

Introduction to Advanced Psychology Concepts

Psychology · Practice Test · 18 Questions

1. What is the scientific study of the mind and behavior called?

- A) Sociology
- B) Psychology
- C) Anthropology
- D) Biology

2. Which area of psychology focuses on how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the presence of others?

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

3. What is the term for the process of acquiring new knowledge, skills, behaviors, or values?

- A) Memory
- B) Perception
- C) Learning
- D) Motivation

4. Which type of memory stores information for a very short period, usually a few seconds?

- A) Long-term memory
- B) Episodic memory
- C) Sensory memory
- D) Semantic memory

5. What is the branch of psychology concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders?

- A) Educational Psychology
- B) Industrial-Organizational Psychology
- C) Clinical Psychology
- D) Forensic Psychology

6. The study of how individuals change and grow throughout their lives is known as:

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

7. What is the process by which individuals select, organize, and interpret sensory information?

- A) Learning
- B) Memory
- C) Perception
- D) Attention

8. Which psychological perspective emphasizes the role of unconscious drives and conflicts in shaping behavior?

- A) Behavioral Perspective
- B) Cognitive Perspective
- C) Humanistic Perspective
- D) Psychodynamic Perspective

9. What is the term for the ability to understand and share the feelings of another?

- A) Sympathy
- B) Empathy
- C) Compassion
- D) Altruism

10. Which field of psychology explores mental processes such as thinking, problem-solving, and memory?

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

11. What is the automatic, often unconscious, process of using mental shortcuts to make decisions?

- A) Rationalization
- B) Heuristics
- C) Cognitive Dissonance
- D) Confirmation Bias

12. The ability to recover quickly from difficulties is known as:

- A) Adaptability
- B) Resilience
- C) Fortitude
- D) Stamina

13. What is the term for a sudden realization or understanding of a problem?

- A) Insight
- B) Intuition
- C) Epiphany
- D) Aha! moment

14. Which part of the brain is primarily associated with higher-level thinking, planning, and decision-making?

- A) Cerebellum
- B) Brainstem
- C) Cerebral Cortex
- D) Amygdala

15. What is the psychological phenomenon where people are less likely to help a victim when other people are present?

- A) Bystander Effect
- B) Diffusion of Responsibility
- C) Groupthink
- D) Pluralistic Ignorance

16. The process of storing and retrieving information from the past is called:

- A) Perception
- B) Learning
- C) Memory
- D) Attention

17. Which psychologist is famous for his theory of classical conditioning?

- A) B.F. Skinner
- B) Albert Bandura
- C) Ivan Pavlov
- D) Sigmund Freud

18. What is the tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it?

- A) Hindsight Bias
- B) Confirmation Bias
- C) Availability Heuristic
- D) Fundamental Attribution Error