

# AP PSYCHOLOGY



## QUESTION CATALOGUE

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# AP Psychology

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8. According to the psychoanalytic view, the basic drives, motives, and instincts are best described as  
 (A) **the id** (D) the superego  
 (B) the ego (E) one's conscious mind  
 (C) one's survival instinct
9. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of the ego in psychoanalytic theory?  
 (A) **Balance the demands of both the superego and id, thereby providing gratification of desires in an appropriate time and context**  
 (B) Act as a conscience for an individual, providing a sense of right and wrong in a given situation  
 (C) An acting template by which people judge their behavior, which creates guilt and anxiety when they do not achieve the ideals they have created  
 (D) Provide the basic psychic energy that fuels all human behavior  
 (E) Seek gratification or pleasure no matter what the cost.
10. According to the psychoanalytic view, one's sense of self is referred to as the  
 (A) id (D) superego  
 (B) **ego** (E) reality principle  
 (C) conscience
22. Which of the following is the most important tenet of Heinz Kohut's theory of self psychology?  
 (A) The development of defense mechanisms protect the ego from overwhelming anxiety  
 (B) The ability to form meaningful and fulfilling attachments is often influenced by the effectiveness of the first attachment with one's primary caregiver  
 (C) **Relationships are critical to the emotional health of people, providing support, empathy, and a sense of belonging**  
 (D) The argument that human beings are in fact much more complex than their animal counterparts, and this heightened capability contributes to the individual's unique awareness of the world.  
 (E) When people give up responsibility and let others choose for them, they lose the chance to develop their full potential
69. According to psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms are often engaged to deal with  
 (A) low self esteem (D) misplaced sexual needs  
 (B) depression (E) anger  
 (C) **anxiety**
73. According to Jungian theory, each person shares a collective assortment of feelings, outlooks, and ideas that we inherit from the whole human race. This idea is commonly referred to as a person's  
 (A) culture ideation (D) identification  
 (B) drive motivation (E) archetype association  
 (C) **collective unconscious**
74. According to Alfred Adler, an inferiority complex develops when  
 (A) a child learns negative thought patterns which are reinforced through situational factors, which he then carries with him into adulthood  
 (B) an adult was unable to resolve his Oedipus complex  
 (C) **an adult is unable to overcome feelings of inadequacy that he developed as a child**  
 (D) a child is genetically predisposed to it  
 (E) a child observes his father's inferiority complex, and learns behavior from him which he then displays as an adult
75. Which of the following expressions is the most accurate description of the psychoanalytic view?  
 (A) **"Our hidden desires influence us and express themselves in the subtlest of manners"**  
 (B) "We are shaped by what we observe and learn"  
 (C) "The thoughts we develop over time define who we are"  
 (D) "We are products of our environment; if our environment changes, we change with it"  
 (E) "All behavior has critical and universal biological components"
315. Base your answer to the following question on the following statements. Each statement can be used once, more than once, or not at all.
- (A) Behavior is the result of latent drives, desires, and conflicts  
 (B) Focus on a person's perceptions and understanding of his external environment  
 (C) Behavior is rooted in and shaped by our observable and measurable responses  
 (D) Natural selection shapes those behaviors and emotions most critical to our survival  
 (E) A person will reach his full potential if given the opportunity to do so
- Which statement is most closely associated with the psychoanalytic perspective of psychology?  
 (A) **A** (D) D  
 (B) B (E) E  
 (C) C

31. A researcher is presented with a situation of uncertainty, and is unable to clearly identify a single logical and plausible variable as being the direct cause for a given behavior without ruling out other possible causal variables.
- Which of the following best describes the problem this researcher faces?
- (A) Divergent validity (D) Directionality problem  
**(B) Causal ambiguity** (E) Attrition  
 (C) Experimental realism
469. The ability for an experiment's results to generalize outside of the laboratory environment refers to its
- (A) significant outcome (D) convergence  
**(B) validity** (E) reliability  
 (C) expectation
470. The elimination of extraneous variables and confounds ensures
- (A) validity**  
 (B) causal ambiguity  
 (C) reliability  
 (D) experimental manipulation  
 (E) norms
643. Which of the following is an example of random selection?
- (A) A researcher chooses the first 100 names off a volunteer list for an experiment  
 (B) The control group and the experimental group have the same number of subjects  
**(C) A psychologist picks every fifth student in the freshman class to be in an experiment**  
 (D) A researcher selects two high school math classes to compare their mathematical ability  
 (E) A teacher assigns all girls to the control group and all the boys to the experimental group when conducting an in-class experiment
644. Random assignment increases
- (A) reliability  
 (B) elimination of demand characteristics  
**(C) validity**  
 (D) causal ambiguity  
 (E) elimination of experimenter effects
646. If a psychologist conducting an experiment wants to create equal and heterogeneous control and experimental groups, which of the following should the psychologist use?
- (A) Random selection (D) Operationalization  
 (B) Double blind study **(E) Random assignment**  
 (C) Case study
648. An example of a possible extraneous variable in an experiment is
- (A) the weather**  
 (B) the experimenter being friendlier with the control group  
 (C) the placebo effect  
 (D) demand characteristics  
 (E) a potential spurious relationship between two variables
649. If the control group's average age is significantly different than the average age of the experimental group, this is an example of
- (A) the placebo effect  
 (B) a double blind study  
**(C) a confound**  
 (D) experimental manipulation  
 (E) generalization
749. Randomly assigning participants to be in the experimental group or control group by flipping a coin ensures that
- (A) any differences between the two groups will be due to chance**  
 (B) there are an equal amount of males and females in each group  
 (C) testing procedures will be valid  
 (D) groups are equivalent and matched on multiple variables  
 (E) multiple social groups are equally represented
751. Which of the following would be considered the best example of random selection?
- (A) A psychologist approaches various people at the library to ask them to fill out a survey  
 (B) Frank flips a coin to assign people to either a control group or an experimental group  
 (C) An experimenter picks out everyone wearing a football jersey to fill out a survey  
**(D) A computer randomly generates sixty names from a local high school to fill out a survey**  
 (E) Dan pulls participant names out of a hat and assigns them to a control group or an experimental group
812. To be able to apply research findings to the general population, researchers try to obtain a
- (A) convenience sample **(D) random sample**  
 (B) small sample (E) naturalistic sample  
 (C) homogenous sample



59. A patient was brought to a psychiatrist who had suffered severe brain damage as a result of a car accident. When the psychiatrist preceded to question the patient on what brought him to the psychiatrist's office, the patient replied with "Well, I'm wearing a blue shirt, can't talk about her anymore, I can't dance, but have some, let me take a look, the dog can't have any, don't you know?"

