

## PSYCHOLOGY

## SECTION I

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 and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. The validity of a personality test is best indicated by which of the following?
  - (A) The correlation between test scores and some other relevant measure
  - (B) The correlation between test scores and IQ
  - (C) The inverse correlation of the variables being tested
  - (D) The number of people in the test's norming population
  - (E) The number of questions in the test that can be objectively scored
2. A group of students perceived a stationary point of light in a dark room as a moving object. When asked later how far the light had moved, their responses increased in similarity as they heard each others' estimates. This outcome was a demonstration of
  - (A) obedience
  - (B) social facilitation
  - (C) conformity
  - (D) visual masking
  - (E) motion parallax
3. Dr. Lewis decided to study the television viewing habits of her students and therefore demanded that they complete and return a survey regarding their viewing habits. Which of the following ethical principles was clearly violated in this study?
  - (A) The right to have a copy of the results
  - (B) The right to have a copy of the survey
  - (C) The right to be protected from unnecessary risk of harm
  - (D) The right to refuse to participate in the study
  - (E) The right to be informed of deception
4. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleep is highly correlated with which of the following?
  - (A) A lack of genital arousal
  - (B) Dreams
  - (C) Tensed muscles
  - (D) Considerable tossing and turning
  - (E) Sleep apnea
5. Rhoda sometimes experiences periods of major depression. At other times, she is extremely talkative and active, appears to be in a euphoric mood, goes days without sleeping, and reports that her thoughts are racing. The most likely diagnosis of Rhoda's condition is
  - (A) bipolar disorder
  - (B) dissociative identity disorder
  - (C) delusional disorder
  - (D) major depressive disorder
  - (E) schizophrenia
6. Which of the following is true about rods and cones?
  - (A) Rods facilitate black-and-white vision and cones facilitate color vision.
  - (B) Both rods and cones are most concentrated at the periphery of the retina.
  - (C) Both rods and cones are most concentrated at the blind spot of the retina.
  - (D) Rods and cones are distributed evenly throughout the retina.
  - (E) Rods are more useful than cones for perception in well-lit areas.

## Section I

7. A moviegoer who cannot identify the name of a film star remembers the name when a friend reviews a list of stars. This incident illustrates which two concepts in human memory?
- (A) Rehearsal and chunking
  - (B) The primacy effect and the recency effect
  - (C) Constructive and reconstructive memory
  - (D) The sensory register and short-term memory
  - (E) Recall and recognition
8. Dan always returns after leaving home to see if he locked the door. He always locks the door, but he thinks about whether or not he locked the door until he has checked. Dan's behavior is an example of
- (A) a specific phobia
  - (B) avoidant personality disorder
  - (C) hypochondriasis
  - (D) conversion disorder
  - (E) obsessive-compulsive disorder
9. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, children at the first level of moral reasoning make judgments about right and wrong on the basis of
- (A) cultural norms
  - (B) social conventions
  - (C) religious beliefs
  - (D) the likelihood of punishment
  - (E) the approval of siblings and same-sex peers
10. After constant exposure to a stimulus, our nerve cells fire less frequently. This can be explained by which of the following?
- (A) Weber's law
  - (B) Sensory adaptation
  - (C) Signal detection
  - (D) Absolute threshold sensitivity
  - (E) The phi phenomenon
11. The reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response is called
- (A) acquisition
  - (B) generalization
  - (C) extinction
  - (D) discrimination
  - (E) spontaneous recovery
12. Tension from an inconsistency between an individual's attitudes and behavior is
- (A) cognitive dissonance
  - (B) altruism
  - (C) deindividuation
  - (D) information propinquity
  - (E) constancy
13. Two groups of participants in a study are presented a list of 20 words. The first group is told to count the number of capital letters in the words and the second group is told to think of the definition of each word. When both groups are asked to recall the word lists, which of the following is most likely to occur?
- (A) Each group will recall the same number of words.
  - (B) The first group will recall more words than the second group.
  - (C) The first group will rehearse the words, but the second group will not.
  - (D) The second group will recall more words than the first group.
  - (E) Both groups will recall all of the words.
14. The section of the brain considered most vital to the initiation of feeding behaviors is the
- (A) hippocampus
  - (B) hypothalamus
  - (C) superior olive
  - (D) suprachiasmatic nucleus
  - (E) substantia nigra

15. A person who is fearful of rattlesnakes but not garden snakes is exhibiting
- (A) response learning
  - (B) discrimination learning
  - (C) insight learning
  - (D) extinction
  - (E) generalization
16. Which of the following is true of individuals who experience severe withdrawal symptoms when they abruptly stop using a drug that they have been taking for a long time?
- (A) They are physically dependent on the drug.
  - (B) They are tolerant of the withdrawal effects.
  - (C) They are in a state of reverse tolerance.
  - (D) They are experiencing disinhibition.
  - (E) They are demonstrating projective identification.
17. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency that is most influenced by extreme scores?
- (A) Median
  - (B) Standard deviation
  - (C) Mean
  - (D) Analysis of variance
  - (E) Mode
18. The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV-TR) includes which of the following?
- (A) Detailed case histories and verbatim patient interviews for each type of mental disorder
  - (B) Tables of biological abnormalities responsible for each type of mental disorder
  - (C) Discussions of the pros and cons of various treatment approaches for each type of mental disorder
  - (D) Classification and diagnosis of each type of mental disorder
  - (E) Discussions of insurance coverage for each type of mental disorder
19. Gender typing is best described as
- (A) the realization that gender is stable, regardless of superficial behaviors such as dress
  - (B) a preferential interest of a female child in the attention of the mother
  - (C) a child showing ambivalence toward both the mother and father
  - (D) adolescents integrating social, sexual, intellectual, and ethical aspects into a self-identity
  - (E) the acquisition of the roles associated with distinctions between male and female
20. The common tendency to assume that the beliefs, values, attitudes, or actions of one's own group are superior to those of other groups is called
- (A) deindividuation
  - (B) groupthink
  - (C) observer bias
  - (D) ethnocentrism
  - (E) reactance
21. A researcher shows a picture to a volunteer; the picture features a woman in the foreground and an older man, looking over her shoulder, in the background. The volunteer is asked to "tell a story" about the picture. The researcher assumes that the volunteer will project his own unconscious feelings into the story he tells. This is an example of which of the following tests?
- (A) Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)
  - (B) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)
  - (C) Rorschach Inkblot Test
  - (D) Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
  - (E) Stanford-Binet Test

