

FLVS Psychology 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. When are anti-psychotic medications most likely to be used?**
 - A. To treat anxiety disorders**
 - B. To treat schizophrenia**
 - C. To treat bipolar disorder**
 - D. To treat depression**
- 2. Which statement aligns with the views of Whorf and Sapir?**
 - A. Language is a static entity.**
 - B. Language influences how people understand their world.**
 - C. All cultures have the same linguistic structure.**
 - D. Language is only a tool for communication.**
- 3. How does Carl Rogers's client-centered therapy relate to the humanistic perspective?**
 - A. It emphasizes behavior over cognition**
 - B. It highlights the importance of the client-therapist relationship**
 - C. It relies on structured assessments**
 - D. It dismisses individual uniqueness**
- 4. What is an example of extrinsic motivation?**
 - A. A focus on personal health and wellness**
 - B. A thrill from taking risks**
 - C. A desire for recognition from peers**
 - D. A natural interest in learning**
- 5. What treatment approach was criticized for being inhumane during the reform movement?**
 - A. Pharmaceutical medication**
 - B. Electroconvulsive therapy**
 - C. Institutionalization**
 - D. Cognitive-behavioral therapy**

- 6. What is a potential drawback of using a questionnaire for research?**
- A. The survey will take too long to complete**
 - B. The questions may be too complex for participants**
 - C. The sample of individuals who respond may not be representative of the population**
 - D. The results can vary significantly based on the interviewer's skills**
- 7. What is the main importance of social development for a child?**
- A. It allows them to excel academically**
 - B. It helps them interact successfully with others**
 - C. It ensures they become financially independent**
 - D. It enhances their physical development**
- 8. According to John Dewey, after generating possible solutions, what is the next crucial step?**
- A. Implement solutions**
 - B. Discuss solutions with others**
 - C. Evaluate solutions**
 - D. Ignore ineffective solutions**
- 9. What role does intrinsic motivation play in learning?**
- A. It makes learning more challenging**
 - B. It enhances engagement and persistence**
 - C. It leads to external rewards**
 - D. It decreases interest over time**
- 10. What might indicate that a client needs to reconsider traditional therapy methods?**
- A. Increased symptoms of anxiety**
 - B. Unwillingness to attend sessions**
 - C. Inability to tolerate drug therapy**
 - D. Positive therapy outcomes**

Answers

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. When are anti-psychotic medications most likely to be used?

- A. To treat anxiety disorders**
- B. To treat schizophrenia**
- C. To treat bipolar disorder**
- D. To treat depression**

Anti-psychotic medications are primarily used in the treatment of schizophrenia. This condition is characterized by symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thinking, and severe disturbances in behavior. Anti-psychotics work by helping to manage and reduce these symptoms, allowing individuals to function more normally and improve their quality of life. While anti-psychotics may also be prescribed in other contexts, such as for certain aspects of bipolar disorder or as an adjunct treatment in major depressive disorder, their main indication remains within the realm of psychotic disorders, particularly schizophrenia. The medications target neurotransmitter pathways in the brain, especially those involving dopamine, which plays a significant role in psychotic symptoms. Understanding the specific use of anti-psychotics can help to clarify their action in relation to mental health conditions, particularly how they differ from treatments for anxiety disorders and depression, which typically rely on other classes of medications like anxiolytics or antidepressants.

2. Which statement aligns with the views of Whorf and Sapir?

- A. Language is a static entity.**
- B. Language influences how people understand their world.**
- C. All cultures have the same linguistic structure.**
- D. Language is only a tool for communication.**

The view that language influences how people understand their world is central to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, also known as linguistic relativity. This theory asserts that the structure and vocabulary of a language affect its speakers' cognition and worldview. Whorf and Sapir posited that different languages encapsulate unique ways of thinking, suggesting that speakers of different languages may perceive and categorize their experiences in distinct ways, leading to variations in thought processes and cultural understandings. For instance, the way certain cultures describe colors, spatial relations, or time can shape how individuals from those cultures perceive these concepts. Therefore, the correct choice emphasizes the interpretative role of language in shaping human thought and experience, aligning it with the arguments made by Whorf and Sapir regarding the interplay between language and cognition. This stands in contrast to other statements that either simplify language's role or inaccurately suggest a uniformity among cultures regarding linguistic structures.

3. How does Carl Rogers's client-centered therapy relate to the humanistic perspective?

- A. It emphasizes behavior over cognition
- B. It highlights the importance of the client-therapist relationship**
- C. It relies on structured assessments
- D. It dismisses individual uniqueness

Carl Rogers's client-centered therapy is integral to the humanistic perspective in psychology due to its emphasis on the importance of the client-therapist relationship. This therapeutic approach posits that an empathetic and genuine relationship between the therapist and the client fosters an environment conducive to personal growth and self-actualization. Rogers believed that clients are capable of unlocking their potential if given the right support and understanding. In this context, the client-therapist relationship is characterized by unconditional positive regard, empathy, and authenticity. These elements create a safe space for clients to explore their feelings and thoughts, ultimately leading to greater self-awareness and enhanced personal development. This focus on the subjective experience of the individual and their potential for growth aligns closely with the core principles of the humanistic perspective, which emphasizes personal experience, self-actualization, and the inherent goodness of individuals. In contrast to the other options, which do not align with the fundamental principles of humanistic psychology, the correct choice highlights the pivotal role that relationships and emotional support play in facilitating healing and growth.

4. What is an example of extrinsic motivation?

- A. A focus on personal health and wellness
- B. A thrill from taking risks
- C. A desire for recognition from peers**
- D. A natural interest in learning

Extrinsic motivation refers to engaging in a behavior or activity not for its own sake but to earn external rewards or avoid negative outcomes. In this context, seeking recognition from peers clearly exemplifies extrinsic motivation because it involves performing an action with the expectation of receiving acknowledgment or approval from others. This desire for validation reflects an incentive that comes from outside the individual, rather than from their own internal desires or interests. The other options are associated with intrinsic motivation, which is driven by internal rewards. For example, focusing on personal health and wellness stems from a personal commitment to self-improvement, while the thrill from taking risks may arise from a personal enjoyment of adrenaline or challenge. Similarly, a natural interest in learning reflects a genuine curiosity and love for knowledge, genuinely rewarding the individual without the need for external validation.

5. What treatment approach was criticized for being inhumane during the reform movement?

- A. Pharmaceutical medication**
- B. Electroconvulsive therapy**
- C. Institutionalization**
- D. Cognitive-behavioral therapy**

The treatment approach that faced significant criticism for being inhumane during the reform movement is institutionalization. This period, particularly in the 19th century, highlighted the treatment of individuals with mental illness, who were often confined to asylums under poor conditions. Critics argued that institutionalization led to neglect, dehumanization, and a lack of adequate care for those with mental health issues. Many patients were subjected to overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and insufficient medical attention, which contributed to the push for reform in mental health treatment. Reformers advocated for deinstitutionalization and community-based care, emphasizing the need for more humane treatment alternatives. The shift aimed to integrate patients back into society, providing them with the support they needed while avoiding the stark and often abusive environment of asylums. This historical context emphasizes the ethical considerations that emerged concerning patient care, as well as the ongoing importance of humane treatment approaches in psychology.

6. What is a potential drawback of using a questionnaire for research?

- A. The survey will take too long to complete**
- B. The questions may be too complex for participants**
- C. The sample of individuals who respond may not be representative of the population**
- D. The results can vary significantly based on the interviewer's skills**

Using a questionnaire for research can indeed lead to issues concerning the representativeness of the sample of individuals who respond. This is known as sampling bias. When only a certain type of individual chooses to participate in the questionnaire, or if the distribution of responses is skewed, the results may not accurately reflect the broader population's views or behaviors. For example, if a questionnaire is distributed online, it may attract a specific demographic that is more tech-savvy or has more free time, potentially overlooking the opinions of those who do not have internet access or who may not engage with online surveys. This means that conclusions drawn from the data may not generalize well to the entire population, leading to a flawed understanding of the researched issue. In contrast to this, other potential drawbacks, such as the time taken to complete the survey or the complexity of the questions, while valid concerns in specific research designs, do not inherently undermine the representativeness of the sample. Similarly, the impact of interviewer skills is more relevant to qualitative research methods, such as interviews, rather than quantitative methods like questionnaires.

7. What is the main importance of social development for a child?

- A. It allows them to excel academically**
- B. It helps them interact successfully with others**
- C. It ensures they become financially independent**
- D. It enhances their physical development**

The main importance of social development for a child lies in its role in helping them interact successfully with others. Social development encompasses the process through which children learn to form relationships, communicate effectively, and understand social norms. These skills are foundational for building friendships, resolving conflicts, and developing empathy, which are essential aspects of navigating social environments both during childhood and throughout adulthood. Positive social interactions contribute significantly to a child's emotional and psychological well-being. As children engage with peers and adults, they learn to express their feelings, practice cooperation, and develop trust, all of which are crucial for their overall development. Furthermore, successful social interactions also foster a sense of belonging and acceptance, which can boost a child's self-esteem and confidence. While other areas such as academic excellence, financial independence, and physical development are certainly important for a child's growth, the abilities to communicate, collaborate, and engage socially serve as the foundation for many of these aspects. Therefore, effective social development is pivotal in securing a healthy and well-rounded future for a child.

8. According to John Dewey, after generating possible solutions, what is the next crucial step?

- A. Implement solutions**
- B. Discuss solutions with others**
- C. Evaluate solutions**
- D. Ignore ineffective solutions**

John Dewey, a prominent educational philosopher, emphasized the importance of a reflective thinking process, particularly in problem-solving scenarios. After generating possible solutions, evaluating those options is a crucial next step. This evaluation involves critically assessing the feasibility, effectiveness, and potential consequences of each solution. By weighing the strengths and weaknesses of the proposed ideas, one can make informed decisions about which solution to implement. Evaluation is essential because simply generating ideas does not guarantee they are viable or practical. It allows for a deeper understanding of how each solution aligns with the desired outcomes. This reflective evaluation phase also serves to refine the solutions further, possibly leading to new insights or combinations of ideas that could yield better results. In contrast, while implementing solutions may seem like a viable next step, without thorough evaluation, one risks proceeding without a clear understanding of the chosen solution's implications. Discussing solutions with others can be beneficial but typically happens alongside the evaluation process rather than afterward. Ignoring ineffective solutions could hinder the problem-solving process; however, it is more constructive to explicitly evaluate and learn from them rather than simply dismissing them. Therefore, evaluating solutions is a fundamental part of Dewey's reflective thinking process and serves as the foundation for making informed decisions.

9. What role does intrinsic motivation play in learning?

- A. It makes learning more challenging
- B. It enhances engagement and persistence**
- C. It leads to external rewards
- D. It decreases interest over time

Intrinsic motivation plays a significant role in learning by enhancing engagement and persistence. When individuals are intrinsically motivated, they engage in activities because they find them interesting, enjoyable, or satisfying. This internal drive fosters a deeper connection to the material, leading to a more meaningful learning experience. As a result, learners are more likely to invest time and effort into their studies, demonstrating greater perseverance when faced with challenges. This contrasts with motivation driven by external factors, such as rewards or grades, which might not provide the same level of engagement or desire to learn for the sake of knowledge. Additionally, intrinsic motivation tends to cultivate a love for learning that can lead to long-term educational benefits, whereas relying solely on external rewards might not sustain interest and engagement over time. Therefore, understanding the importance of intrinsic motivation can lead to more effective teaching strategies and learning experiences.

10. What might indicate that a client needs to reconsider traditional therapy methods?

- A. Increased symptoms of anxiety
- B. Unwillingness to attend sessions
- C. Inability to tolerate drug therapy**
- D. Positive therapy outcomes

The indication that a client should reconsider traditional therapy methods can be highlighted by the client's inability to tolerate drug therapy. When medication is a primary component of treatment, and a client experiences adverse effects or is unable to manage the prescribed medications, it suggests that the current approach might not be suitable for them. In such cases, it may be beneficial to explore alternative interventions, which could include various forms of psychotherapy, lifestyle changes, holistic approaches, or integrative treatments that do not rely on pharmaceuticals. Anxiety symptoms may indeed intensify, while reluctance to engage in sessions points to resistance rather than a fundamental incompatibility with treatment methods. Conversely, positive therapy outcomes would typically signify that the existing treatment is effective, rather than a call for change in therapeutic strategy. Thus, the focus remains on the challenges faced with drug therapy as a pivotal factor in deciding whether to reformulate the therapeutic approach.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://flvpsych1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!