The patient is presenting with fluent but meaningless speech. This disorganized yet coherent speech, and lack of comprehension of what the psychiatrist is asking of the patient warrants a diagnosis of which of the following brain disorders?

- (A) Broca's aphasia
- (B) Apraxia
- (C) Broca's apraxia
- (D) **Wernicke's aphasia**
- (E) Schizophrenia

89. When a person claps their hand in front of your face, you move your face away. This automatic, involuntary response is a \_\_\_\_\_ and controlled by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) learned response; medulla
- (B) latent response; spinal cord
- (C) reflexive response; medulla
- (D) learned response; spinal cord
- (E) **reflexive response; spinal cord**

130. The central nervous system consists of

- (A) muscles and glands
- (B) **the brain and spinal cord**
- (C) tissues and sensory organs
- (D) sense receptors and internal organs
- (E) skeletal muscles

327. Symptoms of which of the following can be prevented through careful control of one's environment?

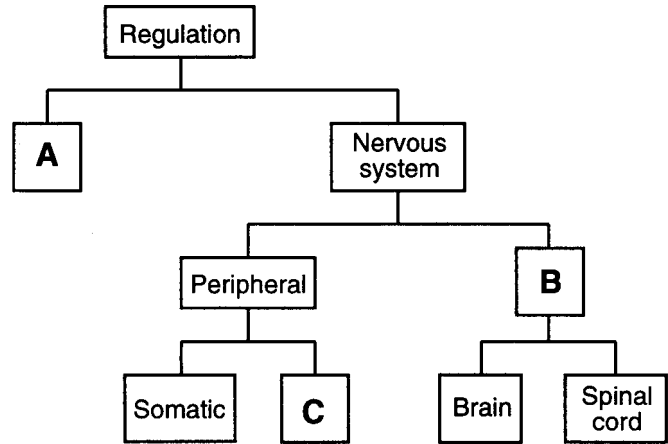
- (A) Down Syndrome
- (B) Bipolar disorder
- (C) **Phenylketonuria (PKU)**
- (D) Schizophrenia
- (E) Depression

510. The blood brain barrier prevents passage of chemicals and pathogens from the blood into the

- (A) **central nervous system**
- (B) blood vessels of the brain
- (C) metencephalon
- (D) cerebrospinal fluid
- (E) synaptic gap

562. Which of the following emphasizes specificity of brain functions; that is, each circuit carries out a specific task?

- (A) Centralization
- (B) Lateralization
- (C) Site automation
- (D) **Localization of function**
- (E) Genetic programming



Base your answers to questions 925 and 926 on

925. Which of the following would be the correct term for the box labeled A?

- (A) Autonomic system
- (B) Central nervous system
- (C) Sympathetic division
- (D) **Endocrine system**
- (E) Immune system

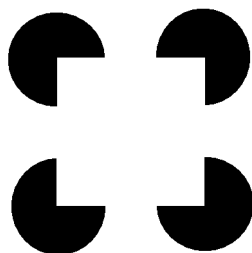
926. Which of the following would be the correct term for the box labeled B?

- (A) Autonomic
- (B) Skeletal
- (C) Muscular
- (D) **Central**
- (E) Secondary

1067. In which order does an external stimulus travel through the nervous system?

- (A) effector – efferent nerve – interneuron – afferent nerve – sensory cell
- (B) **retina – optical nerve – occipital lobe – motor neuron – skeletal muscle**
- (C) taste bud – afferent nerve – spinal cord – motor neuron – astrocyte
- (D) hair cell – efferent nerve – medulla oblongata – sensory neuron – stapes
- (E) epidermal cell – motor neuron – cerebellum – efferent nerve – iris

170.



The fact that one tends to observe a square in front of the four circles in the picture above, refers to

- (A) **the Gestalt principle of closure**
- (B) an Ebbinghaus illusion
- (C) an ambiguous figure
- (D) an example of the Müller-Lyer illusion
- (E) a disturbance in feature detection

Base your answers to questions 171 through 175 on the following choices.

- (A) We group stimuli that are related in size, color, or shape
- (B) We perceive smooth, unbroken patterns more readily than discontinuous patterns
- (C) We fill in gaps to complete an image to make it whole
- (D) Objects and shapes near each other seem to belong together
- (E) We have a tendency to follow in whatever direction we are led

171. The Gestalt principle of similarity is best described by which of the above statements?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

172. The Gestalt principle of closure is best described by which of the above statements?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

173. The Gestalt principle of continuity is best described by which of the above statements?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

174. The Gestalt principle of connectedness is best described by which of the above statements?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

175. The Gestalt principle of proximity is best described by which of the above statements?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E

911. The brain processes color, motion, form and depth in different areas. This is known as

- (A) **parallel processing**
- (B) supercell processing
- (C) blindsight
- (D) serial processing
- (E) network interconnectivity

912. Researchers place infants on a visual cliff to learn more about

- (A) crawling ability
- (B) **depth perception**
- (C) eating habits
- (D) attention
- (E) motion perception

913. Which of the following is NOT a Gestalt law of perception?

- (A) **Dispersion**
- (B) Proximity
- (C) Similarity
- (D) Symmetry
- (E) Closure

914. Gestalt principles are used in psychology to understand

- (A) mental illness
- (B) auditory processes
- (C) classical conditioning
- (D) **perceptual organization**
- (E) motivation

915. A person who believes in aliens is more likely to identify a flying object in the sky as a UFO than someone who sees the same object, but does not believe in extraterrestrial life. This demonstrates how people have different

- (A) feature detectors
- (B) visual acuity
- (C) **perceptual sets**
- (D) psychophysics
- (E) perceptual constancy

