AP PSYCHOLOGY EXAM

You will have two hours to complete this test: 1 hour and 10 minutes for Section I, which consists of 100 multiple-choice questions; and 50 minutes for Section II, which consists of two essay questions. Section I is printed in this examination booklet; Section II essay questions are printed in a separate green insert.

SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 10 minutes

Number of questions—100

Percent of total grade—66 2/3

This examination contains 100 multiple-choice questions. Therefore, please be careful to fill in only the ovals that are preceded by numbers 1 through 100 on your answer sheet.

General Instructions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

Indicate all your answers to questions in Section I on the separate answer sheet. You will not receive credit for anything written in this test booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, COMPLETELY fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely.

Example:

Chicago is a

(A) state
(B) city
(C) country
(D) continent
(E) village

Sample Answer

A  B  C  D  E

Often test takers wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. In this section of the test, as a correction for haphazard guessing, one-fourth of the number of questions you answer incorrectly will be subtracted from the number of questions you answer correctly. It is improbable, therefore, that guessing will improve your score significantly; it may even lower your score, and it takes time to guess. If, however, you are not sure of the best answer but have some knowledge of the question and are able to eliminate one or more of the answer choices, your chance of getting the right answer is improved, and it may then be to your advantage to answer such a question.

Use your time effectively, working as rapidly as you can without sacrificing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on questions that are too difficult. Go on to other questions and come back to the difficult ones later if you have time. We do not expect that every test taker will be able to answer all the multiple-choice questions.
PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 10 minutes

100 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five answer choices. Select the one that is best in each case and then completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. Areas of the brain that are damaged are referred to as having
   (A) brain lesions
   (B) hemispheres
   (C) brain lobes
   (D) cortical adhesions
   (E) corpus colossum

2. The scientific investigation of mental processes and behavior is called
   (A) biology
   (B) psychology
   (C) cognition
   (D) scientific method
   (E) research

3. Which of the following types of scientists were the first to contend that an individual's ways of thinking are shaped primarily by cultural values and ideas?
   (A) Structuralists
   (B) Ethologists
   (C) Sociobiologists
   (D) Behaviorists
   (E) Anthropologists

4. Which of the following is the best example of an attribute that is culturally based rather than primarily psychologically based?
   (A) Caring for one's children
   (B) Arriving on time for work
   (C) Having the desire to reproduce
   (D) Seeking food and water
   (E) Smiling

5. Every time you buy ice cream from the Yellow Brick Road ice cream parlor, you get your over-the-rainbow card stamped. Once you purchase ten items, you get your next item free. The Yellow Brick Road ice cream parlor has you on which of the following reinforcement schedules?
   (A) Variable-ratio
   (B) Variable-interval
   (C) Fixed-ratio
   (D) Fixed-interval
   (E) Continuous

6. Which of the following neurotransmitters is most explicitly associated with the experience of pleasure?
   (A) GABA
   (B) Acetylcholine
   (C) Serotonin
   (D) Dopamine
   (E) Adrenaline

7. A psychologist, wishing to study the behavior of prisoners, arranges to dress as a prison guard so that he can stand in the recreation area and study unobtrusively the actions and interactions of the inmates. The psychologist is employing which of the following research tools?
   (A) Quasi-experimental
   (B) Naturalistic observation
   (C) Correlational research
   (D) Random sampling
   (E) Case study
8. An educational psychologist is administering a basic skills exam to second-graders of two different schools in order to compare the students' performance. The researcher administers the exam to the students of the Antrim School on a Wednesday morning, and then administers the same exam in exactly the same fashion on that same Wednesday afternoon to the second-graders of the Barton School. Which of the following best identifies a confounding variable in the psychologist’s research?

(A) The psychologist is comparing two different schools.
(B) The psychologist is comparing the same grade in each school.
(C) The psychologist is testing the students in the two schools at two different times.
(D) The psychologist is testing the students in the two schools on the same day.
(E) The psychologist is administering a basic skills exam.

