

Foundations of Advanced Psychology

Psychology · Practice Test · 22 Questions

1. Which branch of psychology focuses on the study of mental processes such as thinking, problem-solving, and memory?

- A) Social Psychology
- B) Cognitive Psychology
- C) Clinical Psychology
- D) Developmental Psychology

2. Who is considered the founder of psychoanalysis, a theory emphasizing the influence of the unconscious mind on behavior?

- A) B.F. Skinner
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Carl Rogers
- D) William James

3. The study of how individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others is known as:

- A) Cognitive Psychology
- B) Behavioral Psychology
- C) Social Psychology
- D) Abnormal Psychology

4. Which of the following is a key concept in operant conditioning, referring to a consequence that increases the likelihood of a behavior occurring again?

- A) Punishment
- B) Extinction
- C) Reinforcement
- D) Conditioning

5. The theory that individuals progress through a series of stages of psychosocial development throughout their lifespan was proposed by:

- A) Jean Piaget
- B) Erik Erikson
- C) Lev Vygotsky
- D) Albert Bandura

6. A disorder characterized by persistent and excessive worry about various situations is known as:

- A) Schizophrenia
- B) Bipolar Disorder
- C) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- D) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

7. Which perspective in psychology emphasizes the importance of self-actualization and personal growth?

- A) Behaviorism
- B) Psychoanalysis
- C) Humanistic Psychology
- D) Cognitive Psychology

8. The tendency for individuals to conform to the decisions of a group, even if they disagree, is known as:

- A) Deindividuation
- B) Groupthink
- C) Bystander Effect
- D) Social Loafing

9. Which type of memory refers to the memory of facts and events that have a specific time and place of occurrence?

- A) Semantic Memory
- B) Procedural Memory
- C) Episodic Memory
- D) Working Memory

10. The study of the biological bases of behavior and mental processes is called:

- A) Evolutionary Psychology
- B) Neuropsychology
- C) Biopsychology
- D) Psychopathology

11. The process by which individuals learn through observing and imitating others is called:

- A) Classical Conditioning
- B) Operant Conditioning
- C) Observational Learning
- D) Cognitive Dissonance

12. Which major historical school of psychology focused on breaking down consciousness into its basic elements?

- A) Functionalism
- B) Behaviorism
- C) Structuralism
- D) Gestalt Psychology

13. A psychological disorder characterized by a disconnection from reality, including hallucinations and delusions, is:

- A) Panic Disorder
- B) Schizophrenia
- C) Phobia
- D) Dissociative Identity Disorder

14. The unconscious tendency to attribute one's own unacceptable thoughts or feelings onto someone else is a defense mechanism known as:

- A) Rationalization
- B) Displacement
- C) Projection
- D) Repression

15. Which of the following is a measure of the degree to which two variables are related?

- A) Standard Deviation
- B) Correlation Coefficient
- C) Mean
- D) Median

16. The study of how culture impacts an individual's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors is central to:

- A) Cross-Cultural Psychology
- B) Industrial-Organizational Psychology
- C) Forensic Psychology
- D) Health Psychology

17. The ability to understand and share the feelings of another is referred to as:

- A) Attribution
- B) Empathy
- C) Altruism
- D) Self-Efficacy

18. Which psychologist developed a theory of cognitive development in children based on stages?

- A) Lev Vygotsky
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) Jean Piaget
- D) Abraham Maslow

19. A therapy approach that focuses on changing maladaptive thought patterns and behaviors is:

- A) Psychodynamic Therapy
- B) Humanistic Therapy
- C) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
- D) Gestalt Therapy

20. The fundamental attribution error describes the tendency to overestimate the influence of _____ factors and underestimate the influence of _____ factors in explaining others' behavior.

- A) situational; dispositional
- B) dispositional; situational
- C) internal; external
- D) external; internal

21. The feeling of being less responsible for one's actions when in a group is known as:

- A) Conformity
- B) Group Polarization
- C) Deindividuation
- D) Social Loafing

22. The brain's ability to change and adapt over time is referred to as:

- A) Neurogenesis
- B) Synaptic Plasticity
- C) Myelination
- D) Neural Pruning