## Section I

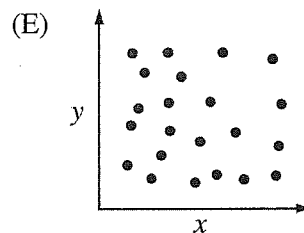
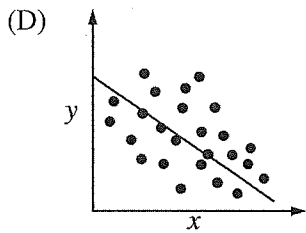
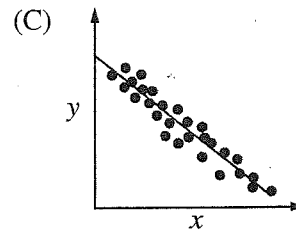
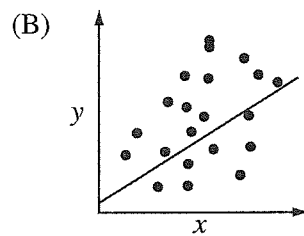
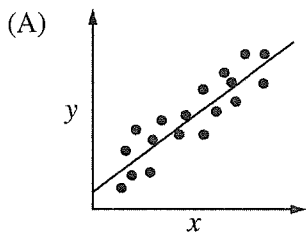
22. In "Baby X" studies, researchers alternately dressed an infant in typical boys' or girls' clothing. Adults who were asked to play with the infant treated the baby in boys' clothing in a generally rougher manner than when asked to play with the same infant dressed in girls' clothing. This behavior is the result of
- (A) stereotyping
  - (B) androgyny
  - (C) indulgence
  - (D) neglect
  - (E) framing
23. Keisha recently lost the sight in her left eye. In which of the following situations would Keisha NOT be able to judge depth?
- (A) Looking down a railroad track as it disappears into the distance
  - (B) Looking out a train window at passing scenery
  - (C) Throwing a ball to a friend
  - (D) Watching two people approach from different distances
  - (E) Watching a crowd of children at play in a school yard
24. Ben normally sleeps from 10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. In which of the following time periods would he experience the LEAST amount of REM sleep?
- (A) 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M.
  - (B) 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M.
  - (C) 1:00 A.M. and 2:00 A.M.
  - (D) 3:00 A.M. and 4:00 A.M.
  - (E) 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M.
25. Aversion therapy to eliminate undesirable behaviors is most likely to be used by which of the following types of therapists?
- (A) Behavioral
  - (B) Psychoanalytic
  - (C) Cognitive
  - (D) Reality
  - (E) Humanistic
26. A bundle of nerve fibers that interconnects the two brain hemispheres is the
- (A) association areas
  - (B) thalamus
  - (C) corpus callosum
  - (D) Sylvian fissure
  - (E) optic chiasm
27. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be used in research on personality?
- (A) Interviews
  - (B) Observations
  - (C) Inventories
  - (D) Projective tests
  - (E) Conservation tasks
28. Which gland of the endocrine system controls the activity of other glands?
- (A) Pancreas
  - (B) Thyroid
  - (C) Adrenal
  - (D) Pituitary
  - (E) Pineal
29. Stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system most frequently results in which of the following?
- (A) Acceleration of heart and breathing rates and dilation of pupils
  - (B) Stimulation of tearing, salivation, and peristalsis
  - (C) Calming of the body
  - (D) Contraction of the muscles of the hands and feet
  - (E) Raising the perceptual threshold of olfactory and gustatory receptors
30. The experience of an emotion, as described by the James-Lange theory, would follow which order?
- (A) Stimulus, arousal, emotion
  - (B) Stimulus, emotion, arousal
  - (C) Emotion, arousal, stimulus
  - (D) Arousal, stimulus, emotion
  - (E) Arousal, emotion, stimulus

31. An example of an episodic memory is the memory of
- (A) one's high school graduation
  - (B) the capital of a state
  - (C) what the musical note C sounds like
  - (D) how to type
  - (E) a mood that is triggered by the experience of a particular scent
32. The strongest support for the hereditary basis of personality comes from research techniques that use
- (A) comparisons of photographs of the physiques of young male siblings
  - (B) rater's estimates of the similarity between mother and child in personality characteristics such as shyness
  - (C) measurements of behavioral similarities of identical twins reared apart
  - (D) clinical case studies of the frequency of a personality trait in a family
  - (E) correlations of test score profiles of brothers and sisters from the same family
33. The ability of the human visual system to barely detect a candle flame at a distance of about 30 miles on a clear, dark night is an example of
- (A) an absolute threshold
  - (B) a difference threshold
  - (C) a just noticeable difference
  - (D) Weber's Law
  - (E) Fechner's Law
34. When members of a group who tend to agree on an issue become more extreme in their opinion after the issue is discussed, which of the following has taken place?
- (A) Deindividuation
  - (B) Depersonalization
  - (C) Groupthink
  - (D) Group norming
  - (E) Group polarization
35. In neurons, neurotransmitters are released at the
- (A) axons
  - (B) cell bodies
  - (C) dendrites
  - (D) receptor sites
  - (E) synaptic vesicles
36. A therapist who uses systematic desensitization to help a child overcome a white rabbit phobia will probably begin treatment by
- (A) exploring the child's early ego formation
  - (B) having the child imagine being in a room full of rabbits
  - (C) having the child list a hierarchy of white, fuzzy objects
  - (D) analyzing the child's recent dreams for evidence of rabbit themes
  - (E) exposing the child to several tame, docile rabbits
37. A researcher conducts an experiment to test the claim that new drug Y is more effective than standard drug X in inhibiting arousal. The researcher randomly assigns participants to receive drug Y or drug X and subsequently measures arousal. In this experiment, participants receiving drug Y constitute the
- (A) dependent variable
  - (B) confounding variable
  - (C) experimental group
  - (D) control group
  - (E) placebo group
38. A person leaves her current home, moves to a new location, takes on a new identity, and has little or no memory of her former life. According to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR)*, which of the following diagnoses is most appropriate?
- (A) Conversion disorder
  - (B) Panic disorder
  - (C) Bipolar disorder
  - (D) Dissociative fugue
  - (E) Schizophrenic episode

## Section I

39. A therapist who helps a client replace irrational thoughts with alternative patterns of thinking is using which of the following techniques?
- (A) Cognitive restructuring
  - (B) Cognitive dissonance
  - (C) Systematic desensitization
  - (D) Extinction
  - (E) Aversive conditioning
40. A child has learned that her grandparents ignore rather than reward her tantrums. Which of the following operant principles are the grandparents using to control the child's behavior?
- (A) Positive reinforcement
  - (B) Negative reinforcement
  - (C) Delayed reinforcement
  - (D) Extinction
  - (E) Stimulus substitution
41. The school psychologist observes Johnny in class, noting the number of times he disrupts the class on a particular day. The school psychologist then instructs the teacher to ignore Johnny when he misbehaves and to praise him when he is good. This method of handling Johnny is an example of which of the following psychological approaches?
- (A) Cognitive
  - (B) Behavioral
  - (C) Humanistic
  - (D) Psychoanalytic
  - (E) Biological
42. In the treatment of patients, which of the following psychologists made no attempt to offer formal diagnosis, advice, or interpretation of patients' unconscious motives?
- (A) Carl Rogers
  - (B) Aaron Beck
  - (C) Albert Ellis
  - (D) Sigmund Freud
  - (E) Carl Jung
43. In an emergency situation, the adrenal glands secrete hormones that cause all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) increased heart rate
  - (B) increased blood pressure
  - (C) increased blood sugar level
  - (D) reduced mood swings
  - (E) reduced blood flow to digestive system
44. Kevin laughs when others are injured by his thoughtless pranks and shows little regard for the feelings or well-being of others. He has been in trouble with the police and other authority figures a number of times. Which of the following disorders would best describe Kevin's behavior?
- (A) Dissociative identity disorder
  - (B) Antisocial personality disorder
  - (C) Narcissistic personality disorder
  - (D) Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
  - (E) Dependent personality disorder
45. Client: "I've been feeling totally worthless, like I never do anything right."  
Therapist: "I guess you feel that way a lot, don't you? That you're no good. It's hard to have feelings like that."  
Which of the following types of therapy would be likely to involve the exchange above?
- (A) Rational-emotive behavior therapy
  - (B) Gestalt therapy
  - (C) Psychoanalysis
  - (D) Systematic desensitization
  - (E) Person-centered therapy
46. The frustration-aggression hypothesis views aggression as
- (A) unconscious
  - (B) physiological
  - (C) innate
  - (D) reactive
  - (E) cognitive

47. Which of the following scatterplots depicts the most predictive negative correlation between two variables?



48. Which of the following psychoactive drugs works by inhibiting the reuptake of serotonin?

- (A) Xanax
- (B) Valium
- (C) Lithium carbonate
- (D) Clozapine
- (E) Prozac

49. A market researcher is interested in ascertaining which of two possible packages is more likely to entice buyers to purchase a new brand of chocolate-chip cookie. In this study, which of the following pairs represents the independent and dependent variables, respectively?

- (A) Another brand of cookie; the new brand of cookie
- (B) The new brand of cookie; another brand of cookie
- (C) The new brand of cookie; the two types of packaging
- (D) Total sales for each of the packages; the different types of package
- (E) The different types of packages; total sales for each of the packages

50. Although it can produce undesirable side effects, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has been shown to be most effective in the treatment of

- (A) depression
- (B) schizophrenia
- (C) panic disorder
- (D) psychogenic amnesia
- (E) multiple personality

51. Of the following, which theory of motivation emphasizes the urge for an optimal level of stimulation?

- (A) Instinct
- (B) Frustration-aggression
- (C) Arousal
- (D) Incentive
- (E) Evolutionary

## Section I

52. Research suggests that ability to cope with stress in everyday situations is closely related to a person's
- (A) annual income
  - (B) ability to predict and control potential stressors
  - (C) verbal intelligence
  - (D) direct experience in competitive sports
  - (E) low-calorie diet
53. Which of the following is true of persons with schizophrenia?
- (A) They have multiple personalities.
  - (B) They are typically cured if they take appropriate medication.
  - (C) They are often unable to understand simple statements.
  - (D) They typically experience onset in late adolescence or early adulthood.
  - (E) They typically have a history of being maltreated as children.
54. Dr. Williams is a therapist who believes that his client's depression is caused by internalized anger and other intrapsychic conflicts. Of which psychological perspective is Dr. Williams most likely a proponent?
- (A) Biopsychological
  - (B) Evolutionary
  - (C) Humanistic
  - (D) Behavioral
  - (E) Psychoanalytic
55. A child believes that all birds can fly, yet comes to realize that a penguin is a bird. Which of the following terms was used by Jean Piaget to refer to this developmental process of changing one's ways of thinking in order to incorporate new information?
- (A) Accommodation
  - (B) Egocentrism
  - (C) Formal operational thought
  - (D) Assimilation
  - (E) Concrete operational thought
56. Which of the following best represents a humanistic explanation for an anxiety disorder?
- (A) Lower-than-normal levels of inhibitory neurotransmitters like GABA result in higher levels of anxiety.
  - (B) Irrational and maladaptive thought processes lead to increased levels of anxiety.
  - (C) Anxiety is either classically or operantly conditioned.
  - (D) Anxiety results from internal unconscious conflict.
  - (E) Anxiety results when an individual experiences a gap between his ideal self and his real self.
57. According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which of the following needs must first be met before belongingness and love become important?
- I. Safety needs
  - II. Esteem needs
  - III. Self-actualization needs
  - IV. Physiological needs
- (A) I only
  - (B) I and IV only
  - (C) II and III only
  - (D) I, II, and IV
  - (E) II, III, and IV
58. When Stanley Milgram asked psychiatrists to predict how far participants would go in administering shock in his original demonstration on obedience to authority, the psychiatrists
- (A) made accurate predictions
  - (B) significantly overestimated the level
  - (C) significantly underestimated the level
  - (D) accurately predicted male responses but underestimated female responses
  - (E) declined to play a role in the research based on their ethical objections



59. In a normal distribution, approximately what percent of the scores occur within one standard deviation above and below the mean?
- (A) 5%
  - (B) 16%
  - (C) 33%
  - (D) 68%
  - (E) 97%
60. Jamal receives a Full Scale IQ score of 125 on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales. This score indicates that he
- (A) scored correctly on 125 items on the test
  - (B) scored exactly at the mode of the test
  - (C) scored exactly at the median of the test
  - (D) scored more than one standard deviation above the mean of the test
  - (E) has 125 units of intelligence as operationalized by the test
61. Jessie and a friend are driving in rush-hour highway traffic when a car suddenly cuts in front of them in order to reach an unmarked exit ramp. Jessie's passenger points out that the circumstances may have required the other driver to do so, while Jessie loudly criticizes the personal qualities of the other driver. Jessie's response is best explained by
- (A) cognitive dissonance theory
  - (B) the fundamental attribution error
  - (C) a self-fulfilling prophecy
  - (D) the mere exposure effect
  - (E) social inhibition theory
62. Janet believes her brother Ralph is depressed because he has a distorted view of reality: he has unrealistically negative thoughts. Which of the following theories comes closest to describing Janet's orientation to abnormal behavior?
- (A) Biological
  - (B) Psychodynamic
  - (C) Behavioral
  - (D) Systems
  - (E) Cognitive
63. Which of the following lends the most support to the view that early explorers undertook their explorations to gain wealth and fame?
- (A) Arousal theorists
  - (B) Drive-reduction theorists
  - (C) Humanistic theorists
  - (D) Incentive theorists
  - (E) Sociobiological theorists
64. Maturation differs from learning in that developmental changes due to maturation
- (A) are relatively independent of environmental factors
  - (B) follow no predictable pattern
  - (C) can take place only in an enriched environment
  - (D) cease after early childhood
  - (E) require practice

## Section I

65. Of the following, which is the best example of divergent thinking in problem-solving?
- (A) Devising as many solutions as possible
  - (B) Ending the solution process with functional fixedness
  - (C) Arriving at a single, plausible solution
  - (D) Developing a personal analogy
  - (E) Brainstorming within a category of associated solutions
66. The gate control theory attempts to explain how
- (A) the brain analyzes patterns by analyzing changes in brightness over broad areas
  - (B) filtering of excess information results in reduced response to constant stimulation
  - (C) the nervous system blocks or allows pain signals to pass to the brain
  - (D) differing regions of the tongue are more sensitive to different tastes
  - (E) chemicals released by one animal can shape the behavior of a second animal of the same species
67. The five-factor theory of personality (The Big Five) does NOT include which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Intelligence
  - (B) Conscientiousness
  - (C) Extraversion
  - (D) Agreeableness
  - (E) Neuroticism/stability
68. Which of the following is a hormone that is most directly related to human sex drive?
- (A) Acetylcholine
  - (B) Testosterone
  - (C) Angiotensin
  - (D) Dopamine
  - (E) Norepinephrine
69. A researcher asks a young child what she did yesterday. The child replies, "I goed to the park." This is best described as an example of
- (A) overregularization of grammar rules
  - (B) contradictory morphemes
  - (C) the deep structure of language
  - (D) incorrect pragmatics
  - (E) semantic error
70. Which of the following is the phase of Hans Selye's general adaptation syndrome wherein individuals are most vulnerable to illness, collapse, and even death?
- (A) Appraisal
  - (B) Alarm
  - (C) Exhaustion
  - (D) Denial
  - (E) Resistance

		Signal	
		Present	Absent
Response	Yes	III	II
	No	I	IV

71. Match the Roman numerals in the table above with the appropriate terms in signal detection theory.

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
(A) Miss	False alarm	Hit	Correct rejection
(B) False alarm	Miss	Hit	Correct rejection
(C) Hit	Correct rejection	Miss	False alarm
(D) Hit	Miss	False alarm	Correct rejection
(E) Correct rejection	Hit	False alarm	Miss

72. According to David McClelland, which of the following is true of individuals who have a strong need for achievement?

- (A) They seek out tasks that are moderately difficult.
- (B) They are not likely to persist on any task.
- (C) They seek out tasks that are easy.
- (D) They seek out tasks that are nearly impossible.
- (E) They are less likely to pursue success in their occupations.

73. Long-term potentiation is best described as the

- (A) interference effect of old memories on the formation of new memories
- (B) disruptive influence of recent memories on the recall of old memories
- (C) tendency of people to recall experiences that are consistent with their current mood
- (D) increased efficiency of synaptic transmission between certain neurons following learning
- (E) superior ability of older adults to recall events from their childhood

## Section I

74. A person closes a window to shut out traffic noise. The reduction in noise leads the person to close the window every day. This is an example of
- (A) positive reinforcement
  - (B) negative reinforcement
  - (C) punishment
  - (D) omission training
  - (E) an appetitive stimulus
75. Classical conditioning is most efficient when the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
- (A) immediately follows the conditioned stimulus (CS)
  - (B) follows the conditioned stimulus (CS) by a few minutes
  - (C) immediately precedes the conditioned stimulus (CS)
  - (D) precedes the conditioned stimulus (CS) by a few minutes
  - (E) is presented at the same time as the conditioned stimulus (CS)
76. The process of remembering several pieces of information by mentally associating an image of each with a different location is a mnemonic device known as
- (A) the key-word method
  - (B) the method of loci
  - (C) the peg word system
  - (D) the link method
  - (E) chunking
77. Which of the following did Alfred Adler suggest is the primary driving force in the development of personality?
- (A) Resolving the Electra complex
  - (B) Overcoming the inferiority complex
  - (C) Extinguishing reinforcement history
  - (D) Analyzing the collective unconscious
  - (E) Repressing the libido
78. Which of the following is true regarding cross-cultural studies on attributional tendencies?
- (A) The actor-observer bias is universal.
  - (B) People in collectivist cultures are more likely to commit the fundamental attribution error than people in individualistic cultures.
  - (C) People in individualistic cultures are more likely to commit the fundamental attribution error than people in collectivist cultures.
  - (D) People in collectivist cultures are more likely to base their attributions about people on their appearance than are people in individualistic cultures.
  - (E) It is almost impossible to determine cultural differences in attributional biases with an experimental design.
79. The Schachter-Singer theory of emotion includes a component not discussed in the James-Lange theory. What is this component?
- (A) Stimulus situation
  - (B) Arousal
  - (C) Facial feedback
  - (D) Cognitive labeling
  - (E) Subjective emotion
80. When a teacher compares the performance of her students on the even- and odd-numbered questions in a multiple-choice test, she is determining
- (A) equivalent-form reliability
  - (B) split-half reliability
  - (C) face validity
  - (D) concurrent validity
  - (E) construct validity
81. A fifty-two-year-old woman notices a decrease in her ability to solve unfamiliar problems quickly and to form new concepts, although she still feels confident in recalling and using familiar information. This is most likely due to a decline in
- (A) mental age
  - (B) concrete operational thought
  - (C) crystallized intelligence
  - (D) fluid intelligence
  - (E) preoperational thought

82. A researcher gave identical puzzles to five-year-old children in two groups, group A and group B. The children in group A were promised candy if they completed the puzzles quickly and well. The children in group B were not promised a reward but were encouraged to do the best that they could. If the researcher argues that overjustification occurred, which of the following most likely happened during the experiment?
- (A) Group A worked harder and better than group B.
  - (B) Both groups worked equally hard and well.
  - (C) Group B felt angry at not receiving the promise of a reward and therefore did not work at all.
  - (D) Group A did not work as hard or as well as group B and would be less likely to spontaneously work on similar puzzles in the future.
  - (E) Group B worked equally well as group A but would quickly argue that they would have done better if offered a reward.
83. Most professionals from the United States rate themselves better in performance and competence than their average peer. This is an example of
- (A) self-actualization
  - (B) objective self-awareness
  - (C) enlightened self-schemas
  - (D) self-serving bias
  - (E) the fundamental attribution error
84. Which classic study forms the basis for social (observational) learning?
- (A) Ivan Pavlov . . salivating dogs
  - (B) B.F. Skinner . . key-pecking pigeons
  - (C) John Garcia . . nauseous rats
  - (D) John Watson . . Little Albert
  - (E) Albert Bandura . . Bobo doll
85. A mother gives her child an orange for the first time. The child rolls it across the table and says, "ball." Which of the following Piagetian processes would account for this behavior?
- (A) Seriation
  - (B) Accommodation
  - (C) Reversal
  - (D) Assimilation
  - (E) Conservation
86. A young couple was having a picnic outdoors when a sudden rainstorm approached. They became soaked, because they did not think of using their plastic tablecloth for protection from the rain. Their oversight best illustrates
- (A) ill-structured problems
  - (B) insight
  - (C) divergent thinking
  - (D) functional fixedness
  - (E) incubation
87. The semicircular canals, located in the inner ear, provide important information about the
- (A) apparent distance of sound
  - (B) air pressure of the surrounding area
  - (C) body's posture and head position
  - (D) frequency of sound waves
  - (E) amplitude of sound waves
88. Which of the following is generally true of participants in Lewis Terman's longitudinal study of intellectually gifted children?
- (A) Their IQ dropped with age.
  - (B) Their IQ increased with age.
  - (C) They exhibited a higher-than-average incidence of mental illness.
  - (D) They led happy and fulfilling lives.
  - (E) They came from larger-than-average families.

## Section I

89. Which of the following is the best example of social inhibition?

- (A) A child refuses to imitate the modeled behavior of an adult.
- (B) An intelligent, charming person acts aloof and sullen at a party.
- (C) A person who is very good at "ring toss" carnival games performs even better as a crowd gathers.
- (D) A person declines to contribute to a church group even though a gift is offered in return.
- (E) A person who is a poor bowler begins to bowl even worse than usual when several friends are watching.

90. The news of a plane crash causes a couple to cancel their plane reservation and drive 1,000 miles in their car instead, even though they know that fatal automobile accidents are much more common than airplane accidents. The couple's decision mainly involves

- (A) the overconfidence effect
- (B) confirmation bias
- (C) belief bias
- (D) the availability heuristic
- (E) the representativeness heuristic

91. According to Erik Erikson's theory of development, the key concern of early adulthood is

- (A) establishing a career
- (B) leaving the parents' world
- (C) raising children
- (D) sharing intimacy with another
- (E) building an identity

92. The quotation below is consistent with the views of which of the following schools of psychology?

"Give me a dozen healthy infants, well formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to be any type of specialist I might select—doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief. . . ."