9. The primary method of research employed by scientists adopting a behaviorist perspective is

(A) clinical observation
(B) case study
(C) naturalistic observation
(D) cross-cultural comparison
(E) experimentation

10. Narcotics work because they are chemically very similar to

(A) endorphins
(B) hormones
(C) secretions
(D) GABA
(E) acetylcholine

11. Research indicates that a test participant exposed to a list of positive words and then asked to recall the words from that list a week later will be more likely to remember those words if

(A) he is tested by a researcher who deliberately exhibits a positive attitude
(B) he is in a positive mood when initially exposed to the words
(C) he considers himself a “positive” person, regardless of his mood during the experience
(D) he considers the initial testing experience positive
(E) he perceives the list of words as positive, regardless of the true meaning of the words

12. The minimum amount of physical energy needed for a person to notice a stimulus is called a(n)

(A) JND
(B) difference threshold
(C) absolute threshold
(D) median difference
(E) hit threshold

13. An individual with brain lesions in the hippocampus will most likely experience impairment to her

(A) emotional regulation
(B) motor coordination
(C) speech production
(D) learning
(E) perception

14. A person who sustains major injuries that involve the destruction of the medulla oblongata will

(A) be paralyzed
(B) fall into a coma
(C) suffer severe speech impairment
(D) experience total loss of vision
(E) die

15. In an emergency, the adrenal glands of the body secrete “emergency” hormones, while the body prepares for fight-or-flight, directed by

(A) the central nervous system
(B) the somatic nervous system
(C) the sensorimotor nervous system
(D) the sympathetic nervous system
(E) the parasympathetic nervous system
16. In the Harlow study of emotional attachment, infant monkeys were placed in a cage and given both a "wire" mother and a "cloth" mother. Researchers then moved a bottle of milk from one mother to the other while introducing various stimuli to see if the monkeys would form an attachment to either of the "mothers." In this experiment, the independent variable is

(A) with which "mother" the bottle of milk is placed
(B) the "wire" mother versus the "cloth" mother
(C) the preference of the infants for the source of milk
(D) the preference of the infants for the "wire" mother
(E) the preference of the infants for the "cloth" mother

17. As an experiment, a group of newborn kittens was allowed to see through only one eye at a time. Each day one of the eyes would be covered, switching between the two eyes on subsequent days. Which of the following best describes the visual limitations experienced by these cats as adults?

(A) They were unable to make use of interposition depth perception.
(B) They were unable to maintain perceptual constancy.
(C) They were unable to distinguish left from right monocular cues.
(D) They were unable to use binocular cues for depth perception.
(E) They were unable to extinguish their visual blind spot.

Questions 18–19 refer to the situation described below.

A researcher wished to study the impact of classical music on memory in children. She therefore randomly selected two groups of children; one group was asked to read and later to recall lists of words while soft classical music played in the background. The second group was asked to read and recall lists of words with no background music playing.

18. The control group in this experiment is the group that

(A) the researcher expected to demonstrate greater memory
(B) demonstrated greater memory through recalling more words
(C) demonstrated lesser memory through recalling fewer words
(D) read the lists of words while classical music played in the background
(E) read the lists of words with no background music playing

19. The dependent variable in this experiment is the

(A) number of words recalled by the children
(B) amount of time each child needs to recall the words
(C) amount of music each child can recall
(D) classical music playing in the background
(E) lack of classical music playing in the background

20. Students diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are four to nine times more likely to be

(A) females than males
(B) males than females
(C) children than adults
(D) Caucasian children than African-American children
(E) urban area children than rural area children
21. Which of the following best summarizes the psychoanalytic perspective’s view of behavior?
   (A) Behavior is motivated by inner, unconscious forces.
   (B) Behavior is a response to external reward and punishment.
   (C) Behavior is a product of genetic programming and evolution.
   (D) Behavior is a compilation of the ways in which people think and interact.
   (E) Behavior is each person’s striving to reach his or her full potential.

22. Which of the following is the best example of a categorical variable?
   (A) Intelligence
   (B) Disposition
   (C) Optimism
   (D) Gender
   (E) Personality

23. Donia was soaked by an unexpected cloudburst while walking to her car from the office. The fact that she failed to realize that the newspaper she was carrying would have made a great makeshift umbrella is an example of
   (A) confirmation bias
   (B) limited visualization
   (C) functional fixedness
   (D) conceptual constriction
   (E) negative variation

24. Elise wanted to call the local coffee house to see what the entertainment would be for that evening. After looking up the phone number in the phone book, she repeated the number to herself several times as she walked over to the telephone. Elise was using which of the following to remember the phone number?
   (A) Iconic memory
   (B) Elaborative rehearsal
   (C) Chunking
   (D) Maintenance rehearsal
   (E) Retrieval

25. A participant in a single-trial free-recall task is presented with a list of words, one at a time, in the following order: house, flower, dog, table, license, water, computer, salad. In accord with the serial position phenomenon, which of the following words is the participant most likely to remember?
   (A) Flower
   (B) Dog
   (C) Table
   (D) License
   (E) Water

26. The smallest units of meaning in a language are
   (A) phonemes
   (B) phonemes
   (C) morphemes
   (D) morphines
   (E) pheromones

27. Which of the following psychological disorders is characterized by an abnormally elevated or expansive mood?
   (A) Depression
   (B) Schizophrenia
   (C) Euphoria
   (D) Dysthymia
   (E) Mania

28. During periods of darkness, the pineal gland in the middle of the brain produces which of the following hormones that is essential to sleep regulation?
   (A) Estrogen
   (B) Adrenaline
   (C) Testosterone
   (D) Melatonin
   (E) Dopamine
29. Jacob’s mother is determined to stop Jacob from hitting his baby sister. Every time he hits her, she picks him up, carries him to his room, and gives him a stern talking-to. Jacob’s undesirable behavior of hitting his sister increases, most likely because his mother’s actions toward him constitute

(A) punishment  
(B) negative consequences  
(C) negative reinforcement  
(D) positive reinforcement  
(E) aversive conditioning

30. Which of the following scientists was among the first to study the relationship between culture and personality?

(A) Sigmund Freud  
(B) B. F. Skinner  
(C) Margaret Mead  
(D) Thomas Kuhn  
(E) Charles Darwin

31. Jonathan’s IQ score is in the 97th percentile. Of the following, which score is most likely his?

(A) 85  
(B) 100  
(C) 130  
(D) 150  
(E) 170

32. Which one of the following best states Ivan Pavlov’s accidental discovery?

(A) While experimenting with rats, Pavlov discovered that if he repeatedly placed pellets of food in one side of a “T-maze,” the rats would automatically run to that side of the maze.

(B) While experimenting with dogs, Pavlov discovered that once his dogs became accustomed to seeing and hearing the attendant who brought them food at mealtime, they would salivate in response to the sight and sound of the attendant.

(C) While experimenting with cats, Pavlov discovered that if he placed a hungry cat inside a box and food outside the box, the cat could “learn” to press a lever to open the door of the box.

(D) While experimenting with pigeons, Pavlov discovered that if he placed a pigeon in a box, it could condition it to recognize that if it pecked at a particular key, it would receive a food pellet.

(E) While experimenting with dogs, Pavlov discovered that if he fed the dogs the same type of food each day, the dogs would salivate whenever they ate that type of food.

33. The individuals and groups that transmit social knowledge and values to a child are best described as

(A) cultural influences  
(B) authority figures  
(C) mentoring agents  
(D) socialization agents  
(E) socio-cognitive influences

34. Which of the following best summarizes why people tend to stay in a slightly elevated state of arousal after a crisis has occurred?

(A) Their neurons remain in a state of graded potentiality even after they have fired.

(B) Their neurons continue to keep the body in an alert state.

(C) Their adrenal glands continue to secrete epinephrine even after the crisis is over.

(D) Their parasympathetic nervous system remains in a state of fight or flight.

(E) Their bloodstream continues to contain elevated levels of adrenaline.
35. Which of the following subsystems of the autonomic nervous system help the body return to "business-as-usual" after an emergency?
   (A) Somatic nervous system
   (B) Peripheral nervous system
   (C) Sympathetic nervous system
   (D) Parasympathetic nervous system
   (E) Central nervous system

36. Tina is a very good student. Her grades are high, she is involved in extracurricular activities, and typically she excels at anything she tries. Therefore, when she caused an accident her second day of driver's ed., her instructor was shocked. The instructor's disbelief is most probably a result of
   (A) modeling
   (B) accommodation
   (C) a halo effect
   (D) convergence
   (E) behavioral dissonance

37. Which of the following transduces visual images?
   (A) The cornea
   (B) The pupils
   (C) The lens
   (D) The retina
   (E) The cones

