(Part one)

1. Main trends in psychology: Wilhelm Wundt's views; introspective psychology (Würzburg and Cornell schools); Functionalism; Behaviourism and Neo-behaviourism; Gestalt psychology.

2. Mental development, according to Sigmund Freud, Erick Erickson, and Jean Piaget.

3. Essence and main characteristics of the psyche - evolution and modern interpretations.


5. Thinking as a process of discovery of what is new and significant. The process of thinking in problem solving and diagnostics.

6. Emotions and feelings as an attitude of the individual towards oneself and towards the world. Characteristic of emotions, their basic functions. Ways of experiencing. Connection between emotions and cognition.


8. Learning tasks and training actions for their solution. Psychological and pedagogical conditions for development of the qualities of thinking.


10. Social attitudes and behaviour. Formation of social attitudes. Leon Festinger’s theory of social comparison and cognitive dissonance and Richard Lapierre’s theory of the influence of the attitudes on behaviour.

11. Standardized behaviour.

12. Personality changes in schizophrenia and epilepsy.
13. Personality changes in alcoholic and non-alcoholic addictions.


15. Psychological crisis - nature, stages and main principles in counselling.

16. Frederick Taylor’s basic ideas and principles as a prerequisite for the emergence and development of Work Psychology, Organizational Psychology and Psychology of Management.

17. Essence, functions and stages of organizational socialization.

18. Basic principles and approaches of Work Psychology - principle of determinism - nature and types; Stochastic principle; Principle of development of the psyche in the activity and through the activity; Systematic approach; Personal and Active approach.

19. Sensory-motor response as a component of work activity. Essence of the category reaction. Types of reactions. Types of complex sensory-motor reaction. The latent time and the motor time as the components of sensory-motor reaction. Latent time as an indicator of the speed and accuracy of the ongoing mental processes till deciding on a particular response (characteristic of the management of the behaviour).

20. Data collection methods of psychological research - observation, survey, interview, psychological conversation, biographical method, etc.


22. Psychology of deviant behaviour - topic, object and tasks of the scientific discipline.


26. The problem of the leading activities in developmental psychology. Nature and importance of leading activities. Age groups and leading activities. Reasons for grouping of leading activities and groups of leading activities.
(Part Two)

1. Topic and objectives of Forensic Psychology
2. Topic and objectives of Legal Psychology
3. Psychological regularities in the formation of the anti-legal personal attitudes and values
4. Typology of the accentuated convicts
5. Penitentiary-psychological research of convicts of offences of neglect
6. Summarized results of examinations of different categories of prisoners
7. Concept and sources of Bulgarian criminal law.

8. General characteristics and composition of the crime. Types of crimes, according to Bulgarian Criminal Code.


10. Topic, objectives and methods of penitentiary psychology.

11. Psychological analysis of the communities of prisoners

12. Personality and psychological characteristics of perpetrators of murder.

13. Personality and psychological characteristics of the perpetrators of theft.

14. Personality and psychological characteristics of the perpetrators of extortion.

15. Historical development of the knowledge of prevention of deviant behaviour. Types of preventive activities.

16. Socio-psychological characteristics of adolescents with asocial behaviour. The family as a factor of adolescents’ desocialization.

17. Genesis of the criminal personality.

18. Psychological typology of perpetrators of murder.

19. Psychological typology of perpetrators of sexual torts.

20. Types of forensic psychological examination.


22. Methods of forensic psychological examination.

References:


