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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST)

SN603

Introduction to Psychology

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for DANTES Eligible Military Service Member (DSST) SN603 , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, SN603
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Who is generally credited as the founder of modern scientific psychology, having established the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879?

- ☐ A Sigmund Freud
- ☒ B Wilhelm Wundt
- ☐ C John B. Watson
- ☐ D B.F. Skinner

ANSWER B

WHY Wilhelm Wundt established the first formal psychology laboratory at the University of Leipzig in 1879, which is widely recognized as the event that marks the beginning of modern scientific psychology.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A psychologist who emphasizes unconscious conflicts, repressed memories, and childhood experiences as the primary drivers of human behavior is working from which psychological perspective?

- ☐ A Behaviorism
- ☐ B Humanistic psychology
- ☒ C Psychoanalytic psychology
- ☐ D Cognitive psychology

ANSWER C

WHY The psychoanalytic perspective, founded by Sigmund Freud, focuses on the role of unconscious processes, repressed conflicts, and early childhood experiences in shaping behavior and personality.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which structure of the brain is most directly responsible for regulating basic survival functions such as breathing, heart rate, and sleep-wake cycles?

- ☐ A Cerebellum
- ☒ B Hypothalamus
- ☐ C Cerebral cortex
- ☐ D Hippocampus

ANSWER B

WHY The hypothalamus regulates vital autonomic functions including body temperature, hunger, thirst, sleep-wake cycles, and heart rate, making it essential to basic survival and homeostasis.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

The tendency to perceive a familiar object as having a consistent shape, size, or color even when the image projected on the retina changes is known as:

- ☐ A Bottom-up processing
- ☒ B Perceptual constancy
- ☐ C Transduction
- ☐ D Absolute threshold

ANSWER B

WHY Perceptual constancy refers to the process by which the brain maintains a stable perception of an object's physical properties despite changes in sensory input.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In classical conditioning, the original, naturally occurring stimulus that elicits an unconditioned response is called the:

- ☐ A Conditioned stimulus
- ☒ B Unconditioned stimulus
- ☐ C Neutral stimulus
- ☐ D Discriminative stimulus

ANSWER B

WHY The unconditioned stimulus (UCS) is a stimulus that naturally and automatically triggers a response (the unconditioned response), such as food triggering salivation in Pavlov's experiments.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the three stages of memory holds information for about 15 to 25 seconds and allows for the brief mental rehearsal of information, such as repeating a phone number before dialing?

- ☐ A Sensory memory
- ☒ B Short-term memory
- ☐ C Long-term memory
- ☐ D Procedural memory

ANSWER B

WHY Short-term memory (also called working memory) holds limited information for roughly 15 to 25 seconds unless actively rehearsed, and is the stage used for brief mental tasks like repeating a phone number.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are traits identified in Raymond Cattell's source-trait theory of personality? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A Openness
- ☒ B Warmth
- ☐ C Neuroticism
- ☒ D Dominance

ANSWER B - D

WHY Raymond Cattell identified 16 source traits through factor analysis, including warmth and dominance. Openness and neuroticism are factors in the Five-Factor Model (Costa and McCrae), not Cattell's source-trait model.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are social phenomena studied in social psychology? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Conformity
- ☐ B Neuronal plasticity
- ☒ C Prejudice and discrimination
- ☐ D Synaptic transmission

ANSWER A - C

WHY Social psychology studies how individuals think, feel, and behave in social contexts. Conformity and prejudice/discrimination are core topics. Neuronal plasticity and synaptic transmission belong to biopsychology/neuroscience.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A therapeutic approach that focuses on changing maladaptive behaviors and thoughts by employing techniques such as systematic desensitization and cognitive restructuring is most characteristic of:

- ☐ A Psychodynamic therapy
- ☐ B Gestalt therapy
- ☒ C Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- ☐ D Client-centered therapy

ANSWER C

WHY Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) integrates behavioral techniques like systematic desensitization with cognitive techniques like cognitive restructuring to treat a variety of psychological disorders.