- (A) Existentialism
- (B) Structuralism
- (C) Humanism
- (D) Gestalt
- (E) Behaviorism

**Item 93 was not scored.**

94. Which of the following best describes the representativeness heuristic?

- (A) An estimate of the likelihood of an event based on how well it matches a typical example
- (B) An estimate of the likelihood of an event based on how easily it can be recalled
- (C) Biased decision making based on the way a question is framed
- (D) The tendency to believe something after it has been discredited
- (E) The tendency to use an initial value as a reference point in making new estimates

95. Noam Chomsky hypothesized that humans learn language through

- (A) conditioning and reinforcement
- (B) an innate language acquisition device
- (C) general cognitive development
- (D) interpersonal communication
- (E) trial-and-error

Questions 96-98 are based on the passage below.

A researcher studying the effect of noise level on concentration randomly assigns student participants to either a noisy room or a quiet room to take a problem-solving test. The researcher subsequently compares the two groups' test scores using a  $t$ -test and concludes  $p = .05$ .

96. The dependent variable in this study is the
- (A)  $p$  value
  - (B) noise level
  - (C) problem-solving test scores
  - (D)  $t$ -test
  - (E) experimental group
97. The independent variable in this study is the
- (A)  $p$  value
  - (B) noise level
  - (C) problem-solving test scores
  - (D)  $t$ -test
  - (E) experimental group
98. The researcher's conclusion that  $p = .05$  most likely indicates
- (A) that the difference in the two groups' scores is likely due to chance
  - (B) that a loss of concentration is common among students
  - (C) the presence of a confounding variable
  - (D) that the difference between the two groups is statistically significant
  - (E) that noise has no effect on concentration
99. Which of the following correlation coefficients most likely represents the relationship between length of sleep deprivation and level of alertness?
- (A) 1.35
  - (B) 0.85
  - (C) 0.01
  - (D)  $-0.4$
  - (E)  $-1.25$
100. Computer-generated color images of the brain that provide information about glucose metabolism are produced by which of the following techniques?
- (A) Electroencephalography (EEG)
  - (B) Electromyography (EMG)
  - (C) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
  - (D) Positron-emission tomography (PET)
  - (E) Computerized axial tomography (CAT)

END OF SECTION I

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## Section II

### PSYCHOLOGY

#### SECTION II

Time—50 minutes

Percent of total grade— $33\frac{1}{3}$

**Directions:** You have 50 minutes to answer BOTH of the following questions. It is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. You should present a cogent argument based on your critical analysis of the questions posed, using appropriate psychological terminology.

1. Ellie, a new student at Skinner High School, is determined to make friends. When she attends the first psychology club meeting she finds herself in the room with twenty strangers who seem to know each other well. She plans to attend a few more meetings before deciding whether she will join.
- A. Demonstrate how each of the following could HELP play a role in Ellie's quest for friendship. You may use a different example for each concept. Definitions will not score.

#### HELP

- The mere exposure effect
- Mnemonic device
- Schachter two-factor theory
- Locus of control

- B. Demonstrate how each of the following could HINDER Ellie's quest for friendship. You may use a different example for each concept. Definitions will not score.

#### HINDER

- In-group bias
- Regression
- Operant conditioning
- Circadian rhythm



2. Often misunderstood, schizophrenia is a psychological disorder affecting one percent of the population. In addition to treating the disorder, psychologists work to identify its nature and origins.

- Identify two characteristic symptoms used to diagnose schizophrenia.
- Discuss a research finding that supports a genetic basis for schizophrenia.
- What is the dopamine hypothesis regarding the origins of schizophrenia?
- Describe how medications used to treat schizophrenia affect the actions of neurotransmitters at the synapses.
- Identify a risk inherent in using medications in the treatment of schizophrenia.
- People sometimes confuse schizophrenia with dissociative identity disorder (DID). Identify two key characteristics that differentiate DID from schizophrenia.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

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# Chapter III: Answers to the 2007 AP Psychology Exam

- Section I: Multiple Choice
  - Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly
  - Analyzing Your Students' Performance on the Multiple-Choice Section
  - Diagnostic Guide for the 2007 AP Psychology Exam
  
- Section II: Free Response
  - Comments from the Chief Reader
  - Scoring Guidelines, Sample Student Responses, and Commentary

## Section I: Multiple Choice

Listed below are the correct answers to the multiple-choice questions, the percentage of AP students who answered each question correctly by AP grade, and the total percentage answering correctly.

### Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
1	A	70	51	41	35	28	46
2	C	96	88	80	72	54	78
3	D	100	99	97	94	82	94
4	B	94	92	90	88	80	89
5	A	99	97	93	88	73	90
6	A	93	84	75	67	55	75
7	E	98	95	94	92	85	93
8	E	99	99	98	96	89	96
9	D	99	96	91	84	68	88
10	B	96	90	84	77	62	83
11	E	100	98	96	91	75	92
12	A	98	91	76	60	44	75
13	D	95	88	81	75	63	81
14	B	95	88	81	75	65	81
15	B	98	93	85	77	60	83
16	A	98	94	90	86	73	89
17	C	84	72	60	51	37	62
18	D	98	95	92	86	68	88
19	E	92	88	84	80	68	83
20	D	72	62	56	52	40	57
21	D	95	83	70	59	43	71
22	A	84	82	80	78	72	79
23	C	46	38	35	33	26	36
24	A	81	72	67	63	52	68
25	A	96	87	79	72	62	80
26	C	99	97	92	86	68	89
27	E	84	63	47	36	25	52

