

A grayscale photograph of a hand holding a pen, writing on lined paper. The image is faded and serves as a background for the text. The text "Practice Test 2" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Practice Test 2

AP[®] Psychology Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

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

At a Glance

Total Time

1 hour and ten minutes

Number of Questions

100

Percent of Total Grade

66 2/3%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 100 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam 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. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample QuestionSample Answer

Omaha is a

(A) ☒ (C) (D) (E)

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

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

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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. Substances that are toxic to humans often taste
 - (A) sour
 - (B) sweet
 - (C) salty
 - (D) bitter
 - (E) bland
2. Sigmund Freud was the founder of which of the following perspectives in psychology?
 - (A) Biological
 - (B) Behavioral
 - (C) Cognitive
 - (D) Psychoanalytic
 - (E) Humanistic
3. A behavior that is elicited automatically by an environmental stimulus is called a(n)
 - (A) conditioned response
 - (B) condition
 - (C) aversive stimulus
 - (D) reflex
 - (E) drive
4. Emotional, cognitive, and behavioral tendencies that constitute underlying personality dimensions on which individuals vary are referred to as
 - (A) traits
 - (B) moods
 - (C) temperaments
 - (D) tenets
 - (E) personalities
5. The field of psychology arose out of which of the following?
 - (A) Biochemistry
 - (B) Physics
 - (C) Philosophy
 - (D) Cross-cultural anthropology
 - (E) Statistics
6. Six-month-old Sasha loves to play “peek-a-boo” with her mother, an indication that she has developed a sense of
 - (A) play versus learning
 - (B) transitivity
 - (C) metacognition
 - (D) attachment anxiety
 - (E) object permanence
7. Studying a few subjects in great depth to investigate a rare condition is known as
 - (A) an experiment
 - (B) a case study
 - (C) naturalistic observation
 - (D) correlational research
 - (E) longitudinal research
8. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of learning?
 - (A) The result of a variety of experiences that temporarily shape behavior
 - (B) An enduring change in an organism’s behavior based on experience
 - (C) The sole result of classical and operant conditioning
 - (D) The association of experiences due to their occurrence in close proximity
 - (E) A change in behavior that is not susceptible to extinction

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9. A group of participants in a sleep study are to be deprived of sleep for four days. After their second sleepless night, participants may begin reporting which of the following?
- (A) Hunger
 - (B) Thirst
 - (C) Lack of coordination
 - (D) Hallucinations
 - (E) Increased respiration
10. Conflicting attitudes or behaviors that create tension within a person's mind are referred to as
- (A) persuasion
 - (B) general adaptation syndrome
 - (C) serial position
 - (D) cognitive dissonance
 - (E) fluid intelligence
11. Endorphins are chemicals that
- (A) elevate mood and reduce pain
 - (B) increase alertness and reduce drowsiness
 - (C) lower or raise the threshold for the firing of neurons
 - (D) cannot cross the blood-brain barrier
 - (E) always elicit an action potential from a neuron
12. Nell decides not to throw her stuffed animal in the toilet after she witnesses her brother Matthew being punished for putting his stuffed animal in the toilet. Nell's decision exemplifies
- (A) prepared learning
 - (B) tutelage
 - (C) scheduled reinforcement
 - (D) shaping
 - (E) vicarious conditioning
13. A game show like *Jeopardy!* asks players to demonstrate which of the following types of intelligence?
- (A) IQ
 - (B) Crystallized intelligence
 - (C) Fluid intelligence
 - (D) General intelligence
 - (E) Multiple intelligence
14. Which of the following is often true of memory recall?
- (A) People are more likely to recall information that is congruent with their prior schemas.
 - (B) People will not recall information unless it is stored in working memory.
 - (C) People have no ability to recall information that has been extinguished.
 - (D) People will recall nonsense syllables more rapidly than they will sets of numbers.
 - (E) People will not recall information for which they did not create a mnemonic device.
15. Objects that absorb light appear
- (A) black
 - (B) white
 - (C) dark
 - (D) bright
 - (E) ultraviolet
16. Chantal says that her mother is domineering and overbearing. All of Chantal's friends agree that she is the one that has these characteristics, not her mother. Freud would suggest that Chantal's behavior exemplifies which of the following defense mechanisms?
- (A) Repression
 - (B) Regression
 - (C) Projection
 - (D) Displacement
 - (E) Denial
17. A psychologist who believes in the humanistic perspective would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- (A) All behavior can be traced to human biological functions.
 - (B) People's behavior is primarily a result of free will.
 - (C) Behavior results from conditioning.
 - (D) Human behavior is a result of conflicting unconscious motives.
 - (E) People are able to understand and analyze the behavior of humans.

