PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 10 minutes

100 Questions

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

1. Some students are discussing a teacher they believe to be ineffective and unfair. As they continue talking about this teacher, their level of dislike for the teacher increases. This best exemplifies

   (A) groupthink
   (B) group polarization
   (C) the false consensus effect
   (D) the self-serving bias
   (E) belief perseverance

2. Which of the following best represents the organization of the nervous system?

   (A) The peripheral nervous system includes the autonomic nervous system, which in turn includes the parasympathetic nervous system.
   (B) The central nervous system includes the peripheral nervous system, which in turn includes the somatic nervous system.
   (C) The sympathetic nervous system includes the somatic nervous system, which in turn includes the autonomic nervous system.
   (D) The somatic nervous system includes the parasympathetic nervous system and the sympathetic nervous system.
   (E) The autonomic nervous system includes the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.

3. Which of the following scenarios illustrates a Gestalt perspective on perception?

   (A) A student assumes two classmates are friends because they are sitting next to each other.
   (B) A driver assumes the car in front of him is closer than the car behind him because the car in front looks bigger.
   (C) A person walking home alone at night is more aware of noises around them because they are more alert than usual.
   (D) A hiker detects that a deer is far away because a nearby tree is partially covering its body.
   (E) A blindfolded chef can detect the difference between two similarly flavored dishes in a taste test.

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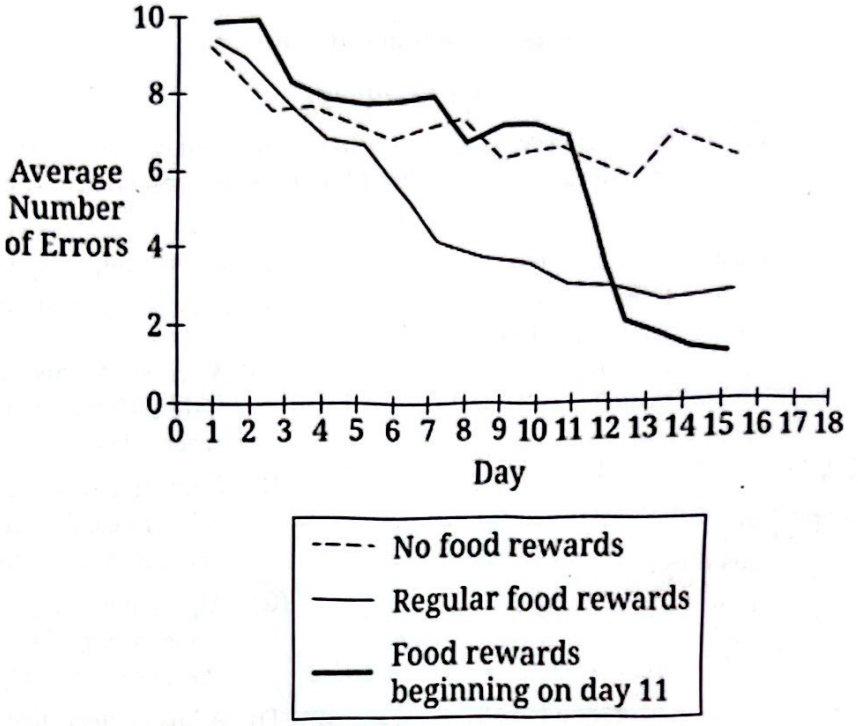
Questions 4 through 5 refer to the following:



4. Which of the following conclusions best describes these results?

   (A) On day 15, animals receiving food rewards made more errors than those receiving no rewards.

   (B) Animals receiving regular rewards made more errors on day 15 than did those that began receiving rewards starting on day 11.

   (C) By day 15, there was no measurable difference between the responses of rewarded and nonrewarded animals.

   (D) Animals receiving regular rewards made fewer errors on day 15 than did those that began receiving rewards starting on day 11.

   (E) Animals receiving food rewards beginning on day 11 experienced a large increase in errors on day 12.

5. The data for the group that received rewards starting on day 11 reflect which of the following concepts?

   (A) Fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement

   (B) Taste aversion

   (C) Unconditioned stimuli

   (D) Observational learning

   (E) Latent learning

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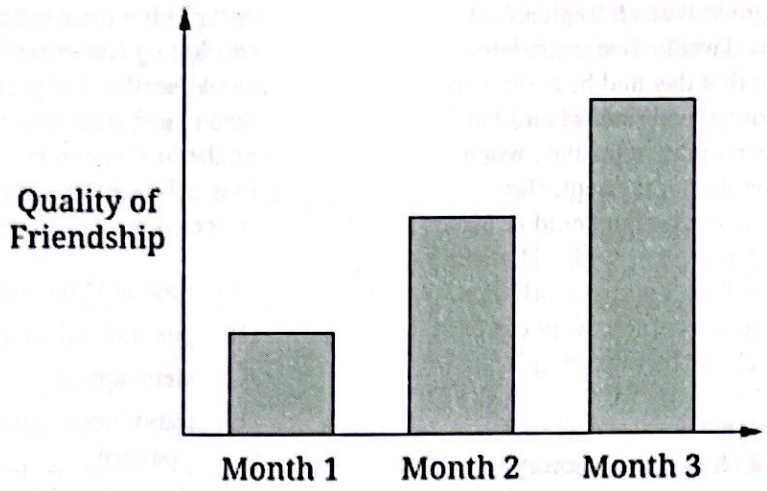

6. Based on the graph, what can be determined about the research design?

(A) This is a true experiment.
(B) This is a longitudinal design.
(C) Amount of time is the dependent variable.
(D) Time is a confounding variable.
(E) Quality of friendship is a control variable.

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7. Leona was in third grade when a tragic event occurred in her town. Twenty-five years later, she still thinks about that day and how she was playing in the yard outside her house and ran inside into her mother's arms. One day, when talking to her mother about the event, she described the scene as she remembered it. Much to Leona's surprise, her mother said, "That can't be what happened because I was at work then." The differing recollections of the event can best be explained by which of the following concepts?

(A) The capacity of short-term memory
(B) The capacity of long-term memory
(C) Constructive memory
(D) The forgetting curve
(E) Conditioned emotional responses

8. Losing one's sense of smell affects the flavor of food because

(A) the loss of smell decreases the difference threshold for taste
(B) sensory adaptation for food is reduced when there is nasal congestion, affecting the sense of smell
(C) the loss of smell increases the absolute threshold for taste
(D) dopamine receptors are not able to activate pleasure centers in the brain without the sense of smell
(E) the flavor of foods is due to the sense of smell in addition to taste buds

9. After living his whole life in a tropical climate, sun-loving Roberto relocates to attend college in a cold northern city. He adjusts well to school when he first arrives, but as the semester goes on, he loses interest in his classes, and he no longer hangs out with his new friends. Roberto's concerns are most consistent with a diagnosis of

(A) bipolar II disorder
(B) generalized anxiety disorder
(C) sleep apnea
(D) major depressive disorder with seasonal pattern
(E) panic disorder

10. In an effort to protect the environment by recycling, Julian makes bird feeders out of empty drink containers. Julian's project employed

(A) crystallized intelligence
(B) the availability heuristic
(C) functional fixedness
(D) divergent thinking
(E) convergent thinking

11. Which of the following research questions would be most suitable to answer with a true experiment?

(A) Does birth order affect extraversion levels?
(B) Do men score higher in agreeableness than women do?
(C) Does height influence life satisfaction?
(D) Does caffeine reduce the amount of time spent completing a complex puzzle?
(E) At what age does abstract reasoning begin?