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
28	D	88	80	73	66	54	73
29	A	96	89	78	68	48	77
30	A	89	76	69	66	51	70
31	A	92	85	76	68	53	76
32	C	93	88	80	69	46	76
33	A	87	74	65	58	46	67
34	E	89	75	63	54	40	65
35	E	53	38	28	22	15	31
36	C	40	31	29	27	25	30
37	C	97	92	85	78	59	83
38	D	96	89	81	72	53	79
39	A	95	82	67	56	45	70
40	D	31	17	13	12	10	17
41	B	96	91	85	79	66	84
42	A	58	38	27	19	14	32
43	D	86	79	71	65	52	71
44	B	97	88	75	62	42	74
45	E	83	70	60	52	37	61
46	D	72	61	53	48	38	55
47	C	96	89	81	74	60	81
48	E	73	58	49	44	36	52
49	E	93	82	68	55	33	67
50	A	82	65	51	40	26	54
51	C	85	71	62	58	53	66
52	B	97	93	91	87	76	89
53	D	87	75	64	51	32	63
54	E	93	87	81	72	49	77

continued on the next page

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
55	A	85	73	64	59	44	66
56	E	96	86	72	55	31	69
57	B	77	64	53	42	26	53
58	C	94	88	79	68	45	76
59	D	76	57	45	36	26	49
60	D	75	60	50	44	35	53
61	B	98	86	66	47	25	66
62	E	97	89	75	62	40	74
63	D	90	81	72	63	42	70
64	A	81	65	52	44	35	56
65	A	69	55	46	39	28	48
66	C	93	82	71	60	43	71
67	A	86	66	48	34	19	52
68	B	96	93	90	86	76	88
69	A	81	63	50	41	31	54
70	C	89	82	77	70	55	75
71	A	81	64	49	39	26	53
72	A	74	60	51	48	41	55
73	D	69	39	21	14	11	32
74	B	85	64	46	31	17	50
75	A	48	35	33	35	33	36
76	B	67	50	38	30	19	42
77	B	73	58	51	45	35	53
78	C	72	52	35	26	20	42

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
79	D	78	56	39	30	20	46
80	B	63	46	40	39	36	45
81	D	94	84	70	55	31	68
82	D	47	26	16	11	8	22
83	D	87	78	71	64	49	70
84	E	95	84	71	57	33	69
85	D	82	70	66	64	53	67
86	D	99	96	88	75	45	81
87	C	72	49	34	25	14	40
88	D	30	20	15	12	9	17
89	E	64	50	40	32	23	42
90	D	78	55	39	28	18	45
91	D	64	43	32	25	17	37
92	E	71	50	33	21	11	39
93*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	A	83	62	46	34	21	51
95	B	89	72	54	39	20	56
96	C	90	76	61	48	29	62
97	B	95	86	73	61	41	72
98	D	53	45	38	34	24	39
99	D	60	33	20	14	10	28
100	D	68	46	33	25	15	38

\*Although 100 multiple-choice items were administered in Section I Item #93 was not used in scoring.

### Analyzing Your Students' Performance on the Multiple-Choice Section

If you give your students the 2007 exam for practice, you may want to analyze the results to find overall strengths and weaknesses in their understanding of AP Psychology. The following diagnostic worksheet will help you do this. You are permitted to photocopy and distribute it to your students for completion.

1. In each section, students should insert a check mark for each correct answer.
2. Add together the total number of correct answers for each section.

3. To compare the student's number of correct answers for each section with the average number correct for that section, copy the number of correct answers to the "Number Correct" table at the end of the Diagnostic Guide.

In addition, under each item, the percentage of AP student who answered correctly is shown, so students can analyze their performance on individual questions. This information will be helpful in deciding how students should plan their study time. Please note that one question may appear in several different categories, as questions can cross over different topics.

## Question 1—Overview

This question was designed to test students' ability to apply basic concepts from across the various domains of knowledge covered in the introductory textbook; however, the greatest emphasis was on social psychology. The question used a scenario (joining a psychology club at school) as the context for the application. The mean score for this question was 3.29 out of a possible 8 points.

## Scoring Guidelines for Question 1

### General Considerations

1. Answers must be presented in sentences, and sentences must be cogent enough for the student's meaning to come through. Spelling and grammatical mistakes do not reduce a student's score, but spelling must be close enough so that the reader is convinced of the word.
2. Within a point, a student will not be penalized for misinformation unless it *directly contradicts* correct information that would otherwise have scored a point.
3. A student can only score points if information is presented in the *context* of the question. For example, it must be clear to the reader that the student is discussing how the mere exposure effect helps friendships to score point 1. The best way for a student to establish context is to explicitly state it (e.g., "An example of how operant conditioning can hinder friendships is ..."). In the absence of such language, the reader may infer context if the paragraph structure or order of the answer makes the context clear. A student may establish the notion of helping or hindering through inference as well.
4. Additional guidelines:
  - a. *Help friendship* can be inferred from phrases like "continue to go to meetings," "join the club," "attracted to the group," or "have a positive attitude." Similar (but opposite) statements can be used to establish *hinder friendship*.
  - b. *Helping* and *hindering friendship* do not necessarily have to be established for each of the eight points as long as it is clear that the student's answer relates to the topic of *helping* and *hindering friendship*.
  - c. The concepts can be applied to Ellie or the members of the club.
5. A student will not be penalized for defining a term. However, definitions are not sufficient. The student must include an example that indicates how the concept helps or hinders friendship (which can be inferred as indicated above).

### Points 1–4 must deal with HELPING friendships develop

#### POINT 1: Mere Exposure Effect

To score this point, the student must establish exposure over time and an outcome of increased liking or comfort. Words like "becoming" and "recognize" imply exposure over time.

Examples:

- "The longer Ellie hangs with the club, the more they will like her."
- "Additional exposure of club members to Ellie in classes leads to more liking."

DO NOT SCORE:

- "Other kids will like Ellie because she is at the meeting" because it reflects proximity, not exposure over time.
- "If Ellie goes to more meetings, the other kids will know her better" because knowing is not liking.

#### POINT 2: Mnemonic Device

To score this point, the student must explain that a mnemonic technique could help Ellie learn names, locate meetings, etc.

Examples:

- "Ellie can use a mnemonic device to help remember names."
- "Ellie develops rhyming words to help remember club members' names."
- "A club member smitten with Ellie's perfume decides to remember her with the phrase 'Ellie is smelly.'"

## Scoring Guidelines for Question 1 (continued)

### DO NOT SCORE:

- “Ellie can use the method of loci” is not sufficient by itself, because it does not establish the relationship to names or some other factor that facilitates friendship.
- “Ellie wears a hat so someone else remembers her” does not score because it is not a strategy initiated by the person encoding the information.

### POINT 3: Schachter Two-Factor Theory

To score this point, the student must establish the two factors of physiology and a linked cognitive appraisal or cognitive label.

- Physiology can be established with a word like “nervous” or “aroused” (unless the usage of the word makes it obvious that the student doesn’t understand that it is a physiological factor).
- Accept behavioral or physical changes as evidence of physiological arousal.

### Examples:

- “Ellie’s heart rate increases when she enters the room and she labels it as excitement about being with the new group.”
- “Group members could be excited by the appearance of a new member and they interpret the arousal positively.”

### DO NOT SCORE:

- “Ellie saw a boy at the meeting, became nervous, and labeled him as cute,” because Ellie needs to appraise her own arousal and not a stimulus.

### POINT 4: Locus of Control

To score this point, the student must explain the effect of having (or not having) personal control over situations.

- To score the point, the student *must* correctly refer to either internal or external locus of control.
- Having an internal locus of control can make a person more likable.

### Example:

- “Because Ellie has an internal locus of control, she can make friends by approaching people and making the first move.”

### DO NOT SCORE:

- “Ellie can control herself” does not score because it demonstrates self-control rather than control over situations.
- “Ellie is motivated to go to the meetings” does not score because it refers to motivation alone rather than locus of control.

### Points 5–8 must deal with HINDERING friendships

### POINT 5: In-Group Bias

To score this point, the student must establish a cohesive us-versus-other “in-groupiness” and either bias or a resulting impediment to friendship.

- The real or perceived bias must be on the part of a group, not an individual.
- Do not allow answers where the explanation indicates the student is confusing in-group bias with conformity or groupthink.
- Do not allow answers where the example portrays Ellie’s bias toward the group (Ellie alone is not a group).

### Examples:

- “The group could see Ellie as an outsider and not make her feel welcome.”
- “Ellie has also joined the drama club and those students look down on the psychology club.”

### DO NOT SCORE:

- “The club has an idea they all agree with and if Ellie doesn’t agree it could stop her from making friends” because the student is describing conformity rather than bias.

## Scoring Guidelines for Question 1 (continued)

### POINT 6: Regression

To score this point, the student must establish a less mature pattern of behavior, a behavior that characterizes childhood development, or an infantile behavior.

- Ignore the mistake if the student inadvertently writes the word “repression” instead of the word “regression” but still correctly describes an instance of regression.
- Do not accept an explanation of statistical regression (e.g., regression toward the mean).

Examples:

- “The stress of a new school makes Ellie anxious. She begins to suck her thumb (or cry or throw a tantrum) and this turns off the members of the club.”
- “One of the members of the club throws a tantrum.”

DO NOT SCORE:

- “Ellie wants to go back to last year at her old school where she was more comfortable” because regression refers to a childhood stage, not a recent event.
- “The group regressed and their immature behavior drove Ellie away” because defense mechanisms apply to individuals, not groups.
- “If Ellie regresses it will be hard to make friends” because it merely parrots language from the question.
- “Ellie is shy in new situations and has trouble making friends” because shyness is being referred to as a personality trait rather than as a regressive behavior.

### POINT 7: Operant Conditioning

To score this point the student must provide a *behavior with a linked consequence* or *extinction* (lack of a consequence).

- The student does not have to identify the specific principle by name.
- Mislabeling of negative reinforcement, punishment, and other operant terms can be ignored if a behavior and a consequence have been established. A student may also add incorrect classical conditioning terms if there is a behavior and a consequence (however, see the DO NOT SCORE example below).
- Conditioning may have occurred prior to Ellie’s arrival to these meetings (“Ellie had gone to meetings at her old school and was ignored” does score).

Examples:

- “Ellie attends the meeting and the club members make fun of her.” (Behavior is attending meeting, getting made fun of is consequence.)
- “Ellie is ignored and she stops coming.” (Behavior is attending meeting, ignoring is extinction.)
- “The group is obnoxious and Ellie leaves.” (Behavior is obnoxiousness, leaving is consequence.)
- “A different club is more positively reinforcing for Ellie.” (Behavior is attending a different meeting, positive reinforcement is consequence.)
- “Ellie finds the club so painful that she begins going home after school instead.” (Behavior is attending meeting, pain is consequence.)

DO NOT SCORE:

- “Ellie is conditioned to associate an unfortunate event with clubs” because it is exclusively an example of classical conditioning.

## Scoring Guidelines for Question 1 (continued)

### POINT 8: Circadian Rhythm

To score this point, the student must describe a disruption of Ellie's biological rhythm or a mismatch between Ellie's biological rhythm and the biological rhythms of other members of the club.

- References to sleep, energy, time zones, jet lag, etc., imply biological function. The term "circadian rhythm" alone does not.

Examples:

- "Ellie's overall energy level is low in the afternoon when the meetings occur."
- "Ellie wakes up hyper each day and turns off members of the club at their morning meetings."
- "Ellie's old school is in a different time zone and she is still suffering jet lag."

DO NOT SCORE:

- "Ellie stays up late studying and is grumpy at the meeting" because her grumpiness results from sleep deprivation and not a disruption of her circadian rhythm.