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18. Which of the following lobes of the brain is central to visual sensation and perception?
- (A) Occipital
 - (B) Temporal
 - (C) Parietal
 - (D) Frontal
 - (E) Cerebral
19. In order for the mean, mode, and median of a data set to be equal, the distribution must be
- (A) positively skewed
 - (B) asymmetrical
 - (C) negatively skewed
 - (D) normal
 - (E) abnormal
20. The adaptive response of a six-month-old child who shows distress when an attachment figure leaves is known as
- (A) attachment anxiety
 - (B) centration
 - (C) object permanence
 - (D) separation anxiety
 - (E) detachment adaptation
21. B. F. Skinner was well known for his work involving the
- (A) biological perspective
 - (B) behavioral perspective
 - (C) cognitive perspective
 - (D) psychodynamic perspective
 - (E) humanistic perspective
22. A researcher has asked participants to complete a questionnaire that will assess how frequently in their lives they experience various emotions using a scale from 1 (never) to 5 (very often). The researcher is particularly interested in the relationship between feelings of guilt and other emotions. This researcher is most likely conducting which of the following types of research?
- (A) Demographic
 - (B) Observational
 - (C) Correlational
 - (D) Experimental
 - (E) Statistical
23. Which of the following is the term used to describe a number of psychotic disorders that involve disturbances in nearly every dimension of human psychology including thought, perception, behavior, and communication?
- (A) Schizophrenia
 - (B) Intellectual disabilities
 - (C) Dissociative disorder
 - (D) Depression
 - (E) Endorphisms
24. Which of the following most accurately describes the firing of a neuron?
- (A) It occurs gradually as the neuron reaches hyperpolarization.
 - (B) It has an all-or-none quality: it either happens, or it does not.
 - (C) Its strength diminishes as it travels along the soma.
 - (D) It occurs only in the post-synaptic neuron.
 - (E) Stronger stimulations make a neuron fire harder.
25. Xavier is beginning his first year of college. He is eager to find a few other freshmen to “hang out” with. Psychologists would say that Xavier is motivated by a(n)
- (A) fraternization need
 - (B) assimilation need
 - (C) attachment need
 - (D) affiliation need
 - (E) loneliness need
26. The fact that Will was better able to memorize his lines in the school play after finding out the meanings behind the words best illustrates the influence of
- (A) chunking
 - (B) shaping
 - (C) maintenance rehearsal
 - (D) elaborative rehearsal
 - (E) semantic memory

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27. The role of the outer ear is to
- (A) transduce sound waves to stimulate the ossicles
 - (B) conduct sound by exciting the cilia in the inner ear
 - (C) protect the eardrum while it transduces sound
 - (D) convey auditory messages to the temporal lobes
 - (E) collect and focus sounds from the air
28. At the outset of a study on eating habits, a researcher asks participants a variety of questions, including whether they typically eat breakfast. Whether or not a person eats breakfast is a(n)
- (A) categorical variable
 - (B) continuous variable
 - (C) dependent variable
 - (D) independent variable
 - (E) conditioned variable
29. In most people, the left hemisphere of the brain is dominant for
- (A) language
 - (B) logic
 - (C) analytical reasoning
 - (D) mathematical reasoning
 - (E) spatial reasoning
30. A piano teacher is helping a student learn a new piece. At first, she praises the student for playing correct notes. After the student begins to show proficiency with the notes, the teacher only praises the student when he adds the proper dynamics and interpretation to the segments he plays. The teacher's method of instruction is an example of which of the following types of training techniques?
- (A) Negative reinforcement
 - (B) Negative punishment
 - (C) Shaping
 - (D) Chaining
 - (E) Discriminating
31. After discovering that she was in the early stages of an eating disorder, Maria's parents insisted Maria see a therapist. Although Maria attended the therapy sessions, she was late, uncooperative, and even hostile. After some time, her counselor began to explore Maria's feelings of hostility and found that they actually were feelings she held for her parents. Maria's uncooperativeness and hostility toward her counselor is an example of
- (A) suppression
 - (B) conflicting motives
 - (C) transference
 - (D) countertransference
 - (E) reaction formation
32. Tonya runs into an old schoolmate on the street. During their brief conversation, Tonya is unable to recall the schoolmate's name. Days later, she remembers the name out of the blue. To remember the name "out of the blue" is an example of
- (A) tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
 - (B) chunking
 - (C) deductive reasoning
 - (D) inductive reasoning
 - (E) parallelism
33. Hypnosis has been used effectively to diminish
- (A) alcohol abuse
 - (B) chronic pain
 - (C) night terrors
 - (D) kinesthetic abilities
 - (E) Alzheimer's disease
34. Which of the following best explains why mnemonic devices, such as the method of loci, are typically effective at helping individuals remember information?
- (A) They encode information and store it in STM so that it is easy to retrieve.
 - (B) They "file" information in a predictable order so that it is easy to retrieve.
 - (C) They enhance memory capacity by augmenting representational fields.
 - (D) They encourage individuals to write down everything they wish to remember.
 - (E) They connect new information to information already stored in LTM.

