

## HSB TEST

Name

Date

### Social Change

Read each question carefully and circle the correct answer

1. What does **social change** mean?

- a) People staying the same
- b) Changes in society over time
- c) Studying the human mind
- d) Studying ancient objects

2. What are **disciplines**?

- a) Rules students follow at school
- b) Different areas or fields of study
- c) A type of job
- d) A type of research method

3. What is **psychology**?

- a) The study of society
- b) The study of culture
- c) The study of the human mind and behaviour
- d) The study of history

4. Who is a **psychologist**?

- a) A person who studies culture
- b) A person who studies society
- c) A person who studies the human mind and behaviour
- d) A person who studies ancient tool

5. What is **anthropology**?

- a) The study of the human mind
- b) The study of human cultures and ways of life
- c) The study of laws
- d) The study of numbers

6. Who is an **anthropologist**?

- a) A person who studies behaviour

- b) A person who studies society
- c) A person who studies human cultures and traditions
- d) A person who studies economics

7. What is **sociology**?

- a) The study of the human mind
- b) The study of society and social groups
- c) The study of ancient history
- d) The study of psychology

8. Who is a **sociologist**?

- a) A person who studies the brain
- b) A person who studies culture
- c) A person who studies society and social behaviour
- d) A person who studies fossils

9. What does a **behaviourist** focus on?

- a) Dreams and the unconscious mind
- b) Culture and traditions
- c) Observable behaviour and learning
- d) Ancient societies

10. What does a **psychoanalyst** study?

- a) Social groups
- b) The unconscious mind and early experiences
- c) Human cultures
- d) Observable behaviour only

11. A psychologist wants to find out whether noise affects concentration. One group of students completes a puzzle in silence, while another group completes the same puzzle with background noise. The psychologist compares how well each group performs.

Which research method is being used?

- a) Survey
- b) Observation
- c) Interview
- d) Experiment

12. A psychologist asks many students to fill out a form about their sleep habits and stress levels.

Which research method is being used?

- a) Interview
- b) Experiment
- c) Observation
- d) Survey / Questionnaire

13. A psychologist meets with a student and asks open-ended questions about their emotions, school life, and relationships.

Which research method is being used?

- a) Observation
- b) Survey
- c) Interview
- d) Case Study

14. A psychologist stands nearby and watches how children behave during free play without speaking to them or joining the activity.

Which research method is being used?

- a) Survey
- b) Interview
- c) Case Study
- d) Observation

15. A psychologist closely follows one teenager with anxiety over several years to understand changes in behaviour and coping skills.

Which research method is being used?

- a) Experiment
- b) Observation
- c) Case Study
- d) Survey

16. A psychologist believes a student's fear of speaking in class is linked to a negative experience from early childhood. The psychologist focuses on past experiences and unconscious feelings.

Which theory is this?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Learning Theory
- c) Psychoanalytic Theory
- d) Cognitive Theory

17. A teacher gives students extra free time when they finish their homework. After a few weeks, more students start completing their homework.

Which theory explains this change?

- a) Psychoanalytic Theory
- b) Learning Theory
- c) Behaviourism
- d) Humanism

18. A child learns to ride a bike by practicing often. At first the child struggles, but improves with practice and help from a parent.

Which theory is this an example of?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Psychoanalytic Theory
- c) Learning Theory
- d) Structuralism

19. A psychologist believes a person's anxiety is caused by childhood experiences that are hidden in the unconscious mind.

Which theory is being used?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Learning Theory
- c) Psychoanalytic Theory
- d) Social Learning Theory

20. A student earns points for answering questions correctly in class. The points can be exchanged for prizes, so the student participates more.

Which theory explains this behaviour?

- a) Learning Theory
- b) Behaviourism
- c) Psychoanalytic Theory
- d) Cognitive Theory

21. A student improves their math skills by practicing problems every day and receiving feedback from their teacher.

Which theory does this support?

- a) Psychoanalytic Theory
- b) Behaviourism
- c) Learning Theory
- d) Functionalism

22. A psychologist believes a person's fear of dogs comes from a frightening experience they had as a child, even though they cannot remember it clearly.

Which theory is this?

- a) Learning Theory
- b) Behaviourism
- c) Psychoanalytic Theory
- d) Humanism

23. A teacher gives praise every time a student raises their hand. Over time, the student raises their hand more often.

Which theory explains this?

- a) Psychoanalytic Theory
- b) Behaviourism
- c) Learning Theory
- d) Cognitive Theory

24. A student learns new vocabulary by practicing words daily and getting corrections from the teacher.

Which theory is this?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Psychoanalytic Theory
- c) Learning Theory
- d) Structuralism

25. A psychologist believes a person's anger is connected to unresolved feelings from childhood that affect their behaviour today.

Which theory is this?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Learning Theory
- c) Psychoanalytic Theory
- d) Functionalism