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12. Christina is in line at the bank waiting for an available teller. While waiting, she calls her husband to discuss what is for dinner that night. She does not notice that a teller has become available. What cognitive process prevented Christina from noticing the teller was available?

(A) Blindsight
(B) The cocktail-party effect
(C) Priming
(D) Sensory adaptation
(E) Inattentional blindness

13. Cindy chooses not to eat in restaurants. She imagines that people draw uncomplimentary conclusions about her, making her feel uncomfortable. Which of the following disorders is most aligned with Cindy's behavior?

(A) Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
(B) Panic disorder
(C) Major depressive disorder
(D) Anorexia nervosa
(E) Social anxiety disorder

14. In a study, participants are brought into a lab and told to wait while the researcher sets up the experiment. While the participants are waiting, speakers in the lab play either fast, happy music or slow, sad music. Once the participants have waited in the lab for four minutes, the researcher brings them into a room and asks them to look at pictures of faces and rate how happy or sad each face is. The researchers are most likely studying

(A) synesthesia
(B) bottom-up processing
(C) cognitive dissonance
(D) perceptual set
(E) transduction

15. Which of the following is true for motor skill development of babies around the world?

(A) Babies develop motor skills after they learn to speak full sentences.
(B) Babies often develop motor skills in the same sequence.
(C) Babies develop motor skills when they develop secondary sex characteristics.
(D) Babies develop motor skills after they develop abstract logic.
(E) Babies develop motor skills in the conventional morality stage.

16. Heidi recently had too many tasks to complete at work and was missing deadlines. For a while, she stayed late every day and worked on weekends to finish up. By working the extra hours, she was able to stay on top of everything. Lately, however, Heidi feels too tired to stay late and is constantly overwhelmed by the amount of work she has. According to general adaptation theory, which of the following is Heidi most likely to experience?

(A) She will soon have a renewed burst of energy that will help her keep up with her work.
(B) She will start getting sick more often because of a weakened immune system.
(C) Though she will struggle internally, she will appear to be managing the stress with no difficulty.
(D) She will experience a fight-or-flight response.
(E) Her body's tolerance for stress will increase, and she will be able to manage more work over time.

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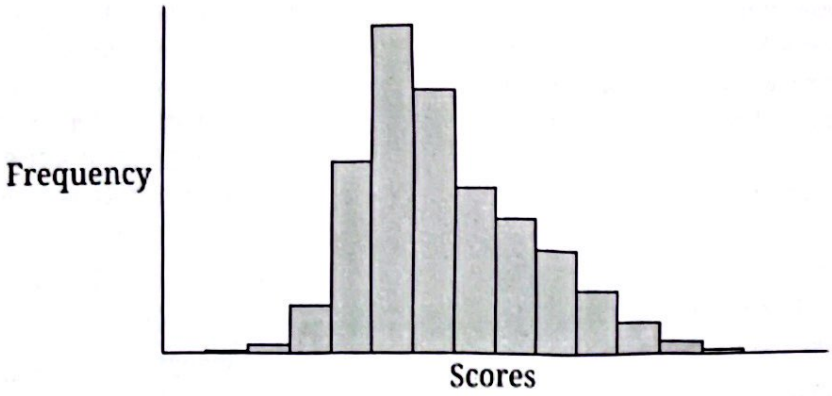

17. The histogram best illustrates which of the following?

(A) A normal distribution
(B) A bimodal distribution
(C) A positive skew
(D) A negative skew
(E) The median

18. Which of the following is an example of proactive interference?

(A) Avi remembering the most recent United States presidents better than remembering presidents who served over 100 years ago
(B) Hadley not being able to remember what she was doing after getting a mild concussion in a soccer game
(C) Dylan forgetting that they had a dentist appointment despite their mother's reminder about it that morning
(D) Zayden having a hard time remembering his tenth-grade schedule because he keeps confusing it with his ninth-grade schedule
(E) Kellan purposely forgetting about the time she got the fewest votes in the student council election

19. Dr. Handler conducted a study in which he randomly assigned students with test anxiety to either ride a giant roller coaster before their next test or sit in the exam room for ten minutes before their next test. Then, he asked the participants to think about how they are feeling and rate their test anxiety on a scale from 1 (No Anxiety) to 5 (Extreme Anxiety). Which major theory of emotion is Dr. Handler researching?

(A) James-Lange theory
(B) Maslow's hierarchy of needs
(C) Schachter two-factor theory
(D) Cannon-Bard theory
(E) LeDoux's theory

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20. Destiny is trying to encourage her little brother to do well in school. She does so by praising him every time she sees him doing his homework. She notices her little brother works harder on it after she praises him. Which of the following theoretical approaches is she using to change his behavior?

(A) Humanistic
(B) Cognitive
(C) Psychoanalytic
(D) Behavioral
(E) Evolutionary

21. Jessica is an extremely talented swimmer, and during the first competition of the year, she is encouraged by her coach not to worry about the race because she is the best swimmer in the state. She is so confident that she does not feel any worry or nervousness at all, but she loses badly. Because of this loss, she becomes extremely nervous and anxious at the next race and loses again. Finally, during her third race, she is still nervous but is able to do some relaxation exercises to calm her nerves. The third race results in a big win for Jessica. What happened to Jessica across her three swim races is a good example of

(A) drive-reduction theory
(B) arousal theory
(C) the spotlight effect
(D) cognitive dissonance
(E) Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs

22. A psychology student developed a study to determine the best method for learning Morse code. The student assigned the participants to one of two different learning methods: visual memory or auditory memory. After learning Morse code, the participants were scored based on their accuracy of recall. Which of the following is the independent variable?

(A) How quickly the participants recalled Morse code
(B) The age of the participants
(C) The learning method
(D) The number of participants recruited for each group
(E) The number of errors made by each participant

23. Dr. Draper has research study participants in two groups perform tasks designed to make them feel uncomfortable. While performing the tasks, one group is asked to wear identical costumes that include masks covering their faces, and the other group wears their own clothes. Dr. Draper is studying whether the group with identical costumes is more willing to perform the tasks. What principle of psychology is Dr. Draper most likely studying?

