0241 A.P. Psychology

Time-55 minutes, 75 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.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES: Please keep all electronic devices hidden from sight, as these devices are expressly forbidden during the test. If you are caught using one to cheat, you will receive a zero for the test, and may be subject to further disciplinary action.
1. Taylor believes his behavior is guided by his own self-image and that he has the power to control his own fate and reach his full potential. Taylor has adopted which psychological perspective?
   a. behavioristic
   b. cognitive
   c. psychodynamic
   d. humanistic
   e. evolutionary

2. Covert behaviors are
   a. estimated.
   b. not included in the meta analysis.
   c. prevented from interfering with the experiment.
   d. behaviors such as thoughts, memories, and emotions
   e. observed through our senses

3. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called the
   a. dependent group and the independent group.
   b. extraneous group and the independent group.
   c. before group and the after group.
   d. control group and the experimental group.
   e. sample group and random group

4. A _______ is a small group that accurately reflects a larger population by including the same proportion of men, women, young, old, professionals, blue-collar workers, Republicans, Democrats, whites, African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, Asians, and so on as found in the population as a whole.
   a. correlational group
   b. control group
   c. representative sample
   d. balance-bias sample
   e. fallacy group

5. The __________ view sees behavior as being shaped and controlled by one’s environment.
   a. cognitive
   b. humanistic
   c. biopsychological
   d. behavioral
   e. social-cognitive
6. The founder of psychoanalytic psychology was
   a. Carl Rogers.
   b. Wilhelm Wundt.
   c. Sigmund Freud.
   d. William James.
   e. Jean Piaget

7. A tendency to believe flattering descriptions of oneself is called
   a. the Barnum effect.
   b. the astrologer's dilemma.
   c. the fallacy of positive instances.
   d. uncritical acceptance.
   e. self-serving bias

8. Anthony was a subject in a study in which the glucose in his brain was marked with a radioactive substance. Then the detectors identified the especially active brain areas. Anthony participated in a study that employed a(n)
   a. EEG.
   b. MRI.
   c. PPR.
   d. PET.
   e. fMRI

9. In an experiment to determine whether the THC in marijuana impairs memory, the participants who ate food that did NOT contain THC were the
   a. independent group.
   b. dependent group.
   c. experimental group.
   d. control group.
   e. sampling group

10. Which of the following would be considered non-experimental methods of research?
    a. the clinical method
    b. correlational studies
    c. the survey method
    d. case study methods
    e. all of these

11. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the improvement of children's memory as they age from three to 12 years?
    a. an evolutionary psychologist
    b. a comparative psychologist
    c. a developmental psychologist
    d. a gender psychologist
    e. Industrial-Organizational psychologist
12. The ________ perspective seeks to explain behavior in terms of brain processes, evolution, and genetics.
   a. sociocultural
   b. behavioristic
   c. psychodynamic
   d. biological
   e. cognitive

13. The psychological view that combines thinking (and the expectation of the reward) with learning theory is known as
   a. psychobehaviorism.
   b. cognitive behaviorism.
   c. cognitive functionalism.
   d. Gestalt psychology.
   e. Structuralism

14. A(n) ________ is any condition that can change and that might affect the outcome of the experiment.
   a. variable
   b. mediator
   c. stimulus
   d. experimental behavior
   e. hindsight

15. Income and crime within one's neighborhood have a negative correlation. We can say that
   a. increased crime causes income to decrease.
   b. increased income causes crime to decrease.
   c. as income increases, neighborhood crime decreases.
   d. as income increases, neighborhood crime increases.
   e. income and crime are not related

16. Which of the following would be considered humanistic psychologists?
   a. B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson
   b. Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener
   c. Max Wertheimer and William James
   d. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers
   e. Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
17. The part of the nervous system that quiets the body after arousal and helps maintain vital functions (like breathing) at moderate levels is the __________ branch.
   a. sympathetic
   b. parasympathetic
   c. central
   d. peripheral
   e. autonomous

18. Overt behavior includes
   a. anything a person does.
   b. things a person does which cannot be seen by others.
   c. only those things that can be observed.
   d. hidden, private, internal thoughts.
   e. dreams and nightmares

19. Which of the following is characteristic of a humanistic approach to the study of behavior?
   a. reliance on animal research
   b. interest in unconscious forces and conflicts within the personality
   c. emphasis on conditioned responses
   d. emphasis on the importance of subjective factors, such as one's self-image
   e. interest in survival of the fittest

20. Which of the following are closely associated ideas with psychoanalysis?
   a. unconscious
   b. iceberg
   c. repressed memories
   d. childhood
   e. all of these

21. If a correlational relationship is perfect, the coefficient would
   a. be zero.
   b. be a +1.00 or a -1.00.
   c. always be a negative correlation.
   d. always be a positive correlation.
   e. imply causation

22. To assess your personality, a phrenologist would want to
   a. study your handwriting.
   b. study the lines on your palm.
   c. examine the shape of your skull.
   d. record your brain waves with an EEG.
   e. study the shape of your hand
23. The increased size and wrinkling of the cerebral cortex in higher animals is referred to as
   a. cerebralization.
   b. hemispherization.
   c. corticalization.
   d. reticulation.
   e. fissures

24. You have discovered a new vitamin that you believe will improve memory in the elderly. Your best bet for accurately testing the effectiveness of the vitamin would be to use
   a. naturalistic observation.
   b. the experimental method.
   c. case histories.
   d. the survey method.
   e. meta-analysis

25. To investigate the effects of a new drug for hyperactivity, one group of children is given this new drug, while the other group is given a placebo. In order to minimize both research participant bias and researcher bias, this experimenter has his assistant label the drug and the placebo with a letter name so that he will not know which group of children is getting the placebo and which group is getting the new drug until the end of the experiment. This researcher is using
   a. a single-blind experiment.
   b. a double-blind experiment.
   c. random selection.
   d. random assignment.
   e. sampling error

26. Karen sees herself as attractive, extraverted, and dependable. According to which psychological perspective is Karen growing positively to reach her full potential?
   a. psychoanalysis
   b. social cognitive
   c. behaviorism
   d. cognitive
   e. humanism
27. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
   a. curvilinear relationship.
   b. effect of extraneous variables.
   c. natural experiment.
   d. placebo effect.
   e. hindsight bias

28. The eclectic approach
   a. stresses the Gestalt perspective.
   b. emphasizes the biological functioning of the brain and nervous system.
   c. embraces a variety of theoretical views.
   d. has disappeared entirely as a perspective in psychology.
   e. emphasizes repressed childhood memories

29. Sue has recovered from extensive injury to her left cerebral hemisphere and has continued her career with little sign of impairment. Her occupation is most likely
   a. graphic artist.
   b. accountant.
   c. English teacher.
   d. sports writer for a newspaper.
   e. plumber

30. Successfully negotiating a maze, sculpting pottery, or painting a watercolor is a function of the
   a. corpus callosum.
   b. left hemisphere.
   c. right hemisphere.
   d. temporal lobe.
   e. parietal lobe

31. With its emphasis on stimuli and responses, which school of thought helped make psychology a natural science, rather than a branch of philosophy?
   a. behaviorism
   b. Gestalt psychology
   c. humanistic psychology
   d. psychoanalysis
   e. evolutionary
32. