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AP Psych
Practice Exam

Practice Test #2 (2008)

Multiple-Choice Portion

Time—1 hour and 10 minutes
100 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case.

- Kim overcomes her fear of flying by watching movies about peaceful plane trips, then talking to friends who fly often, then visiting airports. What treatment technique is Kim most likely using?
(A) aversion therapy
(B) systematic desensitization
(C) generalization training
(D) behavioral discrimination
(E) gradual discrimination
- Kristin conditions her fish to swim to the top of the tank whenever she turns on the light on the fish tank. In this example of classical conditioning, which of the following was most likely the unconditioned stimulus?
(A) the light
(B) fish food
(C) the fish swimming to the top
(D) the sound of the light clicking on
(E) electric shock
- Crystal teases a friend about her pet cat. The friend is hurt and stops speaking to Crystal. If Crystal stops teasing her friend after this experience, what type of conditioning has occurred?
(A) classical discrimination
(B) classical generalization
(C) operant conditioning
(D) classical conditioning
(E) appetitive conditioning
- Matthew is assigned to complete a group project with some classmates. If one of the group members lets Matt and the others do all the work, which social psychology principle is being demonstrated?
(A) intergroup dynamics
(B) conformity
(C) deindividuation
(D) group polarization
(E) social loafing
- A conversion disorder is a type of
(A) mood disorder.
(B) somatoform disorder.
(C) dissociative disorder.
(D) anxiety disorder.
(E) personality disorder.
- Which of the following is NOT part of the process of neural firing?
(A) all or none principle
(B) threshold
(C) synaptic jump
(D) neurotransmitter release
(E) electrochemical impulse

7. Sue wakes up in the middle of the night because she suddenly realizes she forgot to feed her friends' dog yesterday while her friends are on vacation. The levels of processing theory would say Sue forgot this commitment because
- her sensory memory did not encode the event into her working memory.
 - the memory of the event decayed in her working memory due to lack of rehearsal.
 - the connections in long-term memory to the event were lost.
 - long-term potentiation did not occur at the neural level.
 - she did not think about feeding the dog in an elaborate or complex way.
8. A neurotransmitter manipulated by an antidepressant medication is most likely to be
- serotonin.
 - substance P.
 - acetylcholine.
 - adrenaline.
 - thyroxin.
9. A heuristic is used to
- treat an anxiety disorder.
 - solve a problem.
 - prove or disprove an algorithm.
 - convince a skeptic as part of the foot-in-the-door technique.
 - memorize a long list of items.
10. If a person needs more of a psychoactive drug after the first dose in order to get the same effects, he or she has developed
- a physical addiction.
 - tolerance.
 - withdrawal symptoms.
 - endorphin deficit.
 - habituation.
11. Which of the following brain structures is most involved in hunger?
- amygdala
 - hypothalamus
 - motor cortex
 - cerebellum
 - corpus callosum
12. The activation-synthesis model states that dreams are
- wish fulfillments.
 - memory integrations.
 - a way for the brain to deal with stress during the waking day.
 - the cortex's interpretation of brain processes.
 - activated memories being synthesized.
13. Which of the following theorists was most concerned with social development?
- Erikson
 - Piaget
 - Kohlberg
 - Bandura
 - Horney

Use the following example for questions 14 and 15.

Professor Castelucci designs an experiment to test whether the presence or absence of facial hair in men affects the fear reactions of children. Professor Castelucci gathers a group of children of ages two to seven and assigns them randomly to two groups. One group of children is shown pictures of men without beards, and the other group is shown pictures of the same men with beards. The children then fill out a questionnaire designed to measure fear responses.

14. In this experiment, the presence or absence of facial hair is the
- dependent variable.
 - control variable.
 - mediating variable.
 - independent variable.
 - experimental condition.
15. The score on the fear questionnaire is the
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - operational definition of the dependent variable.
 - operational definition of the independent variable.
 - outcome variable.

16. Which of the following details of an experiment would NOT be required to be addressed by a committee, such as an institutional review board, examining the ethics of proposed psychological research on human participants?
- (A) informed consent
 - (B) debriefing
 - (C) scientific merit
 - (D) proof of correlational measures
 - (E) potential harm
17. Kent goes to a concert and gets caught up in the center of the dance floor where the entire group is violently dancing and slamming against one another. Soon Kent finds himself participating and slamming into those around him. Kent's behavior is an example of
- (A) autonomic sensitization.
 - (B) obedience.
 - (C) diffusion of responsibility.
 - (D) deindividuation.
 - (E) groupthink.
18. Which of the following scenarios is most likely an example of classical conditioning?
- (A) A person's fear of driving after being involved in an auto accident.
 - (B) A child learning to cry if she or he wants attention.
 - (C) A rat learning to run through a complex maze for food.
 - (D) A student learning to study more before a test.
 - (E) An adolescent learning to avoid being grounded by coming home before curfew.
19. If a sleep researcher is examining an EEG readout, which of the following would REM be most similar to?
- (A) manic state
 - (B) night terrors
 - (C) awake state
 - (D) deep sleep
 - (E) hypnotic state
20. Alan's psychiatrist notices that his behavior indicates a manic state. Alan might be diagnosed as bipolar if his behavioral symptoms also include
- (A) obvious chemical imbalances.
 - (B) at least one episode of major depression.
 - (C) a rapidly changing mood cycle during a 24-hour period.
 - (D) impulsive behavior, such as spending sprees or promiscuity.
 - (E) rapidly changing affect between the two poles of extreme happiness and extreme agitation.
21. All information coming from our senses (except olfactory sensations) pass through which brain structure?
- (A) hypothalamus
 - (B) sensory cortex
 - (C) brain stem
 - (D) thalamus
 - (E) corpus callosum
22. Nadia takes a test to determine if she learned any carpentry skills in the class she just completed. This test is an example of which type of test?
- (A) aptitude
 - (B) classification
 - (C) standardized
 - (D) achievement
 - (E) functional
23. Harvinder notices that his heart is racing and then starts to feel anxiety about his date tonight. This description of emotional response fits which of the following theories best?
- (A) drive reduction
 - (B) James-Lange
 - (C) Cannon-Bard
 - (D) schema
 - (E) cognitive dissonance
24. Tests like the TAT and Rorschach inkblot rely on what psychodynamic concept?
- (A) displacement
 - (B) repression
 - (C) subconscious mind
 - (D) projection
 - (E) unconscious interpretation

25. Mark is having a good time watching TV with his friends when he suddenly remembers a conversation he really enjoyed last month but had forgotten up to that moment. Which concept best explains his remembering?
- (A) state-dependent memory
 - (B) mood-congruent memory
 - (C) levels of processing
 - (D) recovered memory
 - (E) information processing
26. According to Freud, our unconscious develops primarily as a result of
- (A) childhood trauma.
 - (B) neurosis.
 - (C) repression.
 - (D) displacement.
 - (E) maturation.
27. The fovea is
- (A) the spot in the retina where the optic nerve connects with the eye.
 - (B) the focal point of the lens.
 - (C) the end of the cochlea that receives the sound waves.
 - (D) the center of the retina containing the greatest concentration of cones.
 - (E) the center of the eye where the image reverses before it reaches the retina.
28. The division of the peripheral nervous system responsible for voluntary movement is the
- (A) somatic nervous system.
 - (B) sympathetic nervous system.
 - (C) parasympathetic nervous system.
 - (D) sensorimotor nervous system.
 - (E) nonautonomic nervous system.
29. A measurement of how similar two frequencies could be before we no longer can differentiate between them is a measurement of which of the following attributes?
- (A) absolute threshold
 - (B) dichotic listening
 - (C) perfect pitch
 - (D) auditive memory
 - (E) difference threshold
30. The temporal lobes contain
- (A) the hippocampus.
 - (B) the sensory cortex.
 - (C) the auditory cortex.
 - (D) the olfactory cortex.
 - (E) the cerebral cortex.
31. According to attribution theory, Jacquetta is most likely to attribute her failure in the recent basketball tournament to:
- (A) bad luck.
 - (B) poor basketball skills.
 - (C) lack of preparation in her spare time.
 - (D) her lack of concentration during the game.
 - (E) her performance anxiety.
32. Ken attends a discussion about gun rights sponsored by the NRA and leaves the discussion more convinced than ever of his long-standing belief about the right to carry weapons. The strengthening of Ken's convictions might be due to
- (A) group polarization.
 - (B) groupthink.
 - (C) obedience.
 - (D) mere-exposure effect.
 - (E) rigidity.
33. A teacher notices that whenever she brings chocolate chip cookies to her class, the test scores improve. She concludes that cookies increase students' scores on this test. This conclusion may be incorrect because
- (A) the independent variable was not manipulated.
 - (B) the dependent variable is not operationally defined.
 - (C) this is a correlational, not causal, relationship.
 - (D) the test was not double blind.
 - (E) the sample is not representative of the population.

