

Advanced Psychology Concepts

Psychology · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. According to the Information Processing Model of memory, which of the following stages is responsible for the initial registration of sensory information?

- A) Encoding
- B) Storage
- C) Retrieval

D) Sensory Register

2. Which neurochemical is primarily associated with the 'fight-or-flight' response and plays a significant role in arousal and attention?

- A) Serotonin
- B) Dopamine

C) Norepinephrine

D) GABA

3. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the ability to understand that an object continues to exist even when it is out of sight is known as:

- A) Egocentrism

B) Object permanence

- C) Conservation
- D) Centration

4. The bystander effect, a phenomenon where individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim when other people are present, is best explained by which social psychological concept?

- A) Social facilitation
- B) Conformity

C) Diffusion of responsibility

D) Groupthink

5. Which type of amnesia is characterized by the inability to form new memories after the onset of the amnesia?

- A) Retrograde amnesia

B) Anterograde amnesia

- C) Dissociative amnesia
- D) Implicit amnesia

6. The operant conditioning principle of 'shaping' involves:

- A) Reinforcing only the desired behavior
- B) Gradually reinforcing approximations of a target behavior**
- C) Punishing all undesired behaviors
- D) Extinguishing previously learned behaviors

7. According to the 'Big Five' personality traits model, which trait refers to the tendency to be imaginative, independent, and creative?

- A) Conscientiousness
- B) Agreeableness
- C) Neuroticism
- D) Openness to experience**

8. Which area of the brain is most critically involved in the formation of new long-term declarative memories?

- A) Amygdala
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Hippocampus**
- D) Prefrontal cortex

9. The attribution error where people tend to overemphasize dispositional or personality-based explanations for others' behavior while underemphasizing situational explanations is known as:

- A) Self-serving bias
- B) Fundamental attribution error**
- C) Actor-observer bias
- D) Confirmation bias

10. In classical conditioning, the unlearned, naturally occurring reaction to an unconditioned stimulus is called the:

- A) Conditioned response
- B) Unconditioned stimulus
- C) Neutral stimulus
- D) Unconditioned response**

11. Which theory of motivation proposes that individuals are driven to maintain a state of internal equilibrium or balance?

- A) Drive-reduction theory**
- B) Arousal theory
- C) Maslow's hierarchy of needs
- D) Incentive theory

12. The psychological concept of 'schema' refers to:

- A) A learned emotional response
- B) A mental framework or concept that helps organize and interpret information**
- C) A subconscious defense mechanism
- D) A pattern of observable behavior

13. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with reward, pleasure, and motivation, and plays a role in addiction?

- A) Serotonin
- B) GABA
- C) Dopamine**
- D) Acetylcholine

14. According to Erik Erikson's stages of psychosocial development, adolescence is primarily characterized by the crisis of:

- A) Initiative vs. Guilt
- B) Identity vs. Role Confusion**
- C) Intimacy vs. Isolation
- D) Generativity vs. Stagnation

15. The tendency for people to exert less effort when working in a group compared to when working individually is known as:

- A) Social loafing**
- B) Conformity
- C) Deindividuation
- D) Group polarization

16. Which type of cognitive bias involves favoring information that confirms existing beliefs or hypotheses?

- A) Availability heuristic
- B) Representativeness heuristic
- C) Confirmation bias**
- D) Anchoring bias

17. The process by which individuals learn about the norms, values, and beliefs of their society or culture is called:

- A) Acculturation
- B) Assimilation
- C) Socialization**
- D) Enculturation

18. Which brain structure is primarily responsible for regulating basic life functions such as breathing, heart rate, and consciousness?

- A) Cerebrum
- B) Cerebellum
- C) Brainstem**
- D) Thalamus

19. In the context of learning, extinction occurs when:

- A) A conditioned stimulus is repeatedly presented without an unconditioned stimulus**
- B) A conditioned stimulus is paired with a new neutral stimulus
- C) A response is reinforced immediately after it occurs
- D) A new behavior is learned through observation

20. According to Carl Rogers' humanistic theory, the 'self-concept' is best described as:

- A) A set of biological drives
- B) An individual's perception of their own personality, abilities, and behavior**
- C) The sum of unconscious desires
- D) A learned pattern of social interaction