Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.фл ДСИ ппс (3)

Вопросов: 50

Страница материала

EXQT
Готовые ответы — на EXQT
Найдите своё задание в базе.
Доступ к ответам приобретается отдельно.
Найти ответы

1. - We’re leaving right now. Let’s go! - I can’t leave right now. _____ an important phone call.
2. - Is your son out of college yet? - Well, yes and no. After he _____ in June, he’ll start a Master’s programme. - That’s will take a while.
3. He’s lazy. He never does _____ work.
4. He didn't hesitate to tell me that I wasn’t wanted and just told me to _____ my own business.
5. - Which flight should I schedule for you? The morning flight or the afternoon one? - What time _____ ? If it’s not too early, I’ll take that.
6. Our train leaves from ___ Platform 5.
7. The adjective intelligent has lots of synonyms, but which word means the opposite of intelligent?
8. If someone is clever, we can say “she is as bright as a ...”
9. The adjective ‘stupid’ has lots of synonyms, but which word means the opposite of ‘stupid’?
10. I _____ dinner yet. I'll go make it now.
11. My friend is very talented. She ____ speak four foreign languages.
12. They told me that Ann _____ in London.

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения
Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать
Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗
+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

13. - Now, don’t drive too fast, Jeffrey. And remember that you _____ at stop signs. - OK, Mam.
14. - What did she say? - There’s much noise! I couldn’t hear _____.
15. Excuse me _____ being late.
16. I have to apologize to him _____ being rude.
17. Have you met _____ new boss?
18. _____ you write to Mr. Sheringham?
19. If he _____ her address, he would write to her.
20. If he had been at the concert, he _____ it.
21. If we _____ a taxi, we would have missed the plane.
22. If it were not so cold, the children _____ to the mountains.
23. I would have answered her letter long ago, if I _____ her address.
24. If I were you, I _____ at home tonight.
25. If I hadn’t drunk so much coffee, I _____ better.
26. He said that he _____ English very well.
27. Tom said that he _____ to give up smoking.
28. I was exhausted at the end of the exam. I _____ for over two hours.
29. No-one even noticed when I got home. They _____ the big game on TV.
30. How long _____Swahili?
31. This is the first time that somebody _____ to bring their pet dog into the classroom. I'm afraid we can't allow it.
32. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We’ve all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend’s amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. The term FOMO was first used...

33. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though,

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. It can be inferred that the meaning of FOMO now...

34. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. According to the text, people in previous generations experienced FOMO less than nowadays because...

35. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. According to the research, which of these people is MOST likely to experience FOMO?

36. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We’ve all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend’s amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. According to research, someone doing an activity of their own choice...

37. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. Who is most likely to be at risk from FOMO?

38. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer.

39. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. The text states that FOMO can be beneficial...

40. Read the text. Fear Of Missing Out (FOMO) We've all felt it: that uncomfortable feeling when you scroll through your social media feed and see photos of friends having a better time than you, or that sensation when you read about a friend's amazing job that you chose the wrong life path. This feeling is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. The term was first coined in 1996 by Marketing Strategist Dr. Dan Herman. While listening to consumers in focus groups and interviews, he observed that many consumers mentioned a fear of missing out on opportunities which could bring them pleasure. Later, in 2004, Patrick McGinnis, a student at Harvard Business School, co-edited an article about the growing trend among his peers of being unable to commit to anything, even something as simple as booking a restaurant, for fear that they would miss out on something more exciting happening elsewhere. Although people have felt FOMO for time immemorial, the growth of social media seems to have exacerbated the phenomenon. For many, it has now become habit to compare your life with others' lives – or rather the highlights of their lives; something that previous generations could not do so readily. This skews

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

your sense of normal and brings about feelings like resentment, envy and dissatisfaction. What's more, marketers have seized on FOMO psychology as a means to drive sales. Sales that last a limited time, low stock availability notifications and pop-ups that show other people buying all tap into our FOMO. Since the FOMO phenomenon was recognised, it has been increasingly studied by scientists eager to discover its trends and impacts. Scientists at Carleton and McGill University, for example, found that, surprisingly, traits like neuroticism and extroversion did not lead to a greater incidence of FOMO. They did, however, discover that negative FOMO feelings were experienced more often towards the end of the day and at the end of the week and that FOMO was experienced more by people carrying out obligatory work, like jobs and study. This is not to say that people only experience FOMO when engaged in a mundane activity. In a follow-up study, researchers found that participants who specifically selected one activity over another experienced FOMO when reminded about the alternative activity, even if their chosen activity was sociable and enjoyable, and if the alternative was unsociable. Moreover, they experienced FOMO whether they were reminded about the alternative through social media or in conversation. Interestingly, although FOMO is widely associated with teenagers and young adults and those who use social media, research has found that people of all ages experience it, irrespective of their social media use. Researchers at Washington State University, found that it is more closely linked to factors like loneliness and low self-esteem. However, for those people, social media can exacerbate the problem. Some psychologists recognise an upside to FOMO, saying that it can motivate you to take action, connect with others and get out of your comfort zone. More often than not, though, FOMO leads to increasing isolation and even FOJI, fear of joining in, in the belief that your own insights or contributions will not be valued. A rising counter-culture to FOMO, though, is JOMO – the joy of missing out. This includes the pleasure and satisfaction of a night in, doing what you enjoy best, turning off your phone notifications and living in the moment, focusing not on what you lack but on what you have. Choose the correct answer. JOMO refers to...

41. Who was the founder of Psychoanalysis?
42. Mental processes such as perception, thinking, and remembering are sometimes called:
43. What do psychologists study?
44. She can't travel on the metro, she has to take the bus - she suffers from ... .

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер

45. Freud’s experiments in psycho_____ gave rise to his ‘dream theory’.
46. In Pavlov’s experiments with dogs, the conditioned _____ was a light.
47. Hallucinations, or _____, are a common symptom of mental disorder.
48. Overstimulation of the organism can lead to emotional tension or _____.
49. Kelly was an early proponent of Personal _____ Theory.
50. Skinner’s experiments in operant _____ were based on behaviourism.

Помогу сдать тест без предоплаты. Оплата после выполнения

Нажмите на мессенджер, чтобы написать

Telegram ↗ WhatsApp ↗ MAX ↗

+7 (924) 305-23-08 Пишите в мессенджер