916. Which of the following is NOT an example of a monocular cue?

- (A) Object size
- (B) Perception
- (C) Color vision
- (D) Occlusion
- (E) **Convergence**

918. People's retinas receive two slightly different images which are combined in the brain so that we can see an image in 3-D. This process is known as

- (A) shadowing
- (B) convergence
- (C) accommodation
- (D) **stereopsis**
- (E) overlap

373. Which of the following reduces neural activity and interferes with body functioning?
- (A) Stimulants (D) Psychoactive drugs  
(B) Hallucinogens (E) Methamphetamine  
(C) **Depressants**
376. Which of the following drugs have opposite effects on the body and brain?
- (A) Stimulants and opiates  
(B) Caffeine and cannabis  
(C) Alcohol and rohypnol  
(D) **Stimulants and depressants**  
(E) Opiates and sedatives
375. Which of the following people is most likely to be physiologically addicted?
- (A) George is trying to quit smoking but misses the feel of a cigarette in his hand, so he begins holding carrots like a cigarette  
(B) **Henry has stopped drinking coffee and finds himself yawning and nodding off during work**  
(C) Greta, an alcoholic, walks by a bar she frequents and has an overwhelming urge to go inside and drink.  
(D) Ben goes to the casinos every weekend, and despite losing large amounts of money, gambles all the money he made during the week  
(E) Andrea smokes a large amount of marijuana because it is the only way she feels she can relieve the stress of graduate school
412. The fact that addiction does not solely depend on what the drug or substance is, but on the reasons for taking the drug supports
- (A) biological model of addiction  
(B) labeling those deemed addicted as "addicts"  
(C) **learning model of addiction**  
(D) abstinence  
(E) the idea that "once an addict, always addict"
413. Which of the following statements would be associated with the biological (disease) model of addiction?
- (A) Addiction is a way of coping  
(B) A person can move beyond the need for drugs  
(C) Alcohol abusers can acquire better habits and learn to drink in moderation  
(D) **A person is either addicted or he is not**  
(E) Treatment lasts until the person stops abusing alcohol or drugs
512. Which of the following produces increased heart and breathing rates, increased energy levels, and diminished appetite?
- (A) Opiates (D) Marijuana  
(B) **Barbiturates** (E) Ecstasy  
(C) Alcohol
513. Which of the following distorts a person's perception of their surrounding environment, and sensory input from that environment, causing hallucinations?
- (A) Alcohol (D) **LSD**  
(B) Barbiturates (E) Nicotine  
(C) Cocaine
608. Which of the following reduces the activity of the central nervous system?
- (A) **Barbiturates** (D) Amphetamines  
(B) Hallucinogens (E) Opiates  
(C) Cannabis
609. Psychological addiction
- (A) occurs when a person's body becomes dependent on a given drug  
(B) is a result of tolerance to a drug  
(C) involves the medulla oblongata  
(D) **involves taking a drug to relieve anxiety or to "feel good"**  
(E) prompts dissociation
703. Withdrawal is a result of
- (A) psychological addiction (D) pseudo-addiction  
(B) **physical addiction** (E) social influence  
(C) tolerance
704. According to the opponent process theory, a person forms an addiction to a particular drug because
- (A) **the adverse withdrawal effects prompt a person to compensate with the drug**  
(B) a person is experiencing significant stress in their life and attempts to reduce their stress through drug use  
(C) of interplay between genetic predisposition and environmental influence  
(D) lack of moral strength and inability to make correct choices  
(E) a person's given culture either promotes a particular habit or discourages a habit
1361. Caffeine, cocaine and nicotine are examples of:
- (A) Natural neurotransmitters  
(B) **Stimulants**  
(C) Psychoactive drugs  
(D) Hallucinogens  
(E) Depressants

12. A person develops a fear of driving after being involved in a terrifying car accident, and is extremely fearful when driving a car. However, this fear is gradually extinguished after the person has driven many times without being involved in another car accident.

Which of the following explains why this person no longer fears driving a car?

- (A) Stimulus degeneration (D) **Extinction**  
 (B) Generalization (E) Unconditioned relapse  
 (C) Discrimination
143. Peter, a four year old, was scratched by his neighbor's cat. A week later, he sees his friend's dog and becomes extremely afraid and begins crying. This may be attributed to which of the following?
- (A) Natural selection (D) Stimulus discrimination  
 (B) **Stimulus generalization** (E) Spontaneous recovery  
 (C) Reinforcement
220. David's girlfriend wears a particular perfume that smells like vanilla. Whenever he smells vanilla, he thinks of his girlfriend. After David and his girlfriend broke up, he eventually stopped associating the smell of vanilla with his girlfriend. A year goes by and he smells vanilla by chance. He then finds himself thinking of his old girlfriend.

Which of the following describes David's experience?

- (A) Discrimination (D) Generalization  
 (B) Extinction (E) Pavlovian response  
 (C) **Spontaneous recovery**
221. Most people feel afraid when facing a Rottweiler or a Doberman pinscher, but not when facing a beagle or a collie.

Which of the following is an explanation for the situation described above?

- (A) Generalization  
 (B) **Discrimination**  
 (C) Shaping  
 (D) Successive approximation  
 (E) Constrained stimulus
948. In a classic experiment, an 11 month old child named Albert was shown a white rat. After the child saw the rat, a steel bar was struck behind Albert, creating a loud noise. After repeating this several times, Albert began to cry at the site of the rat. Beyond that, he began crying at the site of other white furry items like a rabbit, a dog and a white coat.

This is an example of

- (A) **generalization** (D) shaping  
 (B) spontaneous recovery (E) discrimination  
 (C) extinction

Base your answers to questions 946 and 947 on the following paragraph.

After Pavlov conditioned dogs to salivate in response to a tone, he tried to repeatedly sound the tone without presenting food. The dogs began to salivate less and less when the tone sounded. Eventually, the dogs exhibited no response to the sound of the tone. After several hours passed, he sounded the tone again and the salivation response re-appeared.