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35. Quinn awoke from a dream, shaking and covered with sweat. When his wife asked him what had happened, he said he had dreamed he was falling to his death. Quinn's experience is often categorized as a
- (A) hallucination
 - (B) phobia
 - (C) narcoleptic event
 - (D) night terror
 - (E) nightmare
36. Which of the following terms describes the behavioral component of negative attitudes toward particular groups?
- (A) Bias
 - (B) Conditioning
 - (C) Catharsis
 - (D) Passive aggression
 - (E) Discrimination
37. Which of the following disorders is the result of an abnormality of the twenty-first chromosomal pair?
- (A) Bipolar disorder
 - (B) Huntington's Chorea
 - (C) Down's syndrome
 - (D) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - (E) Histrionic personality disorder
38. All of the following are examples of punishment EXCEPT
- (A) grounding a teenager for staying out past curfew
 - (B) spanking a child for misbehavior
 - (C) permanently revoking the driving privileges of a third-time DWI driver
 - (D) refusing to return the boss' phone call after not getting the expected raise
 - (E) placing a puppy that has shredded a chair in a confinement cage
39. Carl Jung's concept of a repository of ideas, feelings, and symbols shared by all humans and passed genetically from one generation to another is known as Jung's theory of the
- (A) cultural subconscious
 - (B) general awareness
 - (C) heritability coefficients
 - (D) collective unconscious
 - (E) integrated intelligence
40. According to Dr. William Sears, noted authority on infants and child-rearing, infant brain development is, in part, influenced by longer and more frequent periods of active sleeping and dreaming or
- (A) REM sleep
 - (B) NREM sleep
 - (C) delta sleep
 - (D) stage 3 sleep
 - (E) stage 4 sleep
41. The rules that govern the placement of words and phrases in a sentence are called
- (A) semantics
 - (B) grammar
 - (C) syntax
 - (D) phonemes
 - (E) morphemes
42. An animal is not likely to associate a conditioned stimulus (CS) with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) if the
- (A) delay between the CS and the UCS is too long
 - (B) interval schedule between the two stimuli is variable
 - (C) fixed-rational schedule between the two stimuli is altered
 - (D) interstimulus ratio is variable
 - (E) CS and the UCS occur simultaneously
43. All of the following are examples of secondary drives EXCEPT
- (A) recreation
 - (B) sex
 - (C) approval
 - (D) friendship
 - (E) exercise
44. Which of the following is an example of a continuous variable?
- (A) Race
 - (B) Species
 - (C) Intelligence
 - (D) Gender
 - (E) Birth order