38. You enter a bakery and are delighted by the aroma. After a short time, however, you no longer notice the odors because of
   (A) sensory perception
   (B) sensory adaptation
   (C) sensory transduction
   (D) sensory detection
   (E) sensory attrition

39. Carlotta is a well-adjusted, socially competent adolescent. Which of the following most likely represents her family's parenting style?
   (A) Minimal supervision
   (B) Permissive
   (C) Authoritarian
   (D) Authoritative
   (E) Indulgent

40. The semicircular canals of the inner ear are important for helping a person to maintain
   (A) tone quality
   (B) melatonin
   (C) balance
   (D) olfaction
   (E) transduction

41. If people were asked to find a "red triangle" amidst a large array of geometrical shapes of various colors, it would take them longer than if they were simply asked to find a "triangle" because making judgments about the conjunction of two attributes requires
   (A) consulting two or more mental "maps"
   (B) superimposing one attribute on the other
   (C) rotating already existing images in memory
   (D) breaking the object into its component parts
   (E) retrieving two completely distinct images from LTM

42. Stimulation of norepinephrine receptors appears to produce
   (A) euphoria
   (B) increased motor activity
   (C) alertness
   (D) anxiety
   (E) hypertension

43. Visual-cliff studies find that when infants begin to crawl they are
   (A) able to employ both binocular and monocular depth cues
   (B) able to employ binocular but not monocular depth cues
   (C) not able to employ any visual depth cues
   (D) not reluctant to crawl into areas which appear to look deep
   (E) reluctant to crawl into areas that look like they contain a drop
44. All of the following are conditions sanctioned by the APA regarding the use of deception in a study EXCEPT

(A) the research is of great importance and cannot be conducted without the use of deception
(B) participants are expected to find the procedures reasonable upon being informed of them
(C) participants must be allowed to withdraw from the experiment at any time
(D) the research must be conducted as a double-blind study
(E) experimenters must debrief the participants after the study is concluded

45. The belief that the mind and the body are separate and qualitatively different is referred to as

(A) tabula rasa
(B) the mind-body problem
(C) nature vs. nurture
(D) parallel processing
(E) correlational conditioning

46. Which of the following best summarizes a view of classical behaviorism?

(A) Behavior is under the control of external stimuli that either reinforce or punish actions, thereby affecting the likelihood of the occurrence of these behaviors.
(B) Behavior can be controlled by environmental factors and methods such as learning-by-consequences or introspection.
(C) Behavior is the result of competing motives that result from mental events that occur outside of one’s awareness.
(D) Behavior influences and in turn is influenced by environmental stimuli.
(E) Although behavior can be influenced by environmental factors, most actions and reactions occur as a result of genetic inference.

47. To which perspective are the roles of knowledge, information processing, and their interactions most central?

(A) Psychoanalytic
(B) Cognitive
(C) Behaviorist
(D) Evolutionary
(E) Biopsychological

48. The ways thoughts, feelings, and behavior develop through the life span are most directly studied by which of the following?

(A) Psychometricians
(B) Occupational psychologists
(C) Developmental psychologists
(D) Social psychologists
(E) Cognitive behaviorists

49. One’s ability to make inferences about the behavior of a population from the behavior of a sample of that population is referred to as

(A) reliability
(B) generalizability
(C) internal validity
(D) inter-rater reliability
(E) correlational statistical inference

50. A study designed to investigate the friendship patterns of abused children was conducted by videotaping the interactions of the children and later having three raters view the tapes and rate each child’s pattern of behavior on a conflictual-behavior scale with values ranging from “constant conflict” to “minimal conflict.” Which of the following kinds of reliability is most critical to this study, given the methodology used to measure the variables?

(A) Coefficient-alpha reliability
(B) Alternate-forms reliability
(C) Inter-rater reliability
(D) Test-retest reliability
(E) Split-halves reliability

51. Hunger and eating are primarily regulated by the

(A) somatosensory cortex
(B) hypothalamus
(C) medulla oblongata
(D) occipital lobes
(E) amygdala

52. The method of loci is a memory aid that employs which of the following?

(A) Semantic scenarios
(B) Visual imagery
(C) Auditory cues
(D) Echoic memory
(E) Read, recite, review
53. Which of the following are most directly designed to help determine whether the findings of a study reflect a truly replicable phenomenon rather than the outcomes of chance processes?