946. The disappearance in salivation response to the repeated tone is called

- (A) generalization (D) shaping  
 (B) spontaneous recovery (E) discrimination  
 (C) **extinction**

947. The re-appearance of the salivation response to the tone after some time is known as

- (A) generalization (D) shaping  
 (B) **spontaneous recovery** (E) discrimination  
 (C) extinction

949. The ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus (like a bell tone) that predicts an unconditioned stimulus (like a stove tone) is known as

- (A) generalization (D) shaping  
 (B) spontaneous recovery (E) **discrimination**  
 (C) extinction

950. In order to extinguish a classically conditioned response, one must

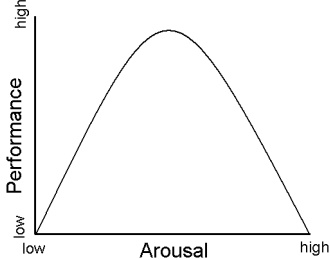
- (A) **repeatedly present the conditioned stimulus (CS) without the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)**  
 (B) present the conditioned stimulus (CS) immediately before the (CR)  
 (C) never present the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) without the conditioned stimulus (CS)  
 (D) present the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) once in a while with the conditioned stimulus (CS)  
 (E) repeatedly present the conditioned stimulus (CS) before the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

987. Spontaneous recovery refers to

- (A) an animal demonstrating conditioned behavior ceases to perform it despite being rewarded  
 (B) **the reoccurrence of a conditioned response after it has been extinguished**  
 (C) the decreasing occurrence of a conditioned response  
 (D) the learned response to a given stimulus immediately after its presentation  
 (E) the response to a biological, primary reinforcer

159. The serial position effect refers to
- (A) the tendency for extended study to result in better long term retention than what is achieved in crammed study or practice
  - (B) the tendency to best recall the items in the middle of a list
  - (C) the tendency to remember what you were doing or where you were when a significant event took place
  - (D) the tendency to recall the first and last items best in a given list.**
  - (E) the tendency to remember visual items better than auditory items.
163. Weaker emotional experience of a particular event
- (A) leads to the same strength of memory when compared to a important emotional event
  - (B) is due to the failure of the memory-forming areas of the brain to activate during such an experience
  - (C) leads to weaker strength of memory when compared to an important emotional event**
  - (D) has little to do with memory; emotional importance and strength of memory are independent factors
  - (E) none of the above
272. Which of the following refers to the capacity for the mind to create fiction; that is to perceive passed events differently or to wholly create them?
- (A) Malleability of memory
  - (D) Misinformation effect**
  - (B) Memory distortion
  - (E) Memory hyperbole
  - (C) Fiction effect
388. The concept of state dependent memory refers to the fact that
- (A) if we are in an aroused emotional state, our learning comprehension will be greater
  - (B) our ability to recall information is greater if in the environment where we initially learned the information**
  - (C) if we are in a depressed emotional state, our learning comprehension will be negatively affected
  - (D) information that we have previously learned can interfere with newly learned information
  - (E) newly learned information can affect our ability to recall past information
423. Which of the following refers to a person's increased ability to recall information when learned over a long period of time?
- (A) Encoding strengthening
  - (D) Rehearsal facilitation
  - (B) Serial position effect
  - (E) Spacing effect**
  - (C) Time lapse effect
554. After being asked to memorize a list of words, Becky is able to recall the words in the beginning best out of the list. Which of the following is Becky experiencing?
- (A) Next-in-line effect
  - (D) Primacy effect**
  - (B) Phi phenomenon
  - (E) Learning curve
  - (C) Novelty preference
567. Which of the following phenomenon explains why a giggling person will think lighthearted thoughts, and a depressed person will retain melancholy thoughts?
- (A) Encoding specificity principle
  - (B) Mood congruent memory**
  - (C) Transience
  - (D) Method of loci
  - (E) Self consistency bias
603. Dan's wife asks him to go to the grocery store to pick up some items for dinner. She tells him to get hamburgers, ketchup, mustard, cheese, pickles, hot dogs, soda and chips.
- According to the serial position effect, which items is Dan most likely going to remember?
- (A) hamburgers and ketchup
  - (B) soda and chips
  - (C) pickles and hot dogs
  - (D) hamburgers and chips**
  - (E) cheese, hamburgers, pickles
845. Lisa has a very important psychology final at the end of the week on Friday. According to the spacing effect, which of the following study strategies would be most effective?
- (A) Study on Monday and don't study for the rest of the week
  - (B) Spend a portion of each night studying for the exam**
  - (C) Stay up all night Thursday
  - (D) Study in the hours immediately previous to the exam
  - (E) Do not study at all; meditate about the exam each night
1331. Which of the following is an example of the mere exposure effect?
- (A) Mark acts more aggressively after watching a violent television show
  - (B) Sarah's opinions become more extreme after she meets with a group of like-minded people
  - (C) Jessie finds his next door neighbor, who he grew up with, more attractive than the girls he met at college**
  - (D) Debra attributes her bad test grade to the exam being unfair
  - (E) Susan becomes more aggressive after she is frustrated

