

Historical Milestones in Advanced Psychology

Advanced Psychology · Answer Key · 17 Questions

1. Which of the following experiments, conducted by Ivan Pavlov, demonstrated classical conditioning and significantly influenced behaviorism?

- A) The Little Albert experiment
- B) Skinner's operant conditioning chambers
- C) The salivation reflex in dogs**
- D) Milgram's obedience experiments

2. Wilhelm Wundt is credited with establishing the first psychological laboratory. In which German city was this groundbreaking event in 1879?

- A) Berlin
- B) Munich
- C) Leipzig**
- D) Frankfurt

3. Sigmund Freud's seminal work, 'The Interpretation of Dreams,' published in 1900, introduced the concept of the unconscious mind and laid the foundation for which major psychological school of thought?

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Humanism
- C) Cognitivism
- D) Psychoanalysis**

4. The phenomenon known as the 'bystander effect,' which suggests individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim when other people are present, was theorized by psychologists following the investigation of which real-life event?

- A) The Jonestown Massacre
- B) The Oklahoma City bombing
- C) The murder of Kitty Genovese**
- D) The assassination of John F. Kennedy

5. During the early 20th century, a group of psychologists challenged structuralism and functionalism by emphasizing the importance of the whole experience rather than its parts. What was this school of thought called?

- A) Existential Psychology
- B) Gestalt Psychology**
- C) Transactional Analysis
- D) Logotherapy

6. Stanley Milgram's controversial experiments in the 1960s explored obedience to authority. What was the primary finding regarding participants' willingness to administer electric shocks?

- A) Most participants refused to administer any shocks above a minimal level.
- B) A significant majority administered the maximum intended shock.**
- C) Participants only obeyed when the authority figure was physically present.
- D) Obedience levels were highest among those with prior military experience.

7. The Stanford Prison Experiment, conducted by Philip Zimbardo in 1971, aimed to investigate the psychological effects of perceived power and authority. What was a key, albeit controversial, outcome regarding participant behavior?

- A) Participants consistently maintained their assigned roles with little deviation.
- B) The experiment was terminated early due to the extreme distress and role adoption by participants.**
- C) Guards showed empathy towards prisoners, leading to a more humane environment.
- D) Prisoners quickly adapted to their roles and exhibited no signs of rebellion.

8. Albert Bandura's Bobo doll experiments in the 1960s provided crucial evidence for which learning principle?

- A) Operant conditioning
- B) Classical conditioning
- C) Observational learning**
- D) Latent learning

9. The cognitive revolution in psychology gained momentum in the mid-20th century. Which of these landmark publications is considered a pivotal work in this shift away from strict behaviorism?

- A) William James' 'The Principles of Psychology' (1890)
- B) B.F. Skinner's 'Walden Two' (1948)
- C) George Miller's 'The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two' (1956)**
- D) Abraham Maslow's 'A Theory of Human Motivation' (1943)

10. Carl Rogers, a key figure in humanistic psychology, developed a therapeutic approach centered on the client's subjective experience and self-actualization. What is this approach most commonly known as?

- A) Psychoanalysis
- B) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- C) Client-Centered Therapy**
- D) Gestalt Therapy

11. The concept of 'schemas' in cognitive psychology, which are mental frameworks that help organize and interpret information, was heavily influenced by the work of which early psychologist?

A) Jean Piaget

- B) Lev Vygotsky
- C) Frederic Bartlett
- D) Albert Bandura

12. The development of the 'Strange Situation' procedure, used to assess infant-child attachment to a caregiver, is attributed to which developmental psychologist?

- A) Erik Erikson
- B) Lev Vygotsky
- C) Jean Piaget

D) Mary Ainsworth

13. The first Nobel Prize awarded in Psychology (or Physiology, with significant psychological implications) was for work related to the digestive system. Which scientist was awarded this prize in 1904 for his research on the physiology of digestion?

A) Ivan Pavlov

- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Walter Cannon

14. During World War II, the field of psychology saw significant contributions in areas such as personnel selection and morale assessment. Which prominent psychologist played a key role in advising the U.S. Army on these matters?

- A) Carl Rogers
- B) B.F. Skinner

C) Kurt Lewin

- D) Gordon Allport

15. The development of the Rorschach inkblot test, a projective psychological test used to assess personality characteristics and emotional functioning, was pioneered by whom?

- A) Alfred Binet

B) Hermann Rorschach

- C) Carl Jung
- D) Henry Murray

16. The concept of 'operant conditioning,' which posits that behavior is shaped by its consequences (reinforcement and punishment), is most closely associated with the research of which psychologist?

- A) Ivan Pavlov
- B) John B. Watson
- C) B.F. Skinner**
- D) Edward Thorndike

17. The ethical concerns surrounding the use of deception in psychological research, particularly highlighted by experiments like Milgram's, led to the establishment of stricter ethical guidelines. Which organization played a significant role in formalizing these ethical principles in the U.S.?

- A) The National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- B) The American Psychological Association (APA)**
- C) The National Science Foundation (NSF)
- D) The World Health Organization (WHO)