

Advanced Psychology Concepts

Psychology · Practice Test · 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