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45. The staggering and slurred speech of a person who has consumed too much alcohol is most likely the result of altered functioning in the
- (A) limbic system
 - (B) thalamus
 - (C) sensorimotor cortex
 - (D) amygdala
 - (E) cerebellum
46. After a big Thanksgiving dinner replete with turkey, stuffing, and all, Karmina becomes violently ill. In the weeks that follow this event, Karmina feels an unexplainable aversion to chicken, one of her favorite dishes. Karmina's feeling about chicken reflects
- (A) response generalization
 - (B) latent learning
 - (C) prepared learning
 - (D) unconditioned stimulus response
 - (E) stimulus generalization
47. Perception refers to the process by which
- (A) receptors gather information from the environment
 - (B) sense organs transmit information to the brain for initial processing
 - (C) the brain organizes and interprets sensations
 - (D) the brain minimizes responses to stimuli that do not change
 - (E) individuals evaluate stimuli
48. The driver of a car that has pulled up next to you at a red light turns up the volume on her radio. The increase in perceived sound that you experience is primarily due to
- (A) neurons firing more intensely
 - (B) increased secretions by the pituitary gland
 - (C) changing frequency of sound waves
 - (D) more neurons firing more frequently
 - (E) increased speed of sensations traveling down the "what" pathway
49. Which of the following illustrates why most people can detect the difference between Coke and Pepsi most of the time?
- (A) Subliminal perception
 - (B) Absolute threshold
 - (C) Signal detection theory
 - (D) Difference threshold
 - (E) Weber's law
50. Complete the following example using deductive reasoning: All students who attend the Peddie School study Latin. Some students who study Latin also study calculus. Jerome is a student at the Peddie School. It can therefore be determined that
- (A) Jerome studies calculus
 - (B) Jerome studies Latin
 - (C) Jerome studies both calculus and Latin
 - (D) Jerome studies either calculus or Latin
 - (E) Jerome studies neither Latin nor calculus
51. Lynda is a confident, capable woman who takes responsibility for her own actions. Lynda has a(n)
- (A) manic coping strategy
 - (B) discriminative expectancy
 - (C) internal locus of control
 - (D) external locus of control
 - (E) generalized expectancy
52. Which of the following refers to the benefit of having an emotional release to reduce aggressive tendencies?
- (A) James-Lange theory of emotion
 - (B) Counterconditioning
 - (C) Catharsis hypothesis
 - (D) Transference
 - (E) The two-factor theory
53. Which of the following terms refers to the body's tendency to maintain a relatively constant state that permits cells to live and function?
- (A) Perceptual constancy
 - (B) Set point
 - (C) Homeostasis
 - (D) Kinesthesia
 - (E) Affect regulation

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54. Periods of special sensitivity to specific types of learning that shape the capacity for future development are known as
- (A) maturation periods
 - (B) critical periods
 - (C) primary development periods
 - (D) secondary development periods
 - (E) shaping periods
55. According to researchers Darley and Latanne, bystander intervention occurs when a large number of people witness a crime. What social psychology concept could best explain this phenomenon?
- (A) Social loafing
 - (B) Prejudice
 - (C) Conformity
 - (D) Obedience
 - (E) Diffusion of responsibility
56. Lisa, determined to get away from her abusive father, leaves home and moves in with an abusive boyfriend. Lisa's choice of an abusive boyfriend is an example of Sigmund Freud's theory of
- (A) psychoanalytic conflict
 - (B) opposing motives
 - (C) id, ego, and superego
 - (D) behavioral dysfunction
 - (E) cognitive dissonance
57. Piaget proposed that children develop knowledge by
- (A) constructing reality out of their own experiences
 - (B) participating in traditional learning environments
 - (C) responding to physiological changes
 - (D) modeling various cultural influences
 - (E) drawing on genetically predisposed knowledge
58. A longitudinal study would be useful in assessing which of the following?
- (A) Age differences
 - (B) Gender differences
 - (C) Cultural environments
 - (D) Changes in behavior over time
 - (E) Sequential studies
59. Calvin's fear of dogs was so great that he could not even visit his friends who had dogs or who lived in a neighborhood that had a lot of dogs. Once he sought help, he worked to overcome this fear first by witnessing his counselor playing with a dog and then, after a while, by actually touching and petting a dog himself. The method used to help Calvin overcome his fears is known as
- (A) countertransference
 - (B) peer-counselor alliance
 - (C) rational-emotive therapy
 - (D) flooding
 - (E) systematic desensitization
60. A clinical psychologist who is working with an aggressive child seeks to understand the child's behavior in light of the dynamics of the entire family. Which of the following best identifies the approach the psychologist has chosen?
- (A) Cognitive social approach
 - (B) Behavioral approach
 - (C) Psychoanalytic approach
 - (D) Paternal approach
 - (E) Systems approach
61. The manual of clinical syndromes published by the American Psychiatric Association that is used for descriptive diagnosis is commonly called the
- (A) ANOVA
 - (B) DSM-5
 - (C) APA Desk Reference
 - (D) *Diagnosis of Disorders Digest*
 - (E) *Clinicians Reference Manual III*

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62. Which of the following samples would be considered most representative of male college students?
- (A) A group of thirty fraternity brothers from Penn State
 - (B) A random sample taken between classes in the business wing of various universities
 - (C) Sixty male members of each class from Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Columbia
 - (D) Twenty male members of each class from a cross-section of colleges and universities
 - (E) One-thousand male college graduates from across the country
63. The myelin sheath that covers the axons of most neurons serves to do which of the following?
- (A) Increase the number of messages a dendrite can receive
 - (B) Increase the speed with which messages can be transmitted
 - (C) Maintain the amount of neurotransmitter needed to create an action potential
 - (D) Decrease the amount of information a dendrite can convey in one firing
 - (E) Decrease the amount of time it takes for an axon to fire across the synaptic cleft

Questions 64-65 refer to the situation described below.

