Milestones in Psychological Science

Advanced Psychology · Practice Test · 25 Questions

1. Who established the first laboratory dedicated exclusively to psychological research in 1879 at the University of Leipzig?

A) William James
B) Wilhelm Wundt
C) Sigmund Freud
D) John B. Watson

2. What was the name of the first psychology textbook authored by William James in 1890?

A) The Principles of Psychology
B) General Psychology
C) Elements of Mind
D) Human Behavior

3. Which researcher is credited with the discovery of classical conditioning through the study of digestive secretions in dogs?

A) B.F. Skinner
B) Edward Thorndike
C) Ivan Pavlov
D) Albert Bandura

4. In 1905, who developed the first practical intelligence test designed to identify children who needed remedial education?

A) Lewis Terman
B) David Wechsler
C) Alfred Binet
D) Charles Spearman

5. Which famous projection test, consisting of a series of inkblots, was introduced by a Swiss psychiatrist in 1921?

A) Thematic Apperception Test
B) Rorschach Test
C) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
D) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

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6. What theory did B.F. Skinner pioneer to explain learning through consequences, such as reinforcement and punishment?

A) Operant Conditioning
B) Social Learning Theory
C) Gestalt Psychology
D) Functionalism

7. Who founded the school of psychology known as Behaviorism with the publication of the 1913 article 'Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It'?

A) John B. Watson
B) Clark Hull
C) Edward Tolman
D) George Miller

8. What is considered the first formal school of thought in psychology, focusing on the basic components of consciousness?

A) Functionalism
B) Structuralism
C) Humanism
D) Cognitivism

9. Who is recognized for developing the technique of 'psychoanalysis' as a method for treating psychological disorders?

A) Carl Jung
B) Alfred Adler
C) Sigmund Freud
D) Erik Erikson

10. The 'Law of Effect,' which states that behaviors followed by favorable consequences are more likely to recur, was formulated by whom?

A) Ivan Pavlov
B) Edward Thorndike
C) B.F. Skinner
D) John Watson

11. Which psychologist introduced the concept of the 'collective unconscious' and 'archetypes'?

A) Sigmund Freud
B) Carl Jung
C) Karen Horney
D) Melanie Klein

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12. The 1956 paper 'The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two' by George Miller is a foundational discovery in which field?

A) Cognitive Psychology
B) Developmental Psychology
C) Social Psychology
D) Biological Psychology

13. Who conducted the 1961 'Bobo doll' experiment to demonstrate observational learning?

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

14. In 1927, who performed the 'Little Albert' experiment to demonstrate the conditioned emotional response in humans?

A) John B. Watson and Rosalie Rayner
B) Ivan Pavlov and Maria Petrova
C) B.F. Skinner and Fred Keller
D) William James and Hugo Munsterberg

15. The first standardized intelligence quotient (IQ) test in the United States, based on Binet's work, was the:

A) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
B) Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
C) Raven's Progressive Matrices
D) Kaufman Assessment Battery

16. Which Swiss psychologist is renowned for proposing the four-stage theory of cognitive development in children?

A) Lev Vygotsky
B) Jean Piaget
C) Jerome Bruner
D) Lawrence Kohlberg

17. The 'Strange Situation' procedure, used to classify types of attachment in infants, was developed by:

A) Harry Harlow
B) John Bowlby
C) Mary Ainsworth
D) Diana Baumrind

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18. Which researcher is famous for the study of contact comfort using rhesus monkeys in the 1950s?

A) Konrad Lorenz
B) Harry Harlow
C) Jane Goodall
D) B.F. Skinner

19. What term did Abraham Maslow introduce to describe the process of realizing one's full potential?

A) Self-Actualization
B) Self-Efficacy
C) Self-Concept
D) Self-Determination

20. Who published 'The Interpretation of Dreams' in 1900, marking a significant development in clinical psychology?

A) Carl Jung
B) Sigmund Freud
C) Alfred Adler
D) Wilhelm Wundt

21. The concept of 'flow,' a state of complete immersion in an activity, was coined by:

A) Martin Seligman
B) Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi
C) Daniel Kahneman
D) Abraham Maslow

22. Which study, conducted by Solomon Asch in 1951, demonstrated the power of social pressure on individual judgment?

A) Conformity experiments
B) Obedience to authority
C) Bystander effect
D) Cognitive dissonance

23. Who is credited with discovering the 'bystander effect' following the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese?

A) Stanley Milgram
B) Bibb Latané and John Darley
C) Philip Zimbardo
D) Gordon Allport

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24. The 'Stanford Prison Experiment,' which explored the psychological effects of perceived power, was conducted by whom?

A) Philip Zimbardo
B) Stanley Milgram
C) Muzafer Sherif
D) Leon Festinger

25. Who developed the theory of 'Cognitive Dissonance' in 1957?

A) Leon Festinger
B) Fritz Heider
C) Kurt Lewin
D) Harold Kelley

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