

9. What are the differences between analgesia and anesthesia?

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10a. What are positive hallucinations?

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b. What are negative hallucinations?

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11. Answer True or False

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|---|---|---|
| (a) Everyone can be hypnotized  | T | F |
| (b) A subject always knows when he is in the state of hypnosis                  | T | F |
| (c) A genius makes a better subject than a persons of normal intelligence       | T | F |
| (d) A weak-willed person makes a better subject than a strong-willed person     | T | F |
| (e) A person may be hypnotized by telephone or mail                             | T | F |
| (f) A teenager and his grandmother are equally good candidates for hypnosis     | T | F |
| (g) Self-hypnosis can easily be developed by reading a good book on the subject | T | F |

12. Which subject is in deeper hypnosis?

(a) Subject A - capable of full body catalepsy in the post-hypnotic state \_\_\_\_\_

OR Subject B - capable of forgetting his name post-hypnotically

(b) Subject A - can carry out a series of post-hypnotic suggestion without

OR remembering they were give

Subject B - cannot see his wife who is seated across the table from him \_\_\_\_\_

13. Can post-hypnotic suggestions become permanent? If so, how?

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