The book *A Clockwork Orange* portrays a violent individual being forced to watch violent films while simultaneously being induced by medication to vomit as a means of “curing” him. During this “treatment,” the music of Beethoven is played in the background. As a result, the violent individual becomes ill not only when he views physical violence, but also whenever he hears Beethoven.

64. In this experiment, Beethoven’s music is the
- (A) conditioned response
 - (B) unconditioned response
 - (C) conditioned stimulus
 - (D) unconditioned stimulus
 - (E) neutral stimulus
65. In this experiment, the individual’s illness in response to the medication is the
- (A) conditioned response
 - (B) unconditioned response
 - (C) conditioned stimulus
 - (D) unconditioned stimulus
 - (E) neutral stimulus
66. Which of the following questions best frames the nature-nurture controversy?
- (A) To what degree is human behavior a result of free will versus determinism?
 - (B) To what degree do external conditioning stimuli override individual loci of focus in regard to human behavior?
 - (C) To what degree does the human capacity to nurture its young parallel other species in nature?
 - (D) To what degree do unconscious motives versus potential consequences shape human behavior?
 - (E) To what degree do inborn biological processes versus environmental events determine human behavior?

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67. After a neuron has fired,
- (A) a resting potential returns
 - (B) a graded potential is formed
 - (C) an action potential occurs
 - (D) hyperpolarization results
 - (E) ionization decreases
68. Iconic memory refers to
- (A) visual sensory registries
 - (B) olfactory sensory registries
 - (C) frontal sensory registries
 - (D) STM sensory registries
 - (E) LTM sensory registries
69. Aaron Beck's negative triad of beliefs, which explains the cycle of depression by examining negative thoughts about self and the world, exemplifies what type of therapy?
- (A) Psychoanalytic
 - (B) Cognitive
 - (C) Humanistic
 - (D) Behavioral
 - (E) Medical
70. While swimming in the ocean, Ivan is frightened by a dark shadow in the water even before he has the chance to identify what the shadow is. The synaptic connections taking place during this incident of fright are best described by which of the following?
- (A) Messages are sent from the thalamus directly to the amygdala.
 - (B) Messages are sent from the thalamus to the "what" and "where" pathways.
 - (C) Messages are sent from the parasympathetic nervous system to the cerebral cortex.
 - (D) Messages are sent from the frontal lobes to the pituitary gland.
 - (E) Messages are sent from the occipital lobes to the parietal lobes.
71. A listener-sponsored radio station wants to estimate the amount of money the typical supporter contributes during a fund-drive. In a sample of 30 supporters, it was discovered that 22 of them gave \$60, six of them gave \$1,000, and two of them gave \$10,000. Based on this sample, which of the following measures of central tendency would provide the most useful information to the radio station?
- (A) Median
 - (B) Mode
 - (C) Histogram
 - (D) ANOVA
 - (E) *p*-value
72. Marie and Bengt decide to go to their favorite restaurant for dinner. When they enter the restaurant, they both begin to salivate at the idea that they will soon be eating their favorite entrée. The fact that they are anticipating the taste of the food even before it gets to them is an example of
- (A) bottom-up processing
 - (B) top-down processing
 - (C) retroactive interference
 - (D) proactive interference
 - (E) sensory restriction
73. The instrument that has traditionally been used in sleep research to assess activity in the brain is called the
- (A) signal detection device
 - (B) computerized axial tomography (CAT)
 - (C) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - (D) positron emission tomography (PET)
 - (E) electroencephalograph (EEG)
74. Curtis stares at an image of a yellow star for a full minute. When he moves his gaze to a blank piece of white paper, he is likely to see an afterimage that is
- (A) green
 - (B) yellow
 - (C) red
 - (D) blue
 - (E) black