446. Which of the following best describes functional fixedness?
- (A) Ron sees a man in a suit carrying a briefcase and assumes he works for a bank  
**(B) When John is asked what uses a pencil has, he responds "for writing" and thinks of no other explanations**  
 (C) Anthony is quite positive that the emerald is the birthstone for March, even though it's a aquamarine  
 (D) Amy believes that all dogs are mean, so she is immediately afraid of her friend's dog when she visits  
 (E) A person reacts with more shock when hearing that a drug is not effective 5 percent of the time rather than a drug is effective 95 percent of the time
458. Anagrams and jigsaw puzzles are examples of
- (A) problems of inducing structure  
**(B) arrangement problems**  
 (C) transformation problem  
 (D) spatial use problems  
 (E) theory problems
459. If a student approaches the a problem using the same algorithms that has worked for him in the past, the student possesses
- (A) confirmation bias (D) practical intelligence  
**(B) mental set** (E) retrieval cues  
 (C) framing fixation
460. Which of the following types of problems consists of a established starting and finishing point, and rules that allow a person to get from the start to end?
- (A) Arrangement (D) Framing  
 (B) Inducing structure (E) Theoretical  
**(C) Transformation**
465. A "Aha!" experience, or sudden awareness of a solution to a problem, is referred to as
- (A) belief perseverance (D) framing  
 (B) dialectal reasoning (E) functional fixedness  
**(C) insight**
568. A step-by-step procedure that virtually guarantees an answer is referred to as a(n)
- (A) algorithm** (D) heuristic  
 (B) functional fixedness (E) anchor bias  
 (C) mental set
600. Henry has been staring at a math problem and attempting to use the same particular solution to answer the question without any success. Henry is demonstrating
- (A) fixation** (D) framing  
 (B) creativity (E) representative heuristic  
 (C) divergent thinking
1012. Which of the following describes the tendency to use solutions that have worked for past problems?
- (A) Concept (D) Heuristic  
**(B) Mental set** (E) Cognition  
 (C) Prototype
1013. Mark is given a box of matchsticks, thumb tacks and a candle and told to attach the candle to the wall so that it can be lit. At first, he has trouble devising a solution, but when he is given just a box without matchsticks, he realizes he can pin the box to the wall and put the candle in.
- Mark was initially hindered by
- (A) a mental set **(D) functional fixedness**  
 (B) a perceptual set (E) algorithm failure  
 (C) confirmation bias
1014. A systematic exploration of every possible solution to a problem which will ultimately provide the correct answer is called
- (A) a heuristic (D) trial and error  
 (B) insight (E) a means-end analysis  
**(C) an algorithm**
1015. The sudden realization of a solution to a problem without using a strategy-based approach is known as
- (A) heuristics (D) an algorithm  
 (B) mental set (E) confirmation bias  
**(C) insight**
1017. All A are B  
 All B are C  
 Therefore all A are C
- This is an example of
- (A) anchoring (D) hindsight  
 (B) inductive reasoning (E) backwards reasoning  
**(C) syllogistic reasoning**
1018. Jessica is given the following anagram to solve: KACE. In order to solve the anagram she lists all of the possible combinations of letters until she arrives at CAKE.
- Which of the following problem solving techniques is she employing?
- (A) The representativeness heuristic  
 (B) A means-end analysis  
 (C) Problem reduction  
 (D) The availability heuristic  
**(E) An algorithm**

28. According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, emotional feelings
- (A) are innate, species typical responses that have both biological and evolutionary bases
  - (B) are a product of both sensory feedback and learned social behaviors in one's environment
  - (C) are situational and context provoked
  - (D) result from sensory perception of emotion-producing situations**
  - (E) are a result of frequency of social contact and interaction in one's social environment
104. According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, our emotions are in direct response to
- (A) interactions between the id and superego
  - (B) visceral reactions**
  - (C) observational learning
  - (D) cognitive processes
  - (E) unconscious processes
105. Carla is watching a World War II documentary. She begins to feel quite sad as she is watching this documentary. According to the James-Lange theory of emotion, which of the following explains Carla's sadness?
- (A) Carla is feeling sad because she feels her heart racing and tears forming in her eyes.**
  - (B) Carla feels sad because she lost her father in a war when she was a child, and anything pertaining to war makes her quite upset.
  - (C) Carla feels sad because she observes other people feeling sad.
  - (D) Carla feels sad because she has learned that it is socially required for one to feel sad when confronted with certain situations.
  - (E) Carla feels sad because the idea of war and the images she sees produces a subjective feeling which is identifiable as sadness to Carla.
106. George Hohmann, a psychologist, interviewed twenty five soldiers who suffered injuries to their spinal cords during World War II. Hohmann asked the soldiers to recall emotionally arousing situations before and after their injuries. In those soldiers whose injury only extended to their legs, they reported little change in their emotions. In those soldiers whose injuries resulted in complete paralysis of the body, they reported a considerable decrease in the actual experience and intensity of emotions after injury, compared with the experience of emotions before injury.
- Hohmann's study lent support to which theory of emotion?
- (A) Cannon-Bard theory
  - (B) James-Lange theory**
  - (C) Schachter's two factor theory
  - (D) Dimensional theory
  - (E) Factor analysis theory
107. The idea that physiological arousal and emotional experience simultaneously influence our emotional response is most closely aligned with which of the following theories of emotion?
- (A) Freud
  - (B) Cannon-Bard**
  - (C) James-Lange
  - (D) Multidimensional
  - (E) Factor-analysis
108. Which of the following situations correctly represents the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion?
- (A) Peter's car skids out of control. He regains control of the car and stops, and then feels his heart racing and palms sweating. He then feels an overwhelming sense of fear.
  - (B) Christine gets her failing test grade back in class. She feels extremely sad at the same time as her eyes slowly fill up with tears.**
  - (C) John receives a letter in the mail, accepting him to college. He feels his heart rate increases and identifies it as "feeling happy." He then feels happy.
  - (D) Jane walks into the gym during the pep rally. She then begins cheering with her friends, and then starts to feel very excited and happy.
  - (E) None of the above
109. According to Schachter's two part theory of emotion, what role does arousal play in experiencing emotions?
- (A) Arousal plays little or no role in emotions
  - (B) Arousal increases the intensity of one's emotions**
  - (C) Arousal diminishes the experience and intensity of one's emotions
  - (D) Arousal increases emotional experiences in a few rare and isolated incidences
  - (E) None of the above
- 598.
- 
- The graph above illustrates which of the following?
- (A) James-Lange theory of emotion
  - (B) Opponent Process theory
  - (C) Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
  - (D) Yerkes-Dodson Law**
  - (E) Schachter's two part emotion theory

