

GRE Psychology Practice Test 5

Cognitive Psychology:

What is the primary focus of cognitive psychology?

- a) Unconscious processes
- b) Observable behavior
- c) Mental processes and information processing
- d) Social interactions

Developmental Psychology:

According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, which stage is characterized by the ability to think logically and understand abstract concepts?

- a) Sensorimotor
- b) Preoperational
- c) Concrete operational
- d) Formal operational

Social Psychology:

The Stanford Prison Experiment, conducted by Philip Zimbardo, is a classic study examining the effects of:

- a) Conformity
- b) Obedience
- c) Group polarization
- d) Social facilitation

Abnormal Psychology:

Which of the following is a symptom commonly associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)?

- a) Hallucinations
- b) Flashbacks
- c) Intrusive thoughts and compulsive behaviors
- d) Mood swings

Biological Psychology:

The somatic nervous system is responsible for controlling:

- a) Involuntary bodily functions
- b) Skeletal muscles and voluntary movements
- c) Hormonal secretions
- d) Emotional responses

Research Methods:

A researcher wants to study the relationship between sleep duration and academic performance. What type of research design would be most appropriate?

- a) Experimental design
- b) Correlational design
- c) Longitudinal design
- d) Cross-sectional design

Personality Theories:

According to the Big Five personality traits, which trait is characterized by being organized, responsible, and reliable?

- a) Openness
- b) Conscientiousness
- c) Extraversion
- d) Neuroticism

Clinical Psychology:

Which of the following is a key component of dialectical behavior therapy (DBT)?

- a) Exposure therapy
- b) Cognitive restructuring
- c) Mindfulness
- d) Aversion therapy

Neuropsychology:

Damage to the hippocampus is most likely to result in deficits in:

- a) Motor coordination
- b) Memory
- c) Language comprehension
- d) Emotional regulation

Learning and Behaviorism:

In operant conditioning, reinforcement involves:

- a) Increasing the likelihood of a behavior
- b) Decreasing the likelihood of a behavior
- c) Neutralizing a conditioned response
- d) Eradicating an unconditioned stimulus