(A) Social facilitation
(B) Social loafing
(C) Deindividuation
(D) Group polarization
(E) Groupthink

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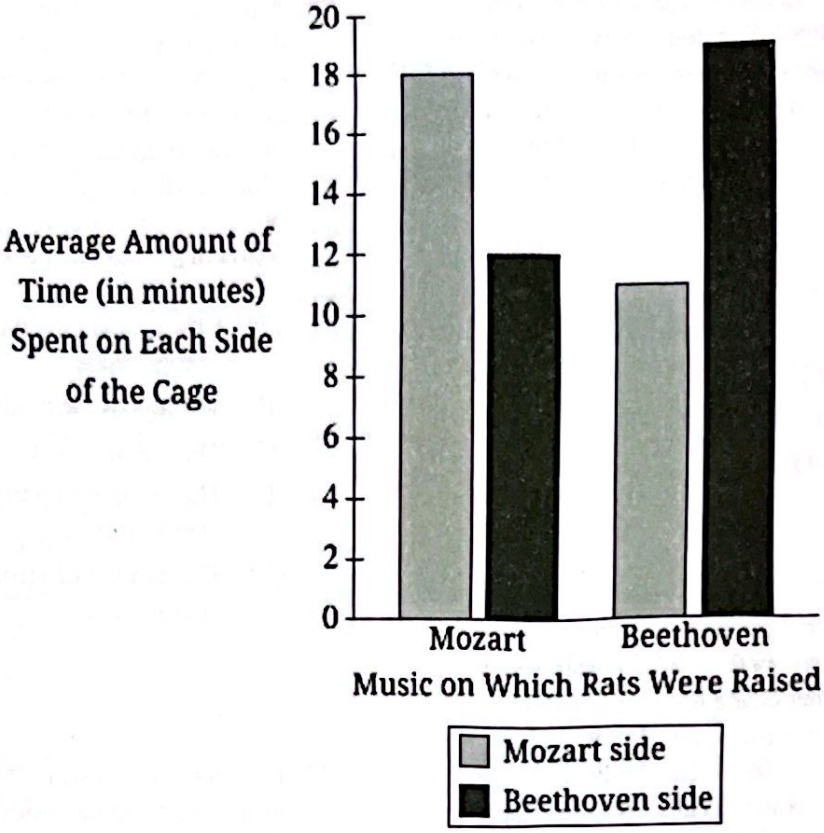

24. A psychologist separates newborn rats into two groups and has them listen to music by one of two classical composers for the first 60 days of their lives. One group listens to Beethoven, and the other listens to Mozart. Each rat is then placed individually in a cage that is set up so that one side plays Mozart and the other side plays Beethoven. The rat can turn on music by either composer by moving from one side of the cage to the other. The results of the experiment are displayed in the graph. Which of the following concepts do the results provide support for?

(A) Social facilitation
(B) Social loafing
(C) Mere-exposure effect
(D) Group polarization
(E) In-group bias

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25. Camila is a psychology graduate student. Their adviser wants them to be able to avoid experimenter bias. To avoid experimenter bias, Camila should

(A) take the time to draw a convenience sample rather than a random sample

(B) use a control group only if there are more than two levels of the independent variable

(C) consider extraneous variables

(D) not be concerned about social desirability bias

(E) use a double-blind procedure in the study

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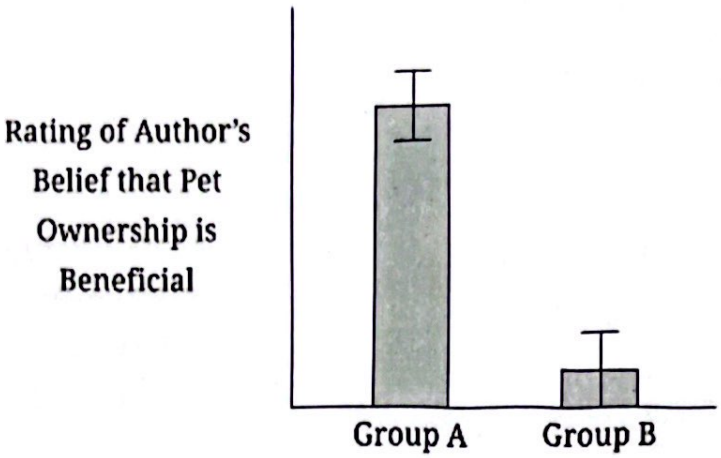

26. Group A reads an essay about the benefits of owning a pet while Group B reads an essay about the disadvantages of owning a pet. Each group is then told that the author of the essay that they read was randomly assigned to write for or against owning a pet. Finally, the participants rate how much the author of the essay that they read truly agrees with owning a pet. The results are displayed in the graph. Which of the following concepts is supported by the data in the graph?

(A) Cognitive dissonance
(B) Just-world hypothesis
(C) False consensus effect
(D) Fundamental attribution error
(E) Reciprocity norms

27. Which of the following is an example of classical conditioning?

(A) Pairing an attractive model with potato chips to make the chips more desirable
(B) Observing an infant who is playing with a new toy
(C) Testing a knee-jerk reflex during a physical examination
(D) Telling a child she can have dessert if she eats her vegetables
(E) Providing a pleasing sound to a pigeon as a consequence of pressing a lever

28. When learning a song in a foreign language, it is easier to remember the words if the learner focuses on the meaning of the words, as opposed to just trying to learn the sounds of the words. This is an example of

(A) parallel processing
(B) shallow processing
(C) deep processing
(D) opponent processing
(E) bottom-up processing

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29. Researchers have studied how people react to the characteristics of those who score high in narcissism on personality tests. Which of the following have researchers found to be true about how other people react to narcissists?

(A) Others view narcissists negatively initially but over time begin to appreciate the hidden empathy of the narcissists.

(B) Others view narcissists initially as likable and charming, but over time they start to respond negatively to narcissists' need for attention.

(C) Others observe narcissists as showing a highly positive self-concept that is very resistant to socially or emotionally threatening situations.

(D) People are likely to form initial impressions of narcissists that remain stable over the long-term course of their interactions.

(E) People generally associate narcissism with those who have worked diligently to succeed and responded well to constructive criticism.

30. Which most clearly demonstrates a high level of metacognition?

(A) Realizing one does not know the answer to the first multiple-choice item on an English exam

(B) Feeling nostalgic when thinking of one's first love

(C) Recalling all the steps to a gymnastic routine

(D) Successfully navigating one's way home from a familiar location

(E) Struggling to come up with the name of one's first-grade teacher

31. Roberta is sixty-five and is talking with her teenage granddaughter, Mary. Roberta reflects on some of the changes she has experienced over her lifetime. Which of the following statements would be most consistent with those changes?

(A) Roberta is more resistant than Mary to common colds.

(B) Mary is less sensitive than Roberta to pain.

(C) Roberta has better fluid intelligence than Mary.

(D) Mary has a larger vocabulary than Roberta.

(E) Roberta is less susceptible than Mary to contracting cancer.

32. Janet increases the thermostat in her apartment by 2 degrees. One of her roommates does not notice, but her other roommate complains that the temperature is now too warm. What concept is being illustrated by her roommates' contrasting experiences?

