# Foundations of Advanced Psychology

Psychology · Answer Key · 20 Questions

**1. Who is often referred to as the father of modern psychology for establishing the first experimental psychology laboratory?**

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

**2. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for processing visual information?**

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

**3. What is the term for the tendency to recall the first and last items in a list better than the middle items?**

**A) Serial position effect**
B) Confirmation bias
C) Cognitive dissonance
D) Hindsight bias

**4. Which psychological perspective focuses on how people perceive, remember, and think about information?**

A) Behaviorism
B) Psychoanalysis
**C) Cognitive psychology**
D) Humanism

**5. In operant conditioning, what is the process of reinforcing successive approximations of a desired behavior?**

A) Extinction
**B) Shaping**
C) Generalization
D) Discrimination

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**6. Which neurotransmitter is most closely associated with the regulation of mood, sleep, and appetite?**

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

**7. The 'Big Five' personality trait model includes Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and what else?**

**A) Neuroticism**
B) Narcissism
C) Niceness
D) Nervousness

**8. What is the name of the stage of sleep during which most vivid dreaming occurs?**

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

**9. Who developed the theory of psychosocial development, which spans the entire human lifespan?**

A) Jean Piaget
**B) Erik Erikson**
C) Abraham Maslow
D) Carl Jung

**10. Which research method involves an in-depth analysis of a single individual or a small group?**

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

**11. What term describes the inability to form new long-term memories?**

A) Retrograde amnesia
**B) Anterograde amnesia**
C) Source amnesia
D) Dissociative fugue

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**12. According to Abraham Maslow, which need must be met first in the hierarchy of needs?**

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

**13. Which gland is often referred to as the 'master gland' of the endocrine system?**

A) Thyroid
B) Adrenal
**C) Pituitary**
D) Pineal

**14. What is the primary function of the myelin sheath that covers many axons?**

A) To produce neurotransmitters
**B) To speed up neural impulses**
C) To protect the cell body
D) To filter sensory input

**15. Which type of study compares different age groups at the same point in time?**

A) Longitudinal study
**B) Cross-sectional study**
C) Case study
D) Correlation study

**16. What psychological concept refers to the discomfort experienced when one's beliefs contradict their actions?**

**A) Cognitive dissonance**
B) Confirmation bias
C) Fundamental attribution error
D) Groupthink

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

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

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**18. What is the term for a mental shortcut used to solve problems or make judgments?**

A) Algorithm
**B) Heuristic**
C) Schema
D) Prototype

**19. Which sensory system is responsible for balance and spatial orientation?**

**A) Vestibular system**
B) Olfactory system
C) Gustatory system
D) Somatosensory system

**20. In classical conditioning, what is the stimulus that initially elicits no specific response?**

A) Unconditioned stimulus
**B) Neutral stimulus**
C) Conditioned stimulus
D) Reflex

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