34. Schemata, according to Piaget, are
- (A) rules we use to interpret the world.
 - (B) problem-solving methods employed by children.
 - (C) techniques we use to understand concepts of conservation.
 - (D) the result of assimilation.
 - (E) more influenced by our genetics than our environment.
35. A researcher interested in how children learn to understand logical relationships chooses a group of kindergartners and tests them every year for 12 years. This research method is called
- (A) cross-sectional.
 - (B) descriptive.
 - (C) experimental.
 - (D) correlational.
 - (E) longitudinal.
36. Body parts are proportionally represented in the sensory cortex according to their
- (A) range of movement.
 - (B) importance to survival.
 - (C) size.
 - (D) sensitivity.
 - (E) musculature.
37. What treatment perspective would most agree with this statement, "Depressed patients should change their negative, self-defeating attitudes"?
- (A) psychodynamic
 - (B) cognitive
 - (C) behavior modification
 - (D) Gestalt
 - (E) client-centered
38. Liane and Laura start volunteering at the children's zoo. Laura volunteers because she enjoys children and wants to teach them about environmental issues. Liane volunteers because she needs volunteer experience on her résumé to get into college. Laura's motivation can be called
- (A) extrinsic.
 - (B) self-actualizing.
 - (C) positive.
 - (D) altruistic.
 - (E) intrinsic.
39. Which of the following statements is the most true about the sexual response cycles of men and women?
- (A) The response cycles of men and women are the same due to biological similarities.
 - (B) The response cycles of men and women differ due, in part, to the refractory period for men.
 - (C) The response cycles of men and women differ due to inherited chemical differences between the genders.
 - (D) The response cycles of men and women differ due to experiential factors of arousal unique to each gender.
 - (E) The response cycles of men and women are largely unknown due to the difficulty of measuring arousal.
40. Obsessive-compulsive disorder is categorized in which of the following types of disorders?
- (A) dissociative
 - (B) somatoform
 - (C) anxiety
 - (D) psychomotor
 - (E) mood
41. Retinal disparity is
- (A) a monocular depth cue.
 - (B) a vision condition resulting from partially detached retinas.
 - (C) the slight difference in focal length between each eye.
 - (D) the distance from the fovea to the optic nerve.
 - (E) a binocular depth cue.
42. The term transduction refers to
- (A) neural impulses moving from the spinal cord to the rest of the brain.
 - (B) the different effects of hormones in different parts of the body and brain.
 - (C) neural impulses traveling from the peripheral nervous system to the central nervous system.
 - (D) changing sensory stimuli from energy or chemical signals into neural impulses.
 - (E) changing neurotransmitter signals into electric impulses.

43. The MMPI-2 and other trait theory tests try to measure
- (A) environmental factors involved in personality.
 - (B) personal attributions.
 - (C) personality.
 - (D) schemata.
 - (E) motivation.
44. All of the following are types of schizophrenia except
- (A) paranoid.
 - (B) disorganized.
 - (C) catatonic.
 - (D) dissociated.
 - (E) undifferentiated.
45. In Watson's famous Little Albert experiment, the loud noise was the:
- (A) unconditioned response
 - (B) punishment
 - (C) unconditioned stimulus
 - (D) conditioned stimulus
 - (E) negative reinforcer
46. Which of the following characteristics best describes the authoritative style of parenting?
- (A) Few rules for behavior, great freedom of expression.
 - (B) Many rules for behavior strictly enforced without explanation.
 - (C) Close-knit family group who spends the majority of their free time together.
 - (D) Consistent rules for behavior, parents explain rationale behind rules.
 - (E) Rules govern behavior inside the home, but greater freedom is allowed outside the home.
47. An experiment performed by a researcher who is not aware of which participants are assigned to which condition is called (Note: Assume the participants in the study are also ignorant about which group they are assigned to)
- (A) single blind
 - (B) controlled
 - (C) correlational
 - (D) quasi-experimental
 - (E) double blind
48. Which psychologist could be called the father of operant conditioning?
- (A) John Watson
 - (B) Ivan Pavlov
 - (C) William James
 - (D) Carl Rogers
 - (E) B. F. Skinner
49. Standard deviation measures
- (A) variability.
 - (B) amplitude.
 - (C) frequency.
 - (D) significant difference.
 - (E) median.
50. An animal with only one eye would not be able to use which of the following cues for depth.
- (A) convergence
 - (B) relative size
 - (C) texture gradient
 - (D) interposition
 - (E) motion parallax
51. Schizophrenia usually manifests itself
- (A) in childhood rather than in adulthood.
 - (B) in women rather than in men.
 - (C) in young adulthood rather than in childhood.
 - (D) in behavior rather than in cognition.
 - (E) in visual rather than in auditory hallucinations.
52. Professor Guenzel wants to investigate the effect of a new video game on the development of a group of children. He hypothesizes that the video game will affect their behavior as adolescents. Which of the following research methods is most appropriate for this study?
- (A) case study
 - (B) representative sample correlational study using a survey
 - (C) cross-sectional study
 - (D) longitudinal study
 - (E) pharmacological study

53. The phrase *significant differences* in an experimental study means
- (A) the control and experimental group differ on some important variable, such as age or attitude.
 - (B) the difference between the means of the control and experimental group is great enough that the researcher judges it to be significant.
 - (C) the difference between the means of the groups in the experiment is probably not due to chance and is likely to result from the independent variable.
 - (D) the sample the researcher chose to study is not representative and differs significantly from the general population.
 - (E) the independent variable and dependent variable differ enough to make a statistical distinction between them.
54. If you are asked to determine how well a student did on a test you are not familiar with, which of the following pieces of information would be most useful to you? Assume you are also given the student's score on the test.
- (A) Mean score of the class and range of scores.
 - (B) Z score of the student's score.
 - (C) Type of test and mean score of the class.
 - (D) Mean score of the class and median score of the student's score.
 - (E) High score in the class, low score in the class, and the mean.
55. The term *generalizability* in a research study refers to
- (A) participants' tendency to start reacting to stimuli similar to the conditioned stimuli.
 - (B) whether the findings of the study can apply to the general population from which the sample was taken.
 - (C) the broadening operational definitions of dependent variables as psychology becomes more sophisticated.
 - (D) how the findings in the study apply to fields outside psychology.
 - (E) the tendency of researchers to apply their findings beyond what the data will support.
56. The validity of a test refers to
- (A) whether people who take the test get similar scores on subsequent presentations of equivalent versions of the test.
 - (B) whether the results of the test apply to the population in general.
 - (C) whether the test accurately measures the characteristic it was designed to measure.
 - (D) whether items on a test are interpreted in different ways by different ethnic, gender, or age groups.
 - (E) how well a test predicts a change in the dependent variable due to manipulation of the independent variable.
57. Which of the following descriptions best defines the term *fluid intelligence*?
- (A) The ability to change problem-solving methods quickly as the nature of a problem changes.
 - (B) Our ability to process novel information quickly.
 - (C) Our ability to manipulate information already in memory.
 - (D) How our intelligence changes over time in response to developmental changes.
 - (E) The changing definition of intelligence over time.

58. In her memory experiment, Dr. Windle finds that familiarity with jazz music is highly correlated with performance on a memory task of word recall. Dr. Windle concludes that listening to jazz improves memory. Which of the following is a valid criticism of this conclusion based on the information given?
- (A) The sample size was too small to draw a broad conclusion.
 - (B) Dr. Windle's operational definition of the independent variable is too vague.
 - (C) Differences in intelligence, education, or other factors may exist between people who listen to jazz and who do not that cause the difference in memory.
 - (D) The difference between the means of the control group and the experimental group are not large enough to be statistically significant.
 - (E) The validity of Dr. Windle's test is appropriate, but the reliability is too low to be considered valid.
59. Most mnemonic devices, such as using acronyms, utilize which of the following concepts to enhance memory?
- (A) peg word
 - (B) sensory memory
 - (C) shallow processing
 - (D) chunking
 - (E) encoding concreteness
60. You observe a four-month-old girl pick up a stuffed animal and put part of it into her mouth. How would Piaget's cognitive development theory explain this child's action?
- (A) The child is in the oral stage of development and satisfies her libido by putting things into her mouth.
 - (B) The child has been reinforced in the past for putting things into her mouth.
 - (C) The child is attempting to satisfy the first level of needs: physiological.
 - (D) The child instinctively puts things into her mouth in a search for food.
 - (E) The child is in the sensorimotor stage and learns about objects by putting them into her mouth.
61. Dreams occur
- (A) only during REM sleep.
 - (B) in any stage of sleep, but the greatest number and most vivid dreams occur during REM.
 - (C) mostly during stage 4 sleep and REM sleep, depending on the individual's sleep cycle and environmental factors like diet and exercise.
 - (D) more often at the beginning of your sleep cycle than at the end.
 - (E) when we repress traumas during the day, according to cognitive psychologists.
62. What is one of the advantages of a noncontinuous (or partial) schedule of reinforcement, such as a variable-ratio schedule?
- (A) Conditioning the subject takes less time.
 - (B) It defines the unconditioned stimulus more precisely.
 - (C) The learning is more resistant to extinction.
 - (D) The learning is more resistant to discrimination.
 - (E) While satiation is more of a problem with a noncontinuous schedule, it can be accounted for more easily with statistics.
63. Solving a maze by starting at the end and going to the beginning is an example of
- (A) figure ground technique.
 - (B) hindsight bias technique.
 - (C) means-end analysis.
 - (D) factor analysis.
 - (E) an algorithm.
64. What stage of Piaget's cognitive-development theory would a child be in if she is able to think about concrete objects but is unable to do logical comparisons of some aspects of objects, such as area or volume?
- (A) concrete operational
 - (B) preoperational
 - (C) concreteness versus abstraction
 - (D) preconventional
 - (E) reversibility

65. Although the exact distinction between sensation and perception is debated by psychologists, which is one justifiable distinction between the two concepts?
- (A) Sensation happens in the peripheral nervous system, and perception happens in the central nervous system.
 - (B) Sensation is the firing of sensory receptors, and perception is the interpretation of these impulses.
 - (C) Perceptions are the signals that travel to the brain, and sensation is how the brain interprets these impulses.
 - (D) Sensation occurs in the sensory cortex, and the rest of the cerebral cortex interprets the messages sent by the sensory cortex.
 - (E) Both sensation and perception are organizations of stimuli, but sensations are less complex than fully synthesized perceptions.
66. Stanley Milgram's famous experiment in which participants thought they were involved in a study about electric shock and learning was actually investigating
- (A) conformity.
 - (B) obedience.
 - (C) deindividuation.
 - (D) groupthink.
 - (E) altruism.
67. Which of the following is most likely an example of divergent thinking?
- (A) Studying a road map to find a route between North Dakota and North Carolina.
 - (B) Using a programming language to create a web page.
 - (C) Following a recipe to make an Asian-style noodle soup.
 - (D) Thinking of ten alternate new designs for a lightbulb.
 - (E) Choosing one of three possible formulas to solve a mathematical word problem.
68. Marge is severely reprimanded at work for coming back late after lunch. When she gets home that night, she yells at her son without justification. Marge's anger might be explained best by which of the following defense mechanisms?
- (A) projection
 - (B) rationalization
 - (C) repression
 - (D) displacement
 - (E) transformation
69. Our ability to perceive the figure in a simple dot-to-dot puzzle without drawing in the lines to connect the dots is an example of which of the following Gestalt principles?
- (A) closure
 - (B) proximity
 - (C) continuity
 - (D) similarity
 - (E) linear perspective
70. Delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized speech are all categorized as what type of schizophrenic symptoms?
- (A) undifferentiated
 - (B) paradoxical
 - (C) diathesis stress
 - (D) positive
 - (E) negative
71. Kettrina goes to see a psychiatrist because recently she experienced frightening stressful episodes. Her heart begins to race and she feels as if she is about to die. Which of the following disorders best fits Kettrina's symptoms?
- (A) generalized anxiety disorder
 - (B) panic disorder
 - (C) bipolar disorder
 - (D) heightened anxiety disorder
 - (E) agoraphobia

