is going to write the program	The program is going to be written
Will	Someone will write the program	The program will be written
Must	Someone must write the program	The program must be written
Have to	Someone has to write the program	The program has to be written