62. According to Piaget's theory of development, which of the following mechanisms do we utilize when we have new experiences?
- (A) Incorporation, Modification  
 (B) Integration, Alteration  
 (C) Adaptation, Conformity  
**(D) Assimilation, Accommodation**  
 (E) Adjustment, Compliance
63. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, in which of the following stages does a baby take in the world primarily through interacting with objects, usually by touching, looking, grabbing, and hearing?
- (A) Formal operational (D) Concrete operational  
 (B) Preoperational (E) Motor learning  
**(C) Sensorimotor**
64. Dinah, a four year old girl, often puts her blanket over her head, and yells "You can't see me!" Other times, she sits in front of the television, assuming that anyone behind her can see what she sees.
- According to Piaget's theory of development, Dinah is most likely engaging in
- (A) theory of mind  
**(B) egocentrism**  
 (C) lack of object permanence  
 (D) lack of self-awareness  
 (E) imprinting
65. According to Piaget's theory of development, a preschooler in the preoperational stage usually lacks the concept of
- (A) self awareness (D) **conservation**  
 (B) theory of mind (E) imprinting  
 (C) egocentrism
66. According to Piaget's theory of development, in which stage does a child engage in abstract, formal, and logical thinking?
- (A) Sensorimotor (D) **Formal operational**  
 (B) Preoperational (E) Post operational  
 (C) Concrete operational
329. The concept of object permanence is best described as
- (A) the psychodynamic concept where we exist only in relation to other objects, both internally and externally  
**(B) insight that things continue to exist even when not in our perceived environment**  
 (C) a particular salient event or situation will create a more permanent memory than an insignificant event  
 (D) the principle that properties of objects remain the same despite changes in the appearance or shape of a given object  
 (E) the final stage of cognitive development in which a person begins to think analytically about complex ideas
396. Which of the following demonstrates object permanence?
- (A) An infant cries when a blanket is put inside a box  
**(B) An infant reaches out for a teddy bear in the dark**  
 (C) A toddler chooses the taller glass over the wider one  
 (D) A four year old shares his toys with a friend  
 (E) An infant reaches for an object in his peripheral vision
397. Beth, a three year old, is presented with two containers contained the same amount of clay. One container is long and skinny, and the other is short and wide. Beth chooses the long and skinny one because "it looks bigger"
- Beth demonstrates a lack of
- (A) object permanence (D) metacognition  
**(B) conservation** (E) creativity  
 (C) assimilation
398. Which of the following is utilized when Greg adapts his schema for "toys" by realizing that objects in the kitchen can't always be played with?
- (A) **Accommodation** (D) Theory of mind  
 (B) Assimilation (E) Conservation  
 (C) Object permanence
399. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, a child in the preoperational stage of development lacks which of the following?
- (A) Object permanence (D) Egocentrism  
 (B) Schemata (E) Theory of mind  
**(C) Conservation**
400. Who formed a theory of development by first noticing that children consistently gave wrong answers to certain types of questions?
- (A) Erik Erikson (D) Lev Vygotsky  
**(B) Jean Piaget** (E) Carl Rogers  
 (C) Mary Ainsworth
1392. According to Piaget's cognitive-development theory, a child passes from the sensorimotor stage into the preoperational stage when they have mastered which of the following?
- (A) Concepts of conservation  
**(B) Objective permanence**  
 (C) Identity  
 (D) Hypothesis testing  
 (E) Ethical principles



394. Which of the following refers to the interaction between a person's personality and environmental influences?  
 (A) Collective unconscious (D) Locus of control  
 (B) Personal control (E) Collectivism  
**(C) Reciprocal determinism**
517. According to the ideas of reciprocal determinism, which of the following is responsible for Billy's shy, withdrawn personality?  
 I. Billy feels very uneasy around large groups of people.  
 II. Billy has a few friends at school and doesn't go to any of the school games or dances  
 III. Other students at school see Billy as a "loner" and mostly leave him alone.  
 (A) I only (D) I and III  
 (B) II only (E) **I, II, and III**  
 (C) III only
518. According to the social-cognitive perspective, which of the following people can be considered to have an internal locus of control?  
 (A) Sara receives a job promotion and expresses delight that her boss was in such a good mood  
 (B) Quentin, a subject in an experiment, doesn't attempt to move when being administered non-painful, but uncomfortable shocks  
 (C) Grace sees her coworkers getting raises and complains that her boss "plays favorites"  
**(D) After Andrew receives a poor test grade, he confides in his friend that he could have studied much harder**  
 (E) Rita believes that the power of the government lies not in the people, but in the hands of wealthy government officials
519. A person with an external locus of control would most likely demonstrate  
 (A) the ability to control impulses  
 (B) responsibility for their actions  
**(C) a belief in luck and chance**  
 (D) the ability to delay gratification  
 (E) dispositional attributions
520. Locus of control refers to  
 (A) the amount of variability an experimenter allows in an experiment  
 (B) a social phenomenon in which a speaker can control or influence a group  
**(C) a person's expectations of what determines a given situation**  
 (D) the area in the brain that controls impulsivity  
 (E) the ability for a person to delay gratification and prioritize needs
521. The passivity and resignation displayed by a person in a situation, that they feel they cannot change, is referred to as  
 (A) an internal locus of control  
 (B) a fundamental attribution error  
 (C) the halo effect  
**(D) learned helplessness**  
 (E) cognitive dissonance
625. The false consensus effect is a modern day phenomenon most closely linked to which of the following Freudian defense mechanisms?  
 (A) Repression (D) Regression  
**(B) Projection** (E) Idealization  
 (C) Denial
626. Which of the following is an example of the false consensus effect?  
**(A) An individual speeds down a local highway and justifies his actions by thinking a lot of other people also speed**  
 (B) An young woman believes that people are always laughing at her, and interprets giggles in the library to be about her  
 (C) In rating his group performance and his own, a boy rates his performance higher than his group's  
 (D) When wearing bright lipstick, a young woman believes that she will attract more attention  
 (E) A young man is quick to accept responsibility for the success of his company, but shies away from responsibility of failures
665. High self-efficacy produces  
 (A) avoidant behavior of stressful and challenging situations  
 (B) belief that other people share our similar, faulted beliefs  
 (C) belief that luck plays a role in much of personal success  
**(D) accomplishment and self-assurance in difficult situations**  
 (E) a belief that the group can work better collaboratively
666. According to psychologist George Kelly, our personality is shaped by  
 (A) behavioral signatures (D) our environment  
 (B) thought processes (E) traits  
**(C) personal constructs**
1238. Which of the following psychologists would be most interested in studying the interaction between people and their situations?  
 (A) Freud (D) Sheldon  
 (B) Allport (E) Cattell  
**(C) Bandura**

