

Advanced Psychological Foundations

Psychology · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. Which brain structure is primarily responsible for the processing of fear-based memories and emotional responses?

- A) Hippocampus
- B) Amygdala
- C) Thalamus
- D) Cerebellum

2. According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, in which stage does an individual develop the capacity for abstract thought and hypothetical reasoning?

- A) Sensorimotor
- B) Preoperational
- C) Concrete Operational
- D) Formal Operational

3. What is the term for the 'all-or-none' electrical impulse that travels down the axon of a neuron?

- A) Synaptic cleft
- B) Resting potential
- C) Action potential
- D) Myelin sheath

4. Which neurotransmitter is most directly associated with the reward system and the reinforcement of motivated behavior?

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

5. The phenomenon where individuals perform better on simple tasks when in the presence of others is known as:

- A) Social loafing
- B) Social facilitation
- C) Groupthink
- D) Deindividuation

6. In operant conditioning, what does the term 'negative reinforcement' actually mean?

- A) Punishing a behavior
- B) Ignoring a behavior
- C) Removing an aversive stimulus to increase behavior
- D) Decreasing the frequency of a response

7. Which psychological effect describes the tendency to overestimate the extent to which other people share our opinions and behaviors?

- A) False consensus effect
- B) Dunning-Kruger effect
- C) Fundamental attribution error
- D) Hindsight bias

8. What is the primary function of the corpus callosum in the human brain?

- A) Regulating body temperature
- B) Processing visual input
- C) Connecting the left and right cerebral hemispheres
- D) Controlling balance and coordination

9. Who is credited with establishing the first laboratory for psychological research in 1879?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) William James
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) B.F. Skinner

10. What does the 'Big Five' personality trait of 'Neuroticism' measure?

- A) Openness to new ideas
- B) Level of emotional instability
- C) Social assertiveness
- D) Intellectual curiosity

11. Which memory system is responsible for holding information for a very short duration, typically less than 30 seconds, without rehearsal?

- A) Sensory memory
- B) Long-term memory
- C) Procedural memory
- D) Short-term working memory

12. The 'Marshmallow Test', conducted by Walter Mischel, was primarily designed to study which psychological construct?

- A) Intelligence quotient
- B) Delayed gratification
- C) Social conformity
- D) Perceptual set

13. Which specific brain lobe is primarily responsible for executive functions, planning, and impulse control?

- A) Occipital lobe
- B) Temporal lobe
- C) Parietal lobe
- D) Frontal lobe

14. What occurs during the REM stage of sleep?

- A) Deep, restorative physical recovery
- B) The body enters a state of paralysis
- C) High frequency brain activity and vivid dreaming
- D) The lowest level of metabolic activity

15. What is the term for the failure to notice a fully visible object because attention is engaged on another task?

- A) Inattentional blindness
- B) Change blindness
- C) Sensory adaptation
- D) Selective attention

16. According to the Yerkes-Dodson law, how does arousal affect performance?

- A) Higher arousal always leads to better performance
- B) Lower arousal is always optimal
- C) Performance peaks at moderate levels of arousal
- D) Arousal has no impact on task performance

17. Which concept in developmental psychology refers to the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be seen?

- A) Conservation
- B) Object permanence
- C) Egocentrism
- D) Schema formation

18. What is the 'Fundamental Attribution Error'?

- A) Attributing failure to internal factors and success to external ones
- B) The tendency to attribute others' behavior to internal traits rather than situational factors
- C) The belief that good things happen to good people
- D) The tendency to blame oneself for random events