(A) Transduction

(B) Adaptation

(C) Kinesthetic sense

(D) Absolute threshold

(E) Difference threshold

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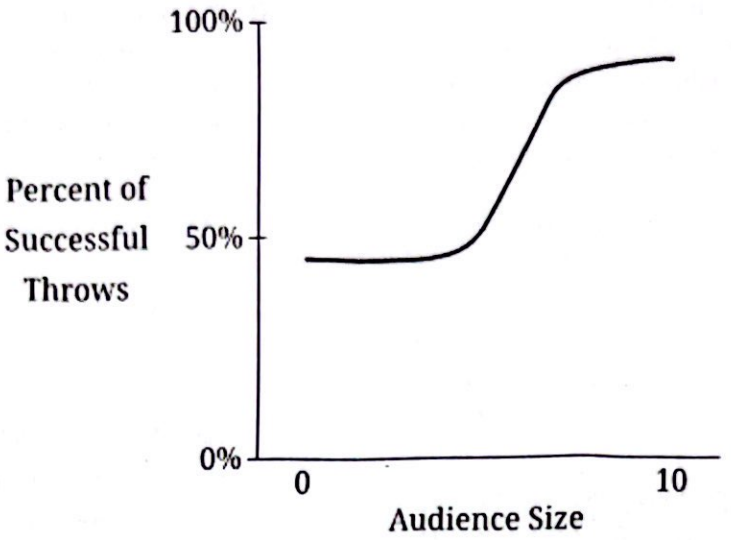

33. Abraham is trying out for his school's basketball team and has been practicing at home. Usually he is alone, but sometimes the neighbors come over to watch. After each practice session, he writes down how many people came to watch that day and what percentage of his practice throws were successful. A plot of his performance is shown in the graph. Which social psychology concept do these data support?

(A) The bystander effect
(B) Social facilitation
(C) Social inhibition
(D) Social loafing
(E) Self-serving bias

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34. When a researcher measures academic achievement by using the college grade point averages (GPAs) of people in the sample, the researcher is

(A) operationally defining academic achievement
(B) using random sampling
(C) controlling for experimenter expectancy effects
(D) reducing susceptibility to the confirmation bias
(E) establishing the validity of this measurement

35. When she was a baby, Juana suffered several infections that resulted in inflammation and an overactive immune system, resulting in her body becoming permanently unusually large. Which body structure was most likely affected by the infections?

(A) Pineal gland
(B) Thyroid gland
(C) Adrenal gland
(D) Pancreas
(E) Thalamus

36. Mr. Jones is told one of his students, Connor, has been diagnosed with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). He then notices many of Connor's behaviors seem consistent with this disorder. Mr. Jones then learns there was an error in the records and that Connor does not have ADHD. The fact that Mr. Jones initially perceived behaviors characteristic of ADHD is best explained by which of the following?

(A) People play social roles they believe others expect them to play.
(B) People obey the commands of authority figures.
(C) People's intelligence is comprised of both verbal and spatial tasks.
(D) People's interpretations of the behaviors of others can be influenced by expectations.
(E) People's behavior is influenced by what is reinforced or punished.

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37. One day at work, Marla suddenly began smashing all the computers in the office. When asked why she was doing this, she excitedly explained that she was transforming the computers into supercomputers. When other employees tried to stop her, Marla shouted that everyone was fired, even though she was not the boss. If she were later diagnosed with a disorder, Marla would most likely benefit from which of the following biomedical therapies?

(A) Lithium

(B) A benzodiazepine

(C) A selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI)

(D) Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)

(E) Corpus callosotomy

38. Xin is very reserved and private. In his culture, sharing personal feelings and family matters is discouraged. However, he has been very sad lately. At the encouragement of his friends, he attends therapy with Dr. Jones, a psychodynamic therapist. However, Xin quits after one session. What was likely the catalyst for Xin's departure?

(A) Psychodynamic therapy challenges Xin's assumptions about himself, making him angry.

(B) Psychodynamic therapy requires a lot of self-disclosure, which does not align with Xin's culture.

(C) Psychodynamic therapy requires restructuring of his thoughts, which Xin was not expecting.

(D) Psychodynamic therapy requires repeated exposures to anxiety-provoking stimuli, which Xin finds unpleasant.

(E) Psychodynamic therapy involves extended essay writing, which is hard for Xin.

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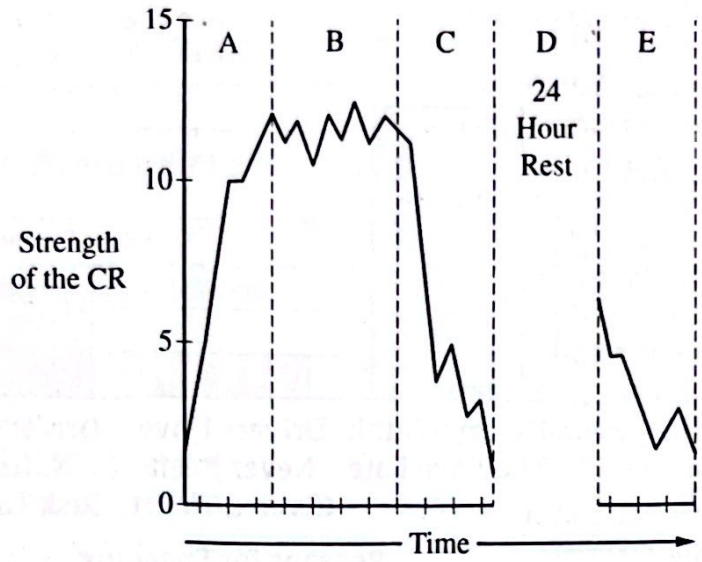

Darin says the word "treat" before giving his puppy a dog biscuit. Eventually, the puppy salivates whenever Darin says the word "treat." Darin begins to tease the puppy by saying the word "treat" but not giving him a biscuit. The puppy eventually stops salivating when Darin says "treat."

39. Which part of the graph depicts spontaneous recovery of a puppy making the salivation response to the word "treat"?

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

40. What behavior does the puppy display in phase C of the graph?

(A) The puppy learns to associate the word "treat" with receiving a dog biscuit.
(B) The puppy is unable to discriminate between the word "treat" and the word "neat."
(C) The puppy is able to discriminate between the word "treat" and the word "neat."
(D) The puppy stops begging for a biscuit when it is no longer reinforced every time the puppy obeys a command.
(E) The puppy stops salivating to the word "treat" when the word is not followed with a dog biscuit.