72. The American Psychological Association is currently discussing recommending a regulation change that could eliminate which of the following differences between psychologists and psychiatrists?
- (A) Psychiatrists may be required to receive more medical training than psychologists.
 - (B) Etiology training.
 - (C) Prescription privileges.
 - (D) Psychiatrists may now be allowed to charge for their services.
 - (E) Psychiatrists may be required to receive the extra education in drug interactions psychologists have always been required to complete.
73. Which of the following is a technique a psychoanalyst from the psychodynamic perspective might use to uncover unconscious ideas or impulses?
- (A) MMPI testing
 - (B) covert questioning
 - (C) rational-emotive questioning
 - (D) regression analysis
 - (E) free association
74. A token economy might be used in which of the following types of therapy?
- (A) rational emotive
 - (B) person-centered
 - (C) behavior therapy
 - (D) modeling therapy
 - (E) Gestalt therapy
75. Aphasia would most likely result from damage to which of the following parts of the brain?
- (A) sensory cortex
 - (B) occipital lobe
 - (C) parietal lobe
 - (D) temporal lobe
 - (E) corpus callosum
76. Which of the following is an important basic principle in client- or person-centered therapy?
- (A) unconditional positive regard
 - (B) hierarchy of needs
 - (C) behavior modification
 - (D) cognitive restructuring
 - (E) interpersonal therapy
77. A false first impression could easily result from which of the following errors?
- (A) self-serving bias
 - (B) contact-hypothesis error
 - (C) matching-hypothesis error
 - (D) fundamental-attribution error
 - (E) face validity mistakes
78. What is the difference between relearning and spontaneous recovery?
- (A) Relearning occurs only in humans, while spontaneous recovery can occur in either humans or animals.
 - (B) Relearning refers to the rapid learning of something we learned in the past, and spontaneous recovery is the sudden reappearance of a response after a single presentation of the conditioned stimulus.
 - (C) Spontaneous recovery refers to the sudden, unexplained, unpredicted increase in response after satiation, and relearning is the increase in the learning curve after the response was thought to be extinct.
 - (D) Relearning refers to skills, while spontaneous recovery refers to simple reflexive responses.
 - (E) Spontaneous recovery occurs in a group-learning situation involving modeling, and relearning occurs with single subjects.

79. The therapeutic effect of electro-convulsive shock therapy may be a result of which of the following?
- (A) The pharmacological effects of the drugs involved in the treatment.
 - (B) The cognitive therapy required in the treatment.
 - (C) The physical convulsions caused by shock.
 - (D) The behavior modifications required to receive the therapy.
 - (E) Electro-convulsive shock therapy is outdated and never had any effects.
80. The term *plasticity* refers to the brain's ability to
- (A) reform itself physically in response to skull trauma.
 - (B) make new synaptic connections.
 - (C) make neural connections in the womb while the brain forms.
 - (D) use existing neural connections for multiple tasks since new synapses cannot be formed.
 - (E) adapt to novel situations by rerouting neural signals from the thalamus.
81. Hope, who is four years old, is asked to draw a deer. In her mind, Hope pictures Bambi from the Disney movie and tries to draw a deer very similar to this image. Hope is using Bambi as a
- (A) heuristic.
 - (B) algorithm.
 - (C) prototype.
 - (D) paradigm.
 - (E) archetype.
82. Which of the following is an example of a primary drive?
- (A) Drive for money.
 - (B) Drive for satisfying employment.
 - (C) Drive of an adopted child to find her or his biological parents.
 - (D) Drive for liquids when thirsty.
 - (E) Drive for revenge.
83. The trait of neuroticism as described by the big five or five-factor model of personality refers to
- (A) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - (B) energetic and extraverted behavior.
 - (C) organized and productive behaviors.
 - (D) repressed impulses.
 - (E) emotional disturbances and excessive anxiety.
84. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between bulimia and anorexia nervosa?
- (A) Bulimia is a specific subtype of anorexia nervosa involving bingeing and purging.
 - (B) Anorexia nervosa is a more serious type of bulimia because it is more often fatal.
 - (C) Anorexia nervosa and bulimia are eating disorders that result from obesity.
 - (D) Anorexia nervosa and bulimia are eating disorders but involve different symptoms.
 - (E) Evidence of bulimia increases the likelihood a person will develop anorexia nervosa.
85. A person who has a high optimum level of arousal might be more attracted to which of the following activities than a person with a low optimum level of arousal?
- (A) Eating foods presented in appetizing ways.
 - (B) Studying material presented in a conversational, personal manner.
 - (C) Drag racing high-performance motorcycles.
 - (D) Watching a nature documentary about attraction.
 - (E) Interpersonal interaction.
86. Which of the following types of psychologists would be most likely to use a thematic apperception test (TAT)?
- (A) behavioristic psychologist
 - (B) Gestalt psychologist
 - (C) psychodynamic psychologist
 - (D) structuralistic psychologist
 - (E) thematic psychologist

87. Which of the following are the two subscales that constitute the Weschler adult intelligence scale (WAIS)?
- (A) aptitude and achievement
 - (B) verbal and spatial
 - (C) logical and analytic
 - (D) verbal and performance
 - (E) verbal and nonverbal
88. Young Avin protests at the dinner table because it looks like his brother got more cake than he did. In reality, they have the same amount, but Avin's brother just cut up the cake and spread it around the plate to torment Avin. Avin does not understand the concept of
- (A) sharing.
 - (B) conservation of area.
 - (C) conservation of number.
 - (D) metacognition.
 - (E) conservation of volume.
89. Robert Sternberg suggests that what we define as intelligence actually consists of which distinct types?
- (A) crystallized, fluid, and adaptive
 - (B) verbal and performance
 - (C) linguistic, logical, spatial, musical, kinesthetic, academic, and personal
 - (D) creative, academic, and practical
 - (E) convergent and divergent thinking
90. Dr. Ogden prescribes an antidepressant drug to her patient, but makes the patient promise he will attend therapy sessions three times a week. At the therapy sessions, the patient is rewarded through positive feedback for controlling his anger in various role-playing situations. In her treatment, Dr. Ogden is principally working from what two perspectives?
- (A) psychoanalytic and biopsychological
 - (B) evolutionary and behavioral
 - (C) humanist and eclectic
 - (D) behavioral and biopsychological
 - (E) eclectic and biopsychological
91. The behaviorist perspective states psychology should examine only
- (A) measurable overt behaviors because of the need for objective data.
 - (B) behaviors peculiar to the species being studied in order to differentiate one species' psychology from another.
 - (C) behaviors proven to indicate psychological disorders based on clinical evidence.
 - (D) behaviors based on choice because free will is the defining characteristic of human thought and behavior.
 - (E) reaction times to interesting aspects of consciousness like emotions involved in fight-or-flight behaviors.
92. The primacy and recency effects are demonstrated during what memory process?
- (A) deep processing
 - (B) long-term potentiation
 - (C) source amnesia
 - (D) recall
 - (E) encoding
93. Brad hypothesizes that information presented in a funny way will be remembered better than information presented in a more straightforward, traditional manner. The independent variable in Brad's research is
- (A) the information.
 - (B) the amount of information recalled.
 - (C) the funny presentation.
 - (D) the method of presentation.
 - (E) the people who present the information.
94. William Sheldon's somatotype theory relates personality and
- (A) parenting styles.
 - (B) body type.
 - (C) identical twin studies.
 - (D) id impulses.
 - (E) observational learning.