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75. The obsessive fear of being in places or situations from which escape might be difficult is known as
- (A) claustrophobia
 - (B) arachnophobia
 - (C) social phobia
 - (D) agoraphobia
 - (E) paranoia
76. When a person experiences a discrepancy between an attitude and a behavior, the person experiences
- (A) cognitive dissonance
 - (B) dissociation
 - (C) behavioral dysfunction
 - (D) metacognition
 - (E) countertransference
77. People who have previously not gotten along are often able to put aside their differences in the face of a mutual crisis. Their need to work together is often referred to as a(n)
- (A) communal goal
 - (B) superordinate goal
 - (C) subordinate goal
 - (D) alliance formation
 - (E) truce agreement
78. Which of the following accomplishments accurately reflects why Wilhelm Wundt is sometimes referred to as the “father of psychology?”
- (A) He founded the first psychological laboratory in the late nineteenth century.
 - (B) He developed psychoanalytical theory through his work in clinical environments.
 - (C) He conducted experiments throughout the nineteenth century that led to the belief that all behavior is learned.
 - (D) His research demonstrated that psychology should be free from all philosophical questions.
 - (E) He created a standard of measurement in the late nineteenth century that later came to be known as inferential statistics.
79. Although they disagreed with his personal infidelities, many Americans supported President Bill Clinton’s position and policy decisions during his term in office. This dichotomy of opinion demonstrates a split in
- (A) external locus of control
 - (B) internal validity
 - (C) self-representation
 - (D) attitudinal coherence
 - (E) approval ratings
80. Sanja hears a sound that she recognizes as the front door being shut. In order for her to detect the sound and process it so that she knows what it is, Sanja’s ear funnels the sound waves to the inner ear in order to stimulate the cilia of the inner ear. This is a critical step in the process of
- (A) auditory transduction
 - (B) olfactory perception
 - (C) sensory interaction
 - (D) decibel cognition
 - (E) kinesthetic transference
81. Which of the following most accurately explains why a pool with water temperature of 82 degrees may feel cool to a person who has been sunbathing, yet warm to a person who has been inside in the air conditioning?
- (A) Sensory restriction
 - (B) Perceptual constancy
 - (C) Relative clarity
 - (D) Absolute threshold
 - (E) Sensory adaptation
82. According to the Gestalt theory of perception, being able to identify a three-sided object as being a triangle, even though it is partially blocked from view is an example of
- (A) proximity
 - (B) similarity
 - (C) closure
 - (D) continuity
 - (E) connectedness

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83. Psychoactive substances are drugs that alter consciousness by
- (A) inducing the secretion of excitatory hormones into the bloodstream
 - (B) imitating the behaviors of various pheromones
 - (C) facilitating or inhibiting neural transmission at the synapse
 - (D) increasing an individual's hypnotic susceptibility
 - (E) flooding post-synaptic receptors with subliminal commands
84. A child is frightened by the sudden barking of a neighbor's dog. Once her mother picks her up, the child begins to calm down as which of the following biological processes occurs?
- (A) The parasympathetic nervous system resumes control and reverses the sympathetic responses.
 - (B) The sympathetic nervous system resumes control and reverses the parasympathetic responses.
 - (C) The autonomic nervous system resumes control and reverses the peripheral responses.
 - (D) The peripheral nervous system resumes control and reverses the autonomic responses.
 - (E) The endocrine system resumes control and reverses the responses brought on by neurotransmitters.
85. The relaying of sensory information to the cerebral cortex is the primary function of the
- (A) hypothalamus
 - (B) cerebellum
 - (C) reticular formation
 - (D) thalamus
 - (E) medulla oblongata
86. Which of the following is an example of a result of operant conditioning?
- (A) Milo starts at the sound of a buzzer because it sounds very similar to the alarm clock that wakes him every morning.
 - (B) Paula is promoted to vice president of her company and vows to not lose touch with her employees.
 - (C) Rebecca cancels her credit card to avoid paying the annual fee but plans to reinstate it in the new year.
 - (D) Ashmed speaks louder than usual when he talks to his mother on the phone because she is hard of hearing.
 - (E) Pika avoids eating red meat after she hears several horror stories about mad cow disease.
87. Which of the following best states why the study of twins is significant to the field of behavioral genetics?
- (A) If a psychological attribute is genetically influenced, then fraternal twins are more likely to share this attribute than are identical twins or other siblings.
 - (B) If a psychological attribute is genetically influenced, then siblings reared together are more likely to share it than are identical or fraternal twins who are reared apart.
 - (C) The degree of relatedness in MZ twins can be determined through studying the behavioral genetics of related DZ twins.
 - (D) If a psychological attribute is genetically influenced, then identical twins are more likely to share this attribute than are fraternal twins and other siblings.
 - (E) Phenotypic variances in twins are more obvious than in other siblings because twins have a 1.0 degree of relatedness.
88. Detection of a just-noticeable difference (JND) depends on the
- (A) presence of a "no stimulus" control and the sensitivity of the signal-detection equipment
 - (B) initial determination of the absolute threshold and the variation of the difference threshold
 - (C) frequency of the existing stimulus and the presence of one or more sensory modalities
 - (D) establishment of a 50 percent "hit" rate and a long enough series of trials
 - (E) intensity of the new stimulus and that of the stimulus already present

