

Foundations of Advanced Psychology

Psychology · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which part of the human brain is primarily responsible for processing visual information?

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

2. What is the primary function of the myelin sheath in a neuron?

- A) To produce neurotransmitters
- B) To speed up neural impulse transmission**
- C) To store genetic information
- D) To receive signals from other neurons

3. Which psychological perspective emphasizes the role of unconscious conflicts in shaping behavior?

- A) Psychoanalytic**
- B) Behavioral
- C) Humanistic
- D) Cognitive

4. In memory processes, what is the term for the initial recording of information?

- A) Retrieval
- B) Storage
- C) Encoding**
- D) Consolidation

5. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which needs must be met first?

- A) Esteem needs
- B) Safety needs
- C) Physiological needs**
- D) Self-actualization

6. Which research method involves an in-depth study of a single individual or small group?

- A) Case study**
- B) Survey
- C) Experiment
- D) Naturalistic observation

7. What does the 'nature' aspect of the nature-nurture debate refer to?

- A) Environmental influences
- B) Social upbringing
- C) Genetic inheritance**
- D) Cultural conditioning

8. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with feelings of reward and pleasure?

- A) Dopamine**
- B) Serotonin
- C) Acetylcholine
- D) Glutamate

9. What is the 'central nervous system' composed of?

- A) Nerves throughout the body
- B) The brain and spinal cord**
- C) The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems
- D) The endocrine glands

10. In classical conditioning, what is the term for a stimulus that naturally triggers a response without learning?

- A) Conditioned stimulus
- B) Neutral stimulus
- C) Unconditioned stimulus**
- D) Reinforced stimulus

11. Which sleep stage is most commonly associated with vivid dreaming?

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 3
- C) REM sleep**
- D) NREM stage 2

12. What is the main purpose of a double-blind procedure in research?

- A) To increase the number of participants
- B) To reduce experimenter and participant bias**
- C) To make the study faster to complete
- D) To ensure funding for the study

13. Which branch of psychology focuses on how people grow and change throughout their lifespan?

A) Developmental psychology

B) Forensic psychology

C) Industrial psychology

D) Clinical psychology

14. What does the 'independent variable' represent in a psychological experiment?

A) The measured outcome

B) The factor being manipulated by the researcher

C) The constant in the study

D) The participant's reaction

15. Which structure in the brain is essential for the formation of new explicit memories?

A) Hypothalamus

B) Hippocampus

C) Amygdala

D) Thalamus