193. Which of the following is NOT true of practical intelligence?
- (A) **Related to academic knowledge**  
 (B) Learned mostly through observation of other people's behaviors  
 (C) Related to general success in living  
 (D) People with high practical intelligence are able to learn general norms and ethics and apply them accordingly  
 (E) Tests of practical intelligence measure ability to solve every day problems
197. Emotional intelligence does NOT refer to a person's ability to
- (A) empathize  
 (B) respond suitably to the needs and wants of other people  
 (C) be self aware  
 (D) **achieve personal success in life**  
 (E) manage feelings
198. G-factor is the factor underlying
- (A) fluid intelligence (D) **general intelligence**  
 (B) crystallized intelligence (E) existential intelligence  
 (C) practical intelligence
461. Which of the following tends to decrease with age?
- (A) Intrinsic motivation (D) Extrinsic motivation  
 (B) Crystallized intelligence (E) **Fluid intelligence**  
 (C) Creativity
462. Which of the following is an example of fluid intelligence?
- (A) **Solving logic problems**  
 (B) Vocabulary  
 (C) Solving analogies  
 (D) Detecting similarities in a picture  
 (E) Knowledge of history
463. Crystallized intelligence refers to one's
- (A) ability to reason and think logically  
 (B) ability to perceive the emotions of others and respond accordingly  
 (C) adaptation to novel surroundings and experiences  
 (D) **amassed intelligence and verbal ability**  
 (E) recognition and recall of words, places and events
464. Identify the three intelligences as proposed by Sternberg's triarchic theory of intelligence.
- (A) Emotional, practical, spatial  
 (B) Existential, fluid, crystallized  
 (C) Logical, creative, emotional  
 (D) Spatial, musical, existential  
 (E) **Analytical, creative, practical**
611. According to Daniel Goleman, which of the following best predicts success in life?
- (A) **Emotional intelligence**  
 (B) Academic performance in high school and college  
 (C) Parenting style  
 (D) Age at which a child develops speech  
 (E) Achievement motivation
1036. Artificial intelligence is
- (A) an IQ test designed to compare human and computer intelligence  
 (B) an algorithm humans use to solve complex puzzles  
 (C) **a science aimed at developing computers to be "intelligent" and mimic human thought processes**  
 (D) the study of different types of human intelligence  
 (E) a science aimed at studying heuristics via computer programming languages
1504. Which of the following psychologists proposed an alternative to the concept of g-factor, proposing a theory of multiple intelligences?
- (A) Abraham Maslow (D) Alfred Binet  
 (B) Aaron Beck (E) **Howard Gardner**  
 (C) Sigmund Freud
1505. Sean is considered by most of his family and friends to be "street smart." Psychologist Dr. Robert Sternberg would label Sean as demonstrating high
- (A) social cognition (D) aptitude  
 (B) likeability (E) achievement motivation  
 (C) **practical intelligence**

141. Which of the following is considered a mood disorder?  
 (A) Schizophrenia  
 (B) **Major depressive disorder**  
 (C) Agoraphobia  
 (D) Obsessive-compulsive disorder  
 (E) Dissociative identity disorder
247. Which of the following is true concerning suicide?  
 (A) Those who talk about suicide are less likely to commit suicide  
 (B) People who commit suicide are irrational  
 (C) People who commit suicide are deeply depressed  
 (D) **There is no evidence that asking a person about suicide increases the risk of suicide**  
 (E) People commit suicide solely because of the way they feel
322. Greg's coworkers often refer to him as "intense and hyperactive" but also recall times when Greg called out of work for days complaining "he couldn't get out of bed," and seemed listless and melancholic when he did come to work.
- Which of the following disorders does Greg most likely have?  
 (A) Major depressive disorder  
 (B) Schizoid personality disorder  
 (C) Schizophrenia  
 (D) Dysthymia  
 (E) **Bipolar disorder**
340. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of mania?  
 (A) Pressured speech  
 (B) Flight of ideas  
 (C) **Low self esteem**  
 (D) Decreased need for sleep  
 (E) Engaging in risky behavior
343. Which of the following is the mostly commonly diagnosed mental disorder?  
 (A) Dysthymia  
 (B) **Major depressive disorder**  
 (C) Seasonal affective disorder  
 (D) Schizophrenia  
 (E) Obsessive - compulsive disorder
344. Which of the following would be the correct diagnosis for a person who exhibits depressive symptoms during late fall and the winter, but exhibits no symptoms during the rest of the year?  
 (A) Bipolar disorder  
 (B) Post traumatic stress disorder  
 (C) **Seasonal affective disorder**  
 (D) Melancholia  
 (E) Mild depression
345. A person who suffers from chronic low self esteem and retains a general discontent with life for a period of time longer than two years would qualify for a diagnosis of  
 (A) cyclothymia (D) melancholia  
 (B) double depression (E) bipolar II disorder  
 (C) **dysthymia**
347. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of major depressive disorder?  
 (A) Presence of hallucinations or delusions  
 (B) Lack of conscience for wrongdoing  
 (C) Alternating periods of mania and profound periods of sadness  
 (D) **A chronic state of despair that is disruptive to an individual's social functioning**  
 (E) A state of dejection and mild discontent with life
360. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of bipolar disorder?  
 (A) Alternating periods of hypomania and periods of extreme anxiety  
 (B) An extreme biological similarity to major depressive disorder  
 (C) **Alternating periods of extreme elation and periods of profound sadness**  
 (D) Patterns of persistent, ego dystonic thoughts and behaviors  
 (E) Strong feelings of anxiety and fearfulness
447. In which of the following may a person experience hallucinations?  
 I. Schizophrenia  
 II. Bipolar disorder  
 III. Hypnagogia  
 (A) I only (D) I and II only  
 (B) II only (E) **I, II, and III**  
 (C) III only
1428. A person demonstrating learned helplessness  
 (A) retains a overactive fight-or-flight response  
 (B) shows a decreased affect towards positive stimuli in the environment  
 (C) **believes they have no control over situations or problem**  
 (D) views problems as external and specific to one area  
 (E) perceives normal situations as overly threatening and traumatic

140. Base your answer to the following question on the following paragraph.

Jean is tense and jittery, and finds herself constantly clenching her fists, looking around to see if anyone is looking at her, and her heart rate is elevated - usually for no reason at all.

What treatment would a behavioral psychiatrist most likely utilize?

- (A) Psychoanalysis
- (B) Client-centered therapy
- (C) Counterconditioning**
- (D) Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- (E) Active listening

317. Base your answer to the following question on the following treatment approaches. Each treatment approach may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- (A) Humanistic
- (B) Cognitive
- (C) Biological
- (D) Psychodynamic
- (E) Behavioral

Systematic desensitization is derived from the principles of which treatment approach?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D
- (E) E**

471. Which of the following treatments is most effective for reducing specific phobias?

- (A) Psychoanalysis
- (B) Aversive conditioning
- (C) Rational emotive therapy
- (D) Systematic desensitization**
- (E) Client centered therapy

472. Which of the following treatments involves a hierarchy of fears and successfully dealing with each level of fear?

- (A) Existential therapy
- (B) Client-centered therapy
- (C) Aversive conditioning
- (D) Free association
- (E) Systematic desensitization**

480. Which of the following is considered an exposure therapy?

- (A) Antipsychotics
- (B) Aversion therapy**
- (C) Cognitive-behavioral therapy
- (D) Client centered therapy
- (E) Benzodiazepines

473. A teacher wishes a child to stay in his seat and not wander around the classroom. She gives him a piece of candy each day when he stays in his seat during her lesson.

Which of the following is the teacher utilizing?

- (A) Systematic desensitization
- (B) Exposure treatments
- (C) Operant conditioning**
- (D) Stimulus control
- (E) Classical conditioning

479. Aversive conditioning

- (A) is a psychotherapy
- (B) is method of unconscious conditioning
- (C) seeks to condition a distaste for something the client should avoid**
- (D) exposes one to threatening stimuli and seeks to reduce the ensuing associated anxiety
- (E) involves progressive relaxation

481. Which of the following utilizes the principles of operant conditioning?

- (A) Transference
- (B) Cognitive therapy
- (C) Free association
- (D) Token economy**
- (E) Active listening

1113. Which type of treatment would a behaviorist use to treat a patient with a spider phobia?

- (A) interpretation
- (B) meditation
- (C) unconditional positive regard
- (D) exposure therapy**
- (E) electroconvulsive therapy

1114. Behavior therapists

- (A) assume that mental illness is the product of an unconscious, underlying conflict
- (B) use unconditional positive regard as their major technique
- (C) establish a clear behavioral goal and pursue the goal through learning**
- (D) focus on cognitive restructuring to change faulty logic
- (E) believe all mental illnesses can be treated with medication

1116. Karen is seeking treatment for a drinking problem. Her therapist places a drug in some of Karen's favorite alcoholic drinks so that when she drinks the alcohol, she feels extreme nausea. Which of the following techniques is the therapist using?

- (A) Systematic desensitization
- (B) Aversive conditioning**
- (C) Cognitive restructuring
- (D) Transference
- (E) Reflecting

1290. Frederick is shown an ambiguous photograph and asked to answer several questions about it. He is uncertain about the answer, so he listens to what others say and provides the same answer. He is being affected by  
(A) normative influence (D) **informational influence**  
(B) ethnocentric influence (E) social facilitation  
(C) social-exchange theory
1291. Informational social influence refers to  
(A) a desire to win others approval  
(B) the need to conform to people who are like-minded  
(C) the effects of group polarization  
(D) **one's willingness to accept other's opinions about reality**  
(E) the influence of the fundamental attribution error on altering one's attitudes
1295. When performing a familiar task, people perform better in the presence of others. This is known as  
(A) the self-fulfilling prophecy  
(B) the spotlight effect  
(C) cognitive dissonance  
(D) correspondence bias  
(E) **social facilitation**
1296. Sarah is a skilled ballet dancer, she always dances well, but she dances her best in front of an audience. This illustrates  
(A) the spotlight effect (D) **social facilitation**  
(B) social loafing (E) groupthink  
(C) deindividuation
1297. John and Joe are participating in a one-on-one tug of war. They are then joined by six other friends who want to play. John and Joe exerted more effort when it was just one-on-one, then when their friends join. This refers to  
(A) **social loafing** (D) cognitive dissonance  
(B) deindividuation (E) groupthink  
(C) social facilitation
1298. A study shows that people clap less when they are in a group than when they are by themselves. This illustrates  
(A) **social loafing** (D) assimilation  
(B) the spotlight effect (E) reciprocal determinism  
(C) group polarization
1299. A teacher noticed several children in her class were not getting along. To try to address this problem, the teacher had the children work together to accomplish common goals, like fixing a broken toy and cleaning up the classroom so they could all go to recess. The teacher used  
(A) ingroup bias (D) competition  
(B) reaction formation (E) a social trap  
(C) **superordinate goals**
1300. To study cooperation and competition in the laboratory, researchers often use  
(A) the mere exposure test (D) **the prisoner's dilemma**  
(B) the pique technique (E) optical illusions  
(C) the autokinetic effect
1301. The Prisoner's dilemma is an example of  
(A) group polarization  
(B) **game theory**  
(C) a conflict matrix  
(D) diffusion of responsibility  
(E) a projective test
1302. Superordinate goals are defined as  
(A) subgroups of prototypes used for information processing  
(B) **shared goals that require people in competing groups to override their differences and work together**  
(C) a contradictory goal being pursued by two competing groups  
(D) the goals that comprise Maslow's hierarchy of needs  
(E) schemas used to understand stimuli
1303. When people with similar beliefs get together, their beliefs are often strengthened. This is called  
(A) deindividuation  
(B) general adaptation syndrome  
(C) **group polarization**  
(D) internal locus of control  
(E) imprinting
1305. Marcia is in group therapy for her alcohol problem. She is benefiting from therapy because everyone in her group has a strong desire to get better. After meeting with her group she has an even stronger commitment to not drink. The group therapy process is utilizing the beneficial effects of  
(A) deindividuation (D) social loafing  
(B) **group polarization** (E) dehumanization  
(C) internal locus of control
1306. Which of the following psychologists is best known for his work on groupthink?  
(A) Darley (D) Asch  
(B) **Janis** (E) Kahneman  
(C) Milgram
1307. Which of the following is NOT a way to prevent groupthink?  
(A) Invite experts to critique ongoing plans  
(B) Assign group members to identify possible problems  
(C) Encourage different opinions to be heard  
(D) **Suppress dissenters**  
(E) Encourage debate