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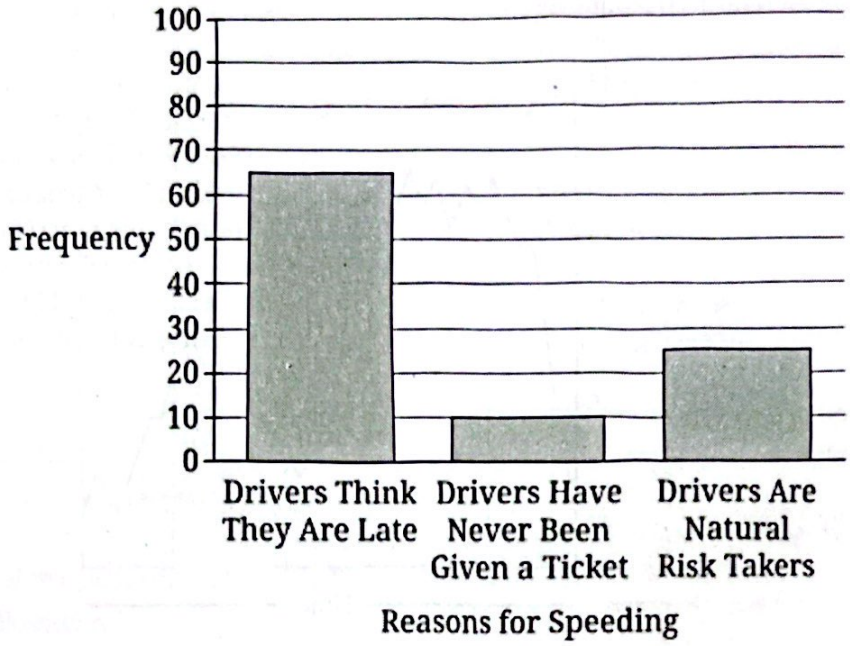

41. Dr. Moreno asked 100 residents of a mid-sized city to explain why people drive over the speed limit. Based on the graph, which theoretical approach best aligns with the majority's view of the explanation of speeding behaviors?

(A) Developmental
(B) Evolutionary
(C) Biological
(D) Psychoanalytic
(E) Cognitive

42. Dr. Diaz conducted a study in which participants were exposed to pictures of nature scenes or scenes of buildings in a city. Dr. Diaz then showed all participants a series of inkblots and found that those who saw the nature scenes were more likely to report seeing nature-related images in the inkblots than those who saw city images. Dr. Diaz' findings support which concept?

(A) Crystallized intelligence
(B) Stereotype threat
(C) Metacognition
(D) Priming
(E) Prospective memory

43. Martha was chased by a duck as a child and has been afraid of ducks ever since. While walking in the park, she is approached by a duck, her heart beats faster, and she then becomes frightened. Her experience is most aligned with

(A) appraisal theory
(B) the facial feedback hypothesis
(C) the Schachter two-factor theory
(D) the Cannon-Bard theory
(E) the James-Lange theory

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44. On Sunday night, Leveon suddenly realizes he has three tests to take and a presentation to give during the week. Which physiological reaction will Leveon most likely have when he makes this realization?

(A) His parasympathetic nervous system will become more active.

(B) His rate of digestion will speed up.

(C) His body will produce less acetylcholine (ACh).

(D) His limbic system will become more active.

(E) His thalamus will become less active.

45. For an exercise in a leadership workshop, students are asked to make a grimacing expression as if they are angry. The effect of such an exercise will likely be

(A) increased feelings of anger

(B) decreased feelings of anger

(C) increased ability to recognize anger in the facial expressions of others

(D) decreased reaction to the expression of anger in the faces of others

(E) improved ability to self-manage feelings of anger

46. Which of the following studies is most likely to be conducted by a psychologist interested in studying encoding?

(A) Participants calculate a series of difficult math problems either in front of a group or alone to see whether the situation affects performance.

(B) Participants write down a list of words five times, then are tested on how many words they can remember a week later to see whether this strategy is effective.

(C) Participants complete a personality inventory and report their GPA to see whether the two are associated.

(D) Participants are unknowingly observed in a classroom to see whether those in the front row are more sociable than those in the back row.

(E) A single participant is surveyed about her stress levels regarding her grades each month throughout her high school years.

47. Which of the following is true of the statement "Green stickers run to weak oranges?"

(A) It contains more morphemes than phonemes.

(B) It violates the linguistic relativity hypothesis.

(C) It has more than one surface structure.

(D) It demonstrates incorrect semantics.

(E) It demonstrates incorrect syntax.

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48. Jenna wanted to buy a product she saw on television using a promotional code that was shown for a few seconds at the end of a commercial. She went to her computer immediately after the commercial and was able to remember the promotional code right away. But when she was telling her friend about it later, she could not remember the code she used. Which type of memory is illustrated in this example?

(A) The ability to hold small amounts of information in the mind for a short period of time
(B) The relatively permanent and limitless storehouse of the memory system
(C) The retention of encoded information over time
(D) The performance of learned physical tasks without consciously thinking about them
(E) The active processing of incoming auditory and visual-spatial information

49. Dr. Smith is conducting a study examining the effects of gamma rays on a pot of marigolds in his lab. He measures the size of the marigolds at the beginning of the study, after one month, and then after two months of exposure to the gamma rays. Based on this information, which of the following types of research methods is Dr. Smith using?

(A) Longitudinal
(B) Cross-sequential
(C) Cross-sectional
(D) Double-blind
(E) Meta-analysis

50. Dr. Quann designed an experiment in which participants were told they were being tested on completing a series of computer tasks. Dr. Quann was actually testing the effect of extreme hot or cold temperatures on the quality of executive function. At the completion of his study, he thanked participants and allowed them to leave the lab. Given this description, which procedure did Dr. Quann omit at the conclusion of the study that could have improved his ethical practices?

(A) Informed consent
(B) Generalization
(C) Debriefing
(D) Random assignment
(E) Replication

51. Sarah's mother told her that she had hosted an elaborate third birthday party for her. Sarah realized she had no recollection of the party. Which part of her brain, which lacked full development at age three, most likely accounts for this?

(A) Hypothalamus
(B) Hippocampus
(C) Reticular formation
(D) Medulla
(E) Cerebellum

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52. Which of the following is an example of semantic memory?

(A) Recalling the formula for the area of a sphere

(B) Remembering how to play a complex piece on the piano

(C) Remembering an emotionally significant event like a family wedding

(D) Seeing a red, white, and blue flag after staring at a green, black, and yellow flag

(E) Hearing a friend's comment 1-2 seconds after it has been said

53. Dr. Patine asks students to perform a boring wheel-spinning task for one hour. He pays one group one dollar and another group twenty dollars to recruit more participants for the study. He then asks both groups to rate how enjoyable the experience was on a scale of 1 (not at all) to 10 (very much). Dr. Patine finds a higher rating for the group that was paid one dollar. Which of the following concepts is Dr. Patine most likely studying?

(A) Confirmation bias

(B) Actor-observer bias

(C) Mere-exposure effect

(D) Fundamental attribution error

(E) Cognitive dissonance

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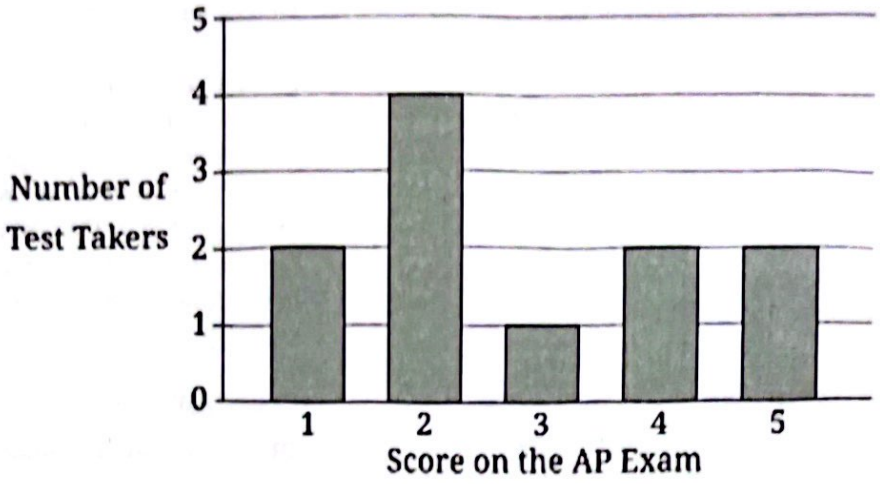

54. What is the median for the data depicted in the graph?

(A) 2
(B) 2.5
(C) 2.82
(D) 3
(E) 4

55. Lance asks his parents if he can fly to Paris for the weekend with his friends. When his parents refuse, he asks if he can go with his friends to a lake house, hoping his parents will agree. Lance is using

(A) normative social influence
(B) informational social influence
(C) the authority principle
(D) the foot-in-the-door technique
(E) the door-in-the-face technique

56. During the king of England's annual holiday speech, Rosalind believes the king is speaking directly to her and is telling her secret messages. This is characteristic of a

(A) panic disorder
(B) delusion of influence
(C) delusion of reference
(D) conversion disorder
(E) dependent personality disorder

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57. As Laura reads about motivation in her textbook, she notes that one theory is frequently criticized because the levels in the theory lack empirical support. She is likely reading about

(A) drive-reduction theory
(B) optimal arousal theory
(C) homeostasis theory
(D) hierarchy of needs
(E) intrinsic motivation theory

58. Zach's wife makes all the decisions and gives him a list of tasks each day to help take care of their home and children. At the office, Zach reaches out to coworkers throughout the day to help him do his work, preferably with someone watching him as he works so that he can be sure he is doing it right. Zach's behaviors are most consistent with which of the following personality disorders?

(A) Avoidant
(B) Borderline
(C) Dependent
(D) Schizoid
(E) Paranoid

59. A group of students conducts an experiment for their class. They randomly assign one group of mice to go without water for several hours and another group of mice to drink water. The students then test both groups of mice to measure how many times they press a bar to receive a drink of water. The hypothesis is that the mice deprived of water will press the bar more often to satisfy their thirst. This hypothesis is most consistent with which theory?

(A) Drive-reduction
(B) General adaptation
(C) Opponent-process
(D) Cognitive dissonance
(E) Arousal

60. Which of the following illustrates the cognitive perspective of psychological disorders?

(A) Gerald's schizophrenia is the result of an oversupply of dopamine in his brain.
(B) Renee's depression is due to attributions for the positive outcomes in her life.
(C) Jeremy's obsessive-compulsive disorder comes from the reduction in anxiety he feels when he repeatedly washes his hands.
(D) Lisa's depression is the result of insufficient exercise.
(E) Charlie's phobia of clowns stems from a trauma early in their life that they have repressed.

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61. Edgar has an intense fear of flying. Just thinking about flying makes him begin to sweat and feel light-headed. Which of the following would a behavioral therapist most likely do to help Edgar with his problem?

(A) The therapist would have Edgar journal his thoughts throughout the day so that they can identify any irrational thoughts.

(B) The therapist would teach Edgar relaxation techniques and have him gradually build up to where he can take a flight while staying relaxed.

(C) The therapist would have Edgar talk about his dreams about flying, and the therapist would give insight into what the dreams might mean.

(D) The therapist would help Edgar explore what he would like to be like and help him realize his ideal self.

(E) The therapist would be interested in whether any members of Edgar's family had fears of flying.

62. Which of the following most accurately illustrates Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development?

(A) Yolanda is experiencing the stage of ego integrity versus despair because she was caught stealing a shirt from a store after school.

(B) Brad is experiencing the stage of intimacy versus isolation because he cries every time his mother puts him in his crib.

(C) Mitzy is experiencing the stage of trust versus mistrust because she is worried she is not leaving much of a legacy.

(D) Anders is experiencing the stage of industry versus inferiority because he believes he should be the leader on the quiz bowl team for his school.

(E) Olga is experiencing the stage of autonomy versus shame because her boss will not let her decide when to take her break.

63. Risa thinks her dolls are sad and lonely while she is at school. Risa is most likely in which of the following stages?

(A) Preconventional
(B) Sensorimotor
(C) Preoperational
(D) Conventional
(E) Formal operational

64. Lori is afraid of bears, even though she has no personal experience with bears. Because of this fear, and to ensure her safety, she does not hike in places known to have bears. Her reaction can best be explained by which psychological perspective?

(A) Forensic psychology
(B) Evolutionary psychology
(C) Psychodynamic psychology
(D) Positive psychology
(E) Behavioral psychology

65. Which example best illustrates the effects of neural plasticity?

(A) Dan, who had a stroke but regained some lost functioning

(B) Amanda, who is going through menopause and needs hormone replacement

(C) Joe, who demonstrates superior judgment and decision-making

(D) Doug, whose right side of the brain controls the left side of his body

(E) Michelle, whose neurons must rest for a quick moment between firings

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66. Based on the theory of consolidation, which of the following facilitates memory consolidation?

(A) Marcie stays up late to study as much as she can in order to be prepared for her exam.

(B) Devon sleeps eight hours a night after each time he studies.

(C) Charlie makes sure to study in the same room and at the same time of day.

(D) Eduardo avoids chewing gum while he studies.

(E) Melinda enjoys a sedentary lifestyle.

67. Dr. Col conducts a study on several groups of college students. She first provides the participants with a pretest questionnaire that rates statements about a debatable topic (e.g., whether to raise the minimum wage) using a quantitative value. She then has the like-minded participants take part in group discussions about the topic. After the discussions, she once again administers the questionnaire, assessing any changes to participants' ratings. Which of the following phenomena is Dr. Col most likely to be assessing?

(A) Cognitive dissonance

(B) Social loafing

(C) Group polarization

(D) Door-in-the-face technique

(E) Groupthink

68. Kaede thinks his friend is a happy person. He sees his friend being happy a lot but does not notice when his friend is sad. Kaede's perception of his friend's happiness can best be explained by which of the following?

(A) Fundamental attribution error

(B) False consensus effect

(C) Confirmation bias

(D) Just-world phenomenon

(E) Self-fulfilling prophecy

69. Steve develops a competitive jealousy with his therapist, which his therapist encourages because it mirrors elements of Steve's relationship with his father. This is consistent with a

(A) cognitive approach

(B) behavioral approach

(C) humanistic approach

(D) psychoanalytic approach

(E) client-centered approach

70. Severing the corpus callosum is most likely to cause a person to have difficulty

(A) seeing objects only presented to the left visual field

(B) orienting to motion only presented to the left visual field

(C) verbally naming objects only presented to the left visual field

(D) recognizing familiar objects only presented to the right visual field

(E) pointing at objects only presented to the right visual field

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71. Which of the following concepts is most similar to Jean Piaget's concept of accommodation?

(A) Animism
(B) Assimilation
(C) Generalization
(D) Discrimination
(E) Spontaneous recovery

72. Which of the following is a true statement about the biological underpinnings of body weight in humans?

(A) People who weigh more than is typical have more fat cells than do people of average weight.
(B) Genetics seems to have minimal influence on people's weight.
(C) Individuals need only to eat less and exercise more in order to maintain their set point.
(D) Individuals with typical levels of the hormone leptin will consume enough food to maintain their current weight.
(E) An overabundance of ghrelin will cause a person to have a lowered desire to eat.

73. Which of the following scenarios exemplifies the symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder?

(A) A middle-aged man cannot stop being anxious about everything in his life.
(B) An adolescent has not been able to visit family in another country because he is convinced that any airplane he gets on will crash.
(C) In order to deal with constant and invasive thoughts about her children dying in a car wreck, a mother will only ever take right-hand turns when driving.
(D) Following a tornado that took the roof off his house, a man experiences shortness of breath and feelings of panic when the sky looks stormy.
(E) An employee was fired for missing too many days at work because she could not get out of bed.

74. Ebony has been sleeping 16 hours a day, has lost 20 pounds without trying, and feels like she is a horrible person and there is nothing left to look forward to anymore. Counseling and antidepressant medications are not helping her. Which of the following might her psychiatrist recommend to treat her?

(A) Systematic desensitization
(B) Lithium
(C) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
(D) Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)
(E) Electroencephalogram (EEG)

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75. Which of the following must be true of a person's behavior for it to be considered part of a mental disorder?

(A) The behavior is very rarely seen in that person's culture.

(B) The behavior is very distressing to close family members.

(C) The behavior is considered illegal in several countries.

(D) The behavior is destructive either to the person engaging in it or to those around that person.

(E) The behavior is considered to be very socially undesirable in that person's culture.

76. A nurse follows the instructions of a doctor even though she knows it will harm a patient. Which historical psychologist's theories best explain this behavior?

(A) Solomon Asch

(B) Stanley Milgram

(C) Abraham Maslow

(D) Alfred Kinsey

(E) Hans Selye

77. Dr. Trebek noticed that the distribution of students' scores on his medical anatomy test had a very large standard deviation. This fact indicates that the

(A) test was a good measure of students' knowledge

(B) students generally performed well on the test

(C) students' scores varied a lot

(D) test was given to a large number of students

(E) test had a high level of reliability

78. Dr. Collins is conducting research on a student who is in college yet claims to be the prime minister of England. Dr. Collins wants to see whether the student has any family members who have been diagnosed with a mental disorder. Which of the following types of studies will Dr. Collins most likely conduct?

(A) Cross-sectional

(B) Case

(C) Experimental

(D) Quasi-experimental

(E) Correlational

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79. Claudia has been taking a drug to help her sleep. However, when she takes the drug, she notices she has no dreams. What is the most likely symptom Claudia will experience if she stops taking the drug?

(A) Narcolepsy
(B) Sleep apnea
(C) REM rebound
(D) Dissociation
(E) Hypnagogic sensations

80. Participants in a research project intended to help them stop smoking complete a multipart questionnaire. One part asks them to list five reasons why smoking is harmful, and a later part asks them to estimate the number of cigarettes they smoke each day. Which statement reflects a likely finding of this research?

(A) Participants overreport the number of cigarettes they smoke.
(B) Participants underreport the number of cigarettes they smoke.
(C) Participants exaggerate the seriousness of the harmful effects of smoking.
(D) Participants cite research understating the harmful effects of smoking.
(E) Participant responses to the two parts of the questionnaire are positively correlated.

81. Anthony, who is the owner of a catering company, experiences a brain injury. Afterward, he has trouble organizing deliveries and setup. Which part of Anthony's brain is most likely damaged?

(A) Occipital lobe
(B) Temporal lobe
(C) Frontal lobe
(D) Hypothalamus
(E) Thalamus

82. Tendayi is interested in studying cocaine intoxication in rats. Tendayi notices that over time, rat number 7 needs increasingly large doses of cocaine in order to achieve visible intoxication. What phenomenon has Tendayi observed in rat number 7 ?

(A) Drug dependence
(B) Anxiety
(C) Drug tolerance
(D) Neural transmission
(E) Postsynaptic stimulation

83. Amare was walking through the park when he stumbled upon an angry raccoon that reared up and hissed. Amare felt his heart race, his breathing quicken, and goosebumps rise on his skin. What was initially activated during this encounter?

(A) Parasympathetic nervous system
(B) Sympathetic nervous system
(C) Somatic nervous system
(D) Corpus callosum
(E) Hypothalamus

84. Allison is baking a cake. When the cake is almost finished baking, she steps outside for a while and then comes back to the kitchen. She notices the cake smells very good, but she had barely noticed the smell before stepping outside. What process made her notice it less before stepping outside?

(A) Priming
(B) Transduction
(C) Sensory adaptation
(D) Absolute threshold
(E) Just noticeable difference

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85. Michael, who was married with a child, was experiencing overwhelming stress. He disappeared from his home one day, forgot his previous life, assumed a new identity, married again, and started a new family. Which of the following factors would be important in determining if Michael experienced a dissociative fugue?

(A) He had become involved with another woman and did not want to deal with the stress of a divorce from his wife.

(B) He changed his identity because he was too stressed by his life and wanted to start fresh.

(C) He was involved in illegal activities and was trying to avoid being caught.

(D) He realized that he had three different personalities and chose to live as one of the other personalities.

(E) He was unable to overcome a disconnect in his perception of himself.

86. When Miriam was learning to read, she needed to sound out each letter in words. Now that she is in middle school, she is able to read words quickly and fluently with little effort. Her ability to read this way is primarily due to which of the following?

(A) She is able to engage in top-down processing in which she perceives the entire word without analyzing the component parts.

(B) She is able to engage in sensory memory so quickly that she is not noticing the way she breaks each word down as she reads.

(C) She is able to use context-dependent memory to read the entire word.

(D) The Gestalt principle of similarity allows her to group the letters together.

(E) She is able to use her mnemonic devices to retrieve encoded words directly from long-term memory.

87. Zinnia loves to paint and she hates cleaning her room. Her mother says to Zinnia, "You may paint all afternoon if you clean your room first." Zinnia's mother is relying on what premise of learning?

(A) Counterconditioning

(B) Stimulus generalization

(C) Latent learning

(D) Positive punishment

(E) Premack principle

88. Brian asks several friends to the prom, and each turns him down. After many attempts, he quits asking and skips the prom. Brian's behavior demonstrates which learning construct?

(A) Instinctive drift

(B) Latent learning

(C) Insight learning

(D) Learned helplessness

(E) Negative reinforcement

89. Drew is in a research study where he hears a list of 30 letters in random order and then is asked to recall them at a later time. Which of the following strategies would be most helpful to Drew in the study?

(A) He should study the list intensively for an extended period of time.

(B) He should identify how many of the letters are vowels.

(C) He should immediately begin silently repeating the 30 letters several times in the order they were presented.

(D) He should group the letters into five or six meaningful combinations as he memorizes them.

(E) He should immediately go to a different room and begin rehearsing the list in alphabetical order.

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90. Who is demonstrating an anchoring effect?

(A) Sayra refuses to believe the outcome of her school's election.

(B) Rik offers to buy a car for more than its advertised price.

(C) Annette believes a vague personality description applies to her.

(D) Tiffany thinks a diamond is worth more money because it is scarce.

(E) Michael clings to his first negative evaluation of an improving employee.

91. Which person would be relying most on implicit memory?

(A) Dan, who is an expert guitarist and can play many stringed instruments without much training

(B) Angela, who glances at a picture and can remember the details of it for only a few moments

(C) Edward, who hears a song and is reminded of a time he danced to that song

(D) Peter, who can recite all the United States capitals in alphabetical order

(E) Cena, who loves to tell the story of when she caught a giant fish

92. Riley's haircut came out slightly different than usual. When she saw the results, she became distraught. She told her parents that she could not go to school the next day because everyone would see her haircut and laugh at her. Riley's reaction is most likely caused by

(A) group polarization

(B) dissociation

(C) the spotlight effect

(D) self-serving bias

(E) out-group bias

93. Aisling, who is 3 years old, sees a muffin for the first time and calls it a cupcake. According to developmental theory, Aisling is demonstrating which of the following?

(A) Animism

(B) Accommodation

(C) Assimilation

(D) A primary circular reaction

(E) A secondary circular reaction

94. Daisuke is an eleven-month-old infant whose mother is attentive, regularly comforting him and responding quickly to provide help when he seems distressed. Later, if his mother leaves him in an unfamiliar environment, what pattern of behavior is Daisuke most likely to show?

(A) He will refuse to explore the new environment and try to cling to his mother when she leaves.

(B) He will be indifferent, showing no interest when his mother leaves and when she returns.

(C) He will show some distress when his mother leaves and quickly make contact with her when she returns.

(D) He will be terrified, exhibiting tantrums until his mother returns.

(E) He will stay still because he is afraid.

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95. Which of the following would probably be most dangerous to prenatal physical development?

(A) Celia regularly drinks alcohol before becoming pregnant.

(B) Palwasha regularly drinks coffee in the first ten days after conception.

(C) Jessica has measles during the third and fourth weeks after conception.

(D) Tuong Vi runs for exercise during the ninth week after conception.

(E) Lali smokes a cigarette eight months after conception.

96. Iggy throws a tantrum when his mother does not let him have a cookie. According to the psychodynamic theory of personality, which of the following most contributes to Iggy's behavior?

(A) Strong id

(B) Repression

(C) Strong superego

(D) Denial

(E) Strong ego

97. Marsden has chosen to attend a competitive architectural school. In preparing his application portfolio, he confidently concludes that he has the ability to make a good impression on the admissions committee. This conclusion shows that he is experiencing high levels of

(A) the overjustification effect

(B) self-perception

(C) self-efficacy

(D) self-esteem

(E) achievement motivation

98. Samantha sees herself as a devoted sister and daughter and as a vital part of her team at work. She is happy when she has positive connections with others. Samantha's attitude is most likely the result of

(A) an external locus of control

(B) high levels of cognitive dissonance

(C) being from an individualistic culture

(D) being from a collectivistic culture

(E) a high level in Spearman's *g*

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99. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies the symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder?

(A) A new mother is unable to emotionally connect with her baby and experiences periods of protracted negative affect shortly after the birth.

(B) A college student finds themself continuously on edge and unable to sleep well, although they are uncertain what started their worry, and have struggled with this throughout their life.

(C) Each morning at school, a child thoroughly searches his entire classroom for any signs of dragons before he can calmly start the day.

(D) A man has a sudden sense of helplessness and fear, triggered by nothing external, and for the next month, he deeply worries about another occurrence.

(E) An employee experiences high levels of hypervigilance (being overly watchful and wary about one's environment) at work following a recent robbery attempt while she was on shift.

100. Tori's mother was diagnosed with a psychological disorder when Tori was a child. When Tori became an adult, she appeared to be well-functioning. However, after experiencing the loss of a job, Tori developed the same psychological disorder her mother was diagnosed with. What concept might explain the development of this disorder?

(A) Diathesis-stress model

(B) Dopamine hypothesis

(C) Learned helplessness

(D) Defense mechanism

(E) Labeling

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PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION II

Time—50 minutes

2 Questions

Directions: You have 50 minutes to answer BOTH of the following questions. It is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. You should present a cogent argument based on your critical analysis of the questions posed, using appropriate psychological terminology. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

1. Sadie is in her eighties and now lives in an assisted living facility. Her daughter's family lives in the home where Sadie raised her family. Each Sunday, Sadie drives to the family home to share a meal and stories about the past, including a time when their family had to deal with a crisis.

   Part A

   Explain how the following may relate to Sadie in a positive way in the context of the scenario.

   - Erik Erikson's concept of integrity
   - Crystallized intelligence
   - Context-dependent memory
   - Internal locus of control

   Part B

   Sadie shares a story of when she learned that some neighbors were having financial problems, and she helped by making them meals and watching their children after school. Later, other families in the neighborhood started to give assistance to the family in need.

   Explain how the following could influence why the other families decided to help.

   - Altruism
   - Normative social influence
   - Modeling

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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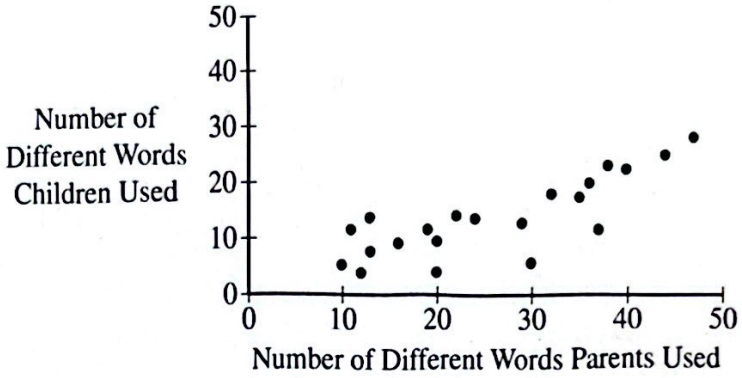
2. Dr. Chisholm conducted a study to see whether children who interacted with parents who use larger vocabularies would learn a greater variety of words themselves. Parents who volunteered for the study placed tiny, hidden microphones on their children's clothing, and researchers recorded the families' conversations each day for a three-day period. The data in the graph depict a statistically significant relationship.



Part A

- Based on the data in the graph, identify the specific type of relationship between the two variables.
- Identify the type of graph used to depict the data in this study.

Part B

Dr. Chisholm conducted a follow-up study as an experiment. One group of English-speaking parents got a list of 50 French words to use over the next three days. The other group of English-speaking parents was not given a list of words to use. The recording devices were used again to see whether the children in both groups used the words from the list.

- Identify the experimental group in this study.
- Identify what essential procedure Dr. Chisholm must use to help establish cause and effect in this experiment.

Part C

Explain how each of the following might apply to children learning more words.

- Language acquisition device
- Operant conditioning
- Zone of proximal development

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

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