(A) Inferential statistics
(B) Descriptive statistics
(C) Internal statistics
(D) External statistics
(E) Causal determinations

54. In a sleep study, a researcher observes that the participant’s eyes are beginning to dart as if he were watching a sporting event. The researcher notes that the participant has entered

(A) stage 3 sleep
(B) beta sleep
(C) REM sleep
(D) NREM sleep
(E) delta-wave sleep

55. The gland, sometimes referred to as the “master gland,” which regulates much of the action of the other endocrine glands, is called the

(A) thyroid gland
(B) pancreas
(C) pituitary gland
(D) adrenal gland
(E) lymph system

56. What representational mode would most likely be used to characterize what “freedom” means?

(A) Echoic representation
(B) Visual representation
(C) Motoric representation
(D) Somatosensory representation
(E) Verbal representation

57. To demonstrate causation, a researcher must

(A) manipulate the way a participant responds to some aspect of a situation
(B) operationalize dependent and independent variables
(C) develop a hypothesis that predicts the relationship between variables
(D) show that the manipulation of one variable invariably leads to predicted changes in another
(E) demonstrate a positive rather than a negative correlation between variables

58. Learned helplessness is an example of the power of

(A) expectancies
(B) positive reinforcement
(C) negative reinforcement
(D) classical conditioning
(E) prepared learning

59. The world as it is subjectively experienced by an individual is known as the

(A) phenomenological world
(B) sensate world
(C) cortical world
(D) pheromonal world
(E) physiological world

60. Georgia works in the local hospital because she wishes to help others, while Kathy works in the hospital strictly to make money. Their individual motivations demonstrate the difference between

(A) primary and secondary drives
(B) positive and negative loci of control
(C) sympathetic and autonomic motivation
(D) instinctive and derived drives
(E) intrinsic and extrinsic motivation

61. People who struggle with depression often have trouble sleeping in part because of

(A) elevated endorphin levels
(B) decreased GABA levels
(C) depleted epinephrine levels
(D) increased dopamine levels
(E) low serotonin levels

62. Tristan, a seven-year-old male, answers intelligence questions at a nine-year-old level. Tristan’s MA is

(A) seven
(B) eight
(C) nine
(D) ten
(E) eleven
63. Through reinforcement, pigeons are taught to peck at paintings by a particular artist. The fact that pigeons do not peck at the paintings of other artists represents
(A) modeling response
(B) reflexive response
(C) distinctive stimulus
(D) stimulus generalization
(E) stimulus discrimination

64. While browsing in a bookstore, Vhamala is drawn to a particular book title. After a moment, she realizes that this book is one that a friend had been talking about at lunch the other day. The fact that Vhamala remembers that the book was mentioned at a recent lunch is an example of which of the following types of memory?
(A) Phonemic
(B) Systemic
(C) Semantic
(D) Structural
(E) Episodic

65. The process of converting physical energy from the environment into neural impulses is known as
(A) sensation
(B) perception
(C) transduction
(D) encoding
(E) detection

66. An experiment that presents participants with a stimulus and then, at a later interval, presents them with incomplete perceptual information related to the initial stimulus to see if they recognize the incomplete information more quickly is most likely studying the effects of
(A) retroactivity
(B) mnemonic devices
(C) declarative memory
(D) iconic memory
(E) priming

67. Alfred Binet was primarily concerned with
(A) comparing intellectual functioning among adults
(B) measuring intellectual potential in children
(C) measuring personality in children
(D) measuring personality in adults
(E) showing how adult personality can be modified

68. Hunter, a high school senior, excels at music, art, reading, problem solving, and soccer. Which of these strengths most clearly demonstrates his fluid intelligence?
(A) Music
(B) Art
(C) Reading
(D) Problem solving
(E) Soccer

69. Which of the following statements most accurately explains the purpose of repression?
(A) It allows individuals to indirectly express their anger toward others.
(B) It encourages clients to shift difficult feelings about loved ones onto their therapists.
(C) It is a means of unconsciously dealing with thoughts that are very anxiety provoking.
(D) It allows individuals to explain away acts to avoid uncomfortable feelings.
(E) It is an unconscious model that allows people to describe the way things work.