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

89. Lizette and her family watch the sunset over the ocean. While walking home in the increasing darkness, Lizette notices that she can no longer distinguish the colors of objects. Which of the following best explains why Lizette cannot see color in dim light?
- (A) Rods, which are specialized for color vision, require more light to be activated, whereas cones, which produce images in black, white, and gray, allow for vision in dim light.
 - (B) Cones, which are specialized for color vision, require more light to be activated, whereas rods, which produce images in black, white, and gray, allow for vision in dim light.
 - (C) Cones, which are specialized for black and white vision, require a small amount of light to be activated, whereas rods, which produce images in color, require greater amounts of light for vision.
 - (D) The receptive fields in the retina respond to the loss of light through light adaptation, the process of rapidly adjusting to a diminution of light.
 - (E) In order to perceive aspects of color such as hue, brightness, and saturation, rods require a great deal of light, while cones can perceive images in black, white, and gray with little light.
90. In the “cocktail party phenomenon,” an individual can focus on one conversation and filter out all the surrounding stimuli. This is an example of
- (A) sensory adaptation
 - (B) selective attention
 - (C) just noticeable difference
 - (D) continuity
 - (E) motion parallax
91. Jay suffers from periods of amnesia and frequent loss of a sense of personal identity. It is likely Jay has a(n)
- (A) schizophrenic disorder
 - (B) associative disorder
 - (C) antisocial personality disorder
 - (D) manic-depressive disorder
 - (E) dissociative disorder
92. Which of the following correctly categorizes the components of Ivan Pavlov’s research on conditioning?
- (A) The dogs (subjects) were presented with food (CS) while also being presented with the sights and sounds of the presenter (UCS). After a time, the dogs salivated in response to the presenter (UCR).
 - (B) The dogs (subjects) were presented with food (UCR) while also being presented with the sights and sounds of the presenter (CR). After a time, the dogs salivated in response to the presenter (CS).
 - (C) The dogs (subjects) were presented with food (UCS) while also being presented with the sights and sounds of the presenter (CS). After a time, the dogs salivated in response to the presenter (CR).
 - (D) The dogs (subjects) were presented with food (CR) while also being presented with the sights and sounds of the presenter (UCR). After a time, the dogs salivated in response to the presenter (UCS).
 - (E) The dogs (subjects) were presented with food (neutral stimulus) while also being presented with the sights and sounds of the presenter (UCS). After a time, the dogs salivated in response to the presenter (CR).
93. In Pavlov’s conditioning of dogs, the point at which the dogs salivated at the sound of the tone without the food being present is referred to as
- (A) an unconditioned stimulus
 - (B) acquisition
 - (C) discrimination
 - (D) generalization
 - (E) spontaneous recovery
94. In developmental research, studying the same subjects over time is known as
- (A) cross-sectional research
 - (B) cross-cultural research
 - (C) in-cohort sequential research
 - (D) longitudinal research
 - (E) correlational research

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

95. The goal of projective personality tests, such as the Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), is to
- (A) gain insight into potential biochemical abnormalities
 - (B) uncover unconscious thoughts and feelings
 - (C) assess basic personality traits
 - (D) assess cultural influences on personality
 - (E) predict how personality is suited to particular occupations
96. Which of the following accurately summarizes a depressed person's view according to Aaron Beck's negative triad theory?
- (A) Depressed individuals cope with the three primary stresses—change, death, and monetary instability—through withdrawal.
 - (B) Depressed individuals believe that when they are in a group, at least three individuals will view them negatively.
 - (C) Depressed individuals hold a negative view of themselves, the world, and their futures.
 - (D) Depressed individuals view the world in three stages—separation anxiety, development of an external locus of control, and failure to achieve.
 - (E) Depressed individuals tend to form friendships with other depressed individuals, usually in groups of three.
97. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
- (A) A mother eagle will fly under her young while they are learning to fly in case they begin to fall.
 - (B) A newborn gosling will “attach” to the first moving object it sees, usually its mother.
 - (C) An infant who is left by its primary caregivers for significant periods of time develops an indifference to their presence.
 - (D) A mother cat teaches her kittens how to clean themselves.
 - (E) A premature infant grows rapidly in part as a result of constantly being held by a primary caregiver.
98. Each of the following is a step taken by a therapist who is employing systematic desensitization EXCEPT
- (A) helping the client experience the desired state of relaxation through hypnosis
 - (B) teaching the client to relax through techniques such as deep breathing
 - (C) constructing a hierarchy of feared images
 - (D) instructing the client to picture each fearful image while maintaining a relaxed state
 - (E) encouraging the client to confront her fears in real life
99. Max was typically out of control whenever he attended preschool. Teachers tried time-outs and other punishments to no avail. His parents and the school decided to work with Max by giving him a sticker each time he behaved for a full hour. Once he accumulated ten stickers, he could present them to his parents who would give him a reward. The method the school and parents chose to employ is referred to as
- (A) negative reinforcement
 - (B) a token economy
 - (C) a point value system
 - (D) negative punishment
 - (E) classical conditioning
100. Which of the following best states a conclusion of Stanley Milgram's study of obedience?
- (A) When faced with a difficult decision, people are more likely to follow the opinions of the crowd than to diverge from those opinions.
 - (B) When challenged to commit a crime, people will most often refuse if they are not coerced, but will agree if an authority figure coerces them.
 - (C) When asked to inflict pain on others, people are likely to inflict mild amounts of pain without remorse.
 - (D) When asked to participate in a study, people are more likely to agree if they are offered some sort of compensation.
 - (E) When an authority figure is present, people are more likely to obey orders than to question the wisdom of the orders.