95. You hear a young boy in your neighborhood constantly shouting "No!" at his father. What stage of Erikson's theory might the boy be going through?
- (A) autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - (B) autonomy versus authority
 - (C) initiative versus guilt
 - (D) will versus compliance
 - (E) authoritarian versus authoritative
96. Goleman's concept of emotional intelligence (EQ) corresponds to which of the following intelligences described by Gardner's multiple intelligences theory?
- (A) interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence
 - (B) empathetic intelligence
 - (C) introversion
 - (D) extraversion
 - (E) identity versus role confusion
97. A researcher investigating whether the scores from an IQ test correlate with other measures of intelligence is investigating what aspect of IQ tests?
- (A) reliability
 - (B) predictability
 - (C) validity
 - (D) correlation factors
 - (E) adaptability
98. Some psychologists criticize Kohlberg's research and doubt the generalizability of his stage theory because
- (A) the theory is not based on empirical research.
 - (B) Kohlberg did not test if the theory varied across cultures or between genders.
 - (C) the moral situations he used were not realistic to young children.
 - (D) the theory underestimates the age children accomplish certain developmental tasks.
 - (E) Kohlberg based too much of his theory on his personal childhood experiences.
99. The cerebral cortex is
- (A) the part of the brain responsible for repressed memories.
 - (B) the part of the brain responsible for sensory memory.
 - (C) the dense, inner part of the brain made up of neurons and neurotransmitters.
 - (D) the thin outer layer of the brain densely packed with neurons.
 - (E) the section of the cortex thought to be responsible for higher thought functions.
100. A person who experiences episodes of deep depression and periods of hyperactivity might be diagnosed with which mental illness?
- (A) seasonal affective disorder
 - (B) changing affect disorder or bimood disorder
 - (C) schizophrenia
 - (D) manic depression or bipolar disorder
 - (E) bipolar personality disorder

Answer Key

Multiple-Choice Portion

1. B	21. D	41. E	61. B	81. C
2. B	22. D	42. D	62. C	82. D
3. C	23. B	43. C	63. C	83. E
4. E	24. D	44. D	64. B	84. D
5. B	25. B	45. C	65. B	85. C
6. C	26. C	46. D	66. B	86. C
7. E	27. D	47. E	67. D	87. D
8. A	28. A	48. E	68. D	88. E
9. B	29. E	49. A	69. A	89. D
10. B	30. C	50. A	70. D	90. D
11. B	31. A	51. C	71. B	91. A
12. D	32. A	52. D	72. C	92. D
13. A	33. C	53. C	73. E	93. D
14. D	34. A	54. B	74. C	94. B
15. C	35. E	55. B	75. D	95. A
16. D	36. D	56. C	76. A	96. A
17. D	37. B	57. B	77. D	97. C
18. A	38. E	58. C	78. B	98. B
19. C	39. B	59. D	79. C	99. D
20. B	40. C	60. E	80. B	100. D

Answers Explained

1. **(B)** Kim is gradually getting rid of her fear by exposing herself to flying in small steps. Kim would stay at each step in the process until her anxiety stopped or was at a low level and then move on to the next step. Aversion therapy is punishing a certain response or associating it with an undesired stimulus in order to eliminate the response. The other choices are made-up distractors.
2. **(B)** Food is the only choice that could be an unconditioned stimulus, because it would naturally cause the fish to swim to the top of the tank to feed. Kristin paired food with the light (the conditioned stimulus) in this example. The fish swimming to the top is the response, and the sound of the light and electric shock are not likely to be involved in this example.
3. **(C)** Crystal stopped teasing her friend because her friend ignored the teasing. In operant conditioning, a behavior (teasing) elicits a response that either reinforces or punishes the behavior (ignoring her, a punishment). The behavior is repeated if reinforced or stopped if punished. This is not an example of classical conditioning because two stimuli are not being associated. Appetitive conditioning is not a term in learning theory.
4. **(E)** The lazy group member is socially loafing, or putting forth less effort when involved in a group than he or she would if held individually responsible. Choice A is not a term typically used in social psychology. The other terms are social psychology principles but do not relate to this example.

Name: _____

AP® Psychology
Student Answer Sheet for Multiple-Choice Section

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