70. If genetic factors play an important role in the development of intelligence as measured by an IQ test, then which of the following statements is most likely to be true?
(A) The IQ scores of parents and their offspring will be more nearly alike than the IQ scores of fraternal twins.
(B) The IQ scores of siblings reared together will be more nearly alike than the IQ scores of identical twins.
(C) The IQ scores of fraternal twins reared together will be more nearly alike than the IQ scores of identical twins reared apart.
(D) The IQ scores of fraternal twins will be equivalent in similarity to the IQ scores of identical twins.
(E) The IQ scores of identical twins reared apart will be more nearly alike than the IQ scores of fraternal twins reared together.
71. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include which of the following?
(A) Visual hallucinations
(B) Auditory hallucinations
(C) Blunted emotional responses
(D) Delusions
(E) Excessive motor activity

72. A major contribution of Howard Gardner's theory of intelligence is that it
(A) broadens the definition of intelligence
(B) adds substantial support to the accuracy of the IQ test
(C) relates the Gf-Gc theory of intelligence with environmental factors
(D) simplifies the ways in which intelligence is measured
(E) substantiates works such as The Bell Curve

73. Seamus and Liam are MZ twins that were reared apart. Jonah and Noam are DZ twins that were reared together. Given the results of heritability studies of intelligence, which of the following outcomes is most likely to emerge?
(A) Seamus and Liam will have very similar IQs.
(B) Jonah and Noam will have very similar IQs.
(C) Both pairs will have very similar IQs.
(D) Neither pair will have very similar IQs.
(E) Seamus and Jonah will have very similar IQs.

74. Drive-reduction theories would provide a reasonable explanation for all of the following EXCEPT
(A) in the middle of his five-mile race, Jerome grabs water from the water station to quench his thirst.
(B) Ernest gobbles a few cookies on his way to class because he did not have time for lunch.
(C) Tish decides to skip lunch because she is still full from eating a very large breakfast.
(D) Cameron drives ten minutes out of her way to a fast-food place because she is hungry and only has two dollars.
(E) Kezia is very full after eating dinner but decides to order the strawberry cheesecake anyway.

75. Abraham Maslow proposed which of the following approaches to understanding motivation?
(A) Homeostatic regulation
(B) Goal-setting
(C) Expectancy-value
(D) Cognitive dissonance
(E) Hierarchy of needs

76. Which of the following constitutes prospective memory as opposed to retrospective memory?
(A) Jonathan remembers to stop at the video store on his way home from work.
(B) Trisha remembers most of the things she wrote down on her shopping list the night before.
(C) Connie recalls the first two words in a series of words presented to her in an experiment.
(D) Ruey recalls his tenth birthday party when he got to be the first child to ride the pony.
(E) Sandeep recites a phone number for the local dry cleaner as he walks to the phone.

77. Which of the following responses was most likely acquired through classical conditioning?
(A) The anxiety reaction of a woman who is driving on the highway for the first time after being involved in a major accident on that highway.
(B) The frightened cry of a baby who is disoriented upon waking up from a nap.
(C) The uncontrollable blinking of a contact lens wearer who has just gotten something in his eye.
(D) The startled cry of a child who has just been awakened in the middle of the night by a loud clap of thunder.
(E) The salivation of a laboratory rat who has begun to eat the treat that awaited her at the end of a T-maze.

78. Which of the following would be most useful in understanding a neighbor's interpretation of a certain family's recent crisis as being due to extreme financial distress?
(A) Reinforcement theory
(B) Classical behaviorism
(C) Attribution theory
(D) Hierarchy of needs
(E) Cognitive dissonance
79. Children develop internal representational systems that allow them verbally to describe people, events, and feelings during which of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development?
(A) Sensorimotor
(B) Preoperational
(C) Concrete operational
(D) Formal operational

80. According to Kohlberg, at the third (postconventional) level of moral development, individuals
(A) follow rules in order to obtain reward
(B) follow rules in order to avoid punishment
(C) define what is right by what they have learned from others, especially authority figures
(D) justify their moral action based on the need to maintain law and order
(E) self-define principles that may or may not match the dominant morals of the times

81. Which of the following statements is true regarding the transmission of sensory information from each ear?
(A) Information from the right ear crosses over into the left hemisphere of the brain, while information from the left ear crosses over into the right hemisphere of the brain.
(B) All auditory information is transmitted directly to the speech centers in the left hemisphere of the brain.
(C) Some auditory information remains in the temporal region of the brain just behind the ear in order to facilitate sound localization.
(D) All auditory information is transmitted directly to the speech centers in the right hemisphere of the brain.
(E) Some auditory information from each ear does not cross over to the other hemisphere of the brain so that both sides of the brain have information for both ears.