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.

PSYCHOLOGY**Section II****Time—50 minutes****Percent of total grade— $33\frac{1}{3}$**

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

1. Jack, a three-year-old boy, has been throwing many tantrums lately and has been ignoring his parents' directions. Jack's parents are growing increasingly frustrated by his oppositional behavior. They decide to consult a developmental expert to ask for advice in dealing with their child. The developmental expert suggests that they consider the following factors in understanding Jack's behavior:
 - Egocentrism
 - Preconventional morality
 - Erikson's stage of Initiative vs. Guilt
 - Observational learning
 - A. Define and provide an example of the application of each of the concepts listed above to explaining Jack's behavior.
 - B. Explain how Jack's parents should integrate the knowledge of his developmental stage in their plan to deal with his tantrum behavior.
2. A major tenet of psychology is research and experimentation.
 - A. Design a study to ascertain the impact of eating breakfast on school performance. Begin with your hypothesis, then outline your methods of research, defining and illustrating each. Be sure to address each of the following:
 - Variables
 - Representative sampling
 - Control group
 - B. A school board is interested in your findings because they are considering instituting a before-school meal program. Explain how you would use statistics to clearly present your findings to them.

STOP**END OF EXAM**

HOW TO SCORE PRACTICE TEST 2

Section I: Multiple-Choice

$$\frac{\text{Number Correct (out of 100)}}{\text{Number Correct (out of 100)}} \times 1.0000 = \frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)}}$$

Section II: Free-Response

Question 1: $\frac{\text{Number Correct (out of 9)}}{\text{Number Correct (out of 9)}} \times 2.7777 = \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}$

Question 2: $\frac{\text{Number Correct (out of 7)}}{\text{Number Correct (out of 7)}} \times 3.5714 = \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}$

Sum = $\frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)}}$

Composite Score

$$\frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score}}{\text{Weighted Section I Score}} + \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score}} = \frac{\text{Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)}}{\text{Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)}}$$

AP Score Conversion Chart Psychology	
Composite Score Range	AP Score
107–150	5
90–106	4
73–89	3
56–72	2
0–55	1



1. YOUR NAME: _____
(Print) Last First M.I.

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____

HOME ADDRESS: _____
(Print) Number and Street

City State Zip E-MAIL: _____

PHONE NO.: _____ SCHOOL: _____ CLASS OF: _____
(Print)

IMPORTANT: Please fill in these boxes exactly as shown on the back cover of your test book.

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Completely darken bubbles with a No. 2 pencil. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase mark completely. Erase all stray marks.

5. YOUR NAME

First 4 letters of last name				FIRST INIT	MID INIT
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6. DATE OF BIRTH

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8. OTHER

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Begin with number 1 for each new section of the test. Leave blank any extra answer spaces.

SECTION 1

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	51 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	76 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	52 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	77 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	54 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	79 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	31 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	56 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	81 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	32 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	57 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	82 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	33 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	83 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	36 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	61 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	86 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	37 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	62 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	87 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	38 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	63 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	88 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	39 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	64 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	89 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	40 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	65 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	90 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	41 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	66 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	91 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	42 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	67 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	92 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	43 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	68 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	93 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	44 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	94 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	47 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	72 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	97 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	48 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	73 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	98 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	49 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	74 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	99 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	75 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	100 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)