82. The Whorfian hypothesis of linguistic relativity helps explain why
(A) Eskimos have many words relating to snow
(B) parents use a high-pitched voice when speaking to infants
(C) phonemes are not interchangeable with morphemes
(D) cultures have developed different languages
(E) some societies do not have written language

83. Many experts on parenting recommend different approaches to responding to an infant’s needs. Some emphasize responding promptly to a newborn’s cries to instill a sense of security, whereas others suggest letting the baby “cry it out.” Which of the following accounts of development would be most relevant when weighing these different approaches?
(A) Piaget’s theory of cognitive development.
(B) The Whorfian hypothesis of linguistic relativity.
(C) Erikson’s model of psychosocial stages.
(D) Descartes’s theory of Cartesian dualism.
(E) Wilhelm Wundt’s theory of structuralism.

84. Which of the following clinicians most likely follows Carl Rogers’s approach to psychotherapy?
(A) Dr. Jones, who emphasizes the need for modification of undesirable behaviors in his patients.
(B) Terence Springer, who counsels individuals to find their inner spirituality and develop their relationship with a supreme being.
(C) Cathy Cooper, who is an empathic counselor who encourages clients through unconditional support to find their own path to better health and growth.
(D) Utteese Leed, who creates a framework for her patients that defines ideal psychological growth and development and who supports their efforts toward professional achievement.
(E) Ute Schrom, who takes a physiological approach to recovery through strenuous physical challenges that break down and subsequently build up one’s character.
85. An obese individual with a breathing-related sleep disorder most likely suffers from which of the following?
(A) Narcolepsy
(B) Hypersomnia
(C) Insomnia
(D) Sleep apnea
(E) Hypnotic susceptibility

86. Certain cross-cultural studies have suggested that six facial expressions are recognized by people of virtually every culture. Which of the following correctly lists these expressions?
(A) Happiness, sadness, anger, loathing, lust, and surprise.
(B) Happiness, sadness, indifference, fright, surprise, and dislike.
(C) Happiness, sadness, desire, repulsion, fear, and surprise.
(D) Happiness, sadness, fight, flight, indifference, and anger.
(E) Happiness, sadness, fear, anger, surprise, and disgust.

87. Which of the following is a psychological property as opposed to a physical property?
(A) Color
(B) Sound
(C) Odor
(D) Texture
(E) Movement

88. Anorexia nervosa is a life-threatening illness that can lead to permanent physiological changes (such as brittle bones) and even death. Which of the following individuals would be the most likely to develop this illness?
(A) Maria, a 16-year-old Caucasian female, who is an A student and talented musician, but who feels that her life is out of control.
(B) Leticia, a 15-year-old African-American female, who is an A student and exceptional athlete, plus an avid reader.
(C) Rosa, a 26-year-old Hispanic female, who has just received her law degree, is struggling with debt from school, and having difficulty finding employment.
(D) Virginia, a 14-year-old Caucasian female, who is a C student, is sexually promiscuous, and is experimenting with drugs.
(E) Jaeling, a 29-year-old Asian-American female, who is a stay-at-home mother of two and has a very tight budget to maintain.

89. Individuals in which of the following occupations will be potentially LEAST likely to be susceptible to health problems as a result of disrupted circadian rhythms?
(A) Shift nurse
(B) Police officer
(C) Flight attendant
(D) Medical resident
(E) College professor

90. Janice often has feelings of hostility and contempt for her husband of forty years. However, instead of expressing these feelings, Janice goes overboard to dote on her husband. Janice is using which of the following defense mechanisms?
(A) Rational philosophy
(B) Reaction formation
(C) Repression
(D) Sublimation
(E) Passive aggression
91. While visiting a museum, you study a statue by walking around it and examining it from many different places in the room. The retinal images of the statue change, but you do not perceive these changes because of
(A) convergence
(B) motion parallax
(C) perceptual constancy
(D) interpositioning
(E) perceptual acuity

92. Which of the following most accurately summarizes Immanuel Kant's argument regarding perceptual interpretation?
(A) Infants are a blank slate and must learn perception from environmental cues.
(B) Survival instincts influence sensations and shape perceptions.
(C) People apply bottom-up processing when perceiving sensations.
(D) People automatically infer causality, prior to any learning.
(E) Neurotransmitters regulate which sensations are transduced into perceptions.

93. All of the following are stages in the development of language that children of virtually every culture go through EXCEPT
(A) babbling
(B) holophrastic speech
(C) telegraphic speech
(D) introductive speech
(E) grammatical speech

94. Probabilistic reasoning from specific observations to general propositions is known as
(A) deductive reasoning
(B) inductive reasoning
(C) intuitive reasoning
(D) statistical reasoning
(E) observational reasoning

95. Two "cognitive shortcuts" that can lead to errors in information processing are
(A) the representativeness heuristic and the availability heuristic
(B) inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning
(C) morphemic processing and phonic processing
(D) prototypic development and fuzzy concept development
(E) top-down processing and bottom-up processing

96. Which of the following accurately states the order of transmission of visual information?
(A) Optic nerve; ganglion cells; bipolar cells; rods and cones
(B) Bipolar cells; ganglion cells; fovea; optic nerve
(C) Rods and cones; retina; optic nerve; ganglion cells
(D) Bipolar cells; rods and cones; fovea; optic disk
(E) Rods and cones; bipolar cells; ganglion cells; optic nerve

97. Which of the following best summarizes Walter Mischel's initial (c. 1968) view of personality?
(A) Personality traits such as inhibition, extroversion, and conscientiousness are consistent over time.
(B) Mental conflict is the main catalyst of personality development, with ambivalence as the rule rather than the exception in the human experience.
(C) Personality is mainly formed by behavior—outcome expectancy—certain behaviors lead to particular outcomes.
(D) Individual personalities vary based on differences in traits, emotions, thought processes, and behavioral tendencies.
(E) Situational variables are more important in determining the way a person will act than are broad personality dispositions.

98. Research has shown a possible connection between the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and which of the following mental disorders?
(A) Parkinson's disease
(B) Alzheimer's disease
(C) Schizophrenia
(D) Mania
(E) Depression
99. Which of the following best states why babies have such poor motor control?

(A) The myelinated sheath along the axons of their neurons is not mature.
(B) The nodes of Ranvier have not yet formed.
(C) The glial cells, normally used to deflect unnecessary messages, are not fully developed.
(D) The axons are covered in tight coats of lipids that impede neuron firing.
(E) The synaptic cleft of the neuron is filled with an aqueous humor.

100. In a study of brain development, two groups of rats were reared in a laboratory setting. In Group I, each rat was raised in isolation with no toys, while in Group II, rats were divided into small groups and given toys to play with. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the probable findings of this study?

(A) The rats raised in Group I will have forebrains that weigh more than those of the rats raised in Group II.
(B) The rats raised in Group I will have forebrains that weigh less than those of the rats raised in Group II.
(C) The brains of the rats raised in Group I will not be noticeably different from the brains of the rats raised in Group II.
(D) The brains of the rats raised in Group I will consist of more white matter while the brains of the rats raised in Group II will consist of more gray matter.
(E) The brains of the rats raised in Group I will consist of more gray matter while the brains of the rats raised in Group II will consist of more white matter.

STOP
END OF SECTION I

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION. DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
1. Psychology differs from other fields of science in that it does not have a single paradigm upon which most scientists agree.

   A. Based on your knowledge of psychology, explain why the field of psychology has multiple perspectives rather than a single paradigm upon which most psychologists agree. Then, compare and contrast any TWO of the following perspectives in psychology to illustrate why multiple perspectives remain in psychology:
      - Biological
      - Humanistic
      - Psychoanalytic
      - Behaviorist
      - Cognitive

   B. How would psychologists of the two perspectives you chose work with Margot, a sixteen-year-old girl with anorexia nervosa?

2. Many people are concerned with the seeming inability of the prison system to rehabilitate criminals.

   A. Based on your knowledge of learning, argue against the traditional prison system by explaining how each of the following could be used in a rehabilitation program:
      - Operant conditioning
      - Positive and negative reinforcement
      - Shaping

   B. Choose ONE of the above methods of learning and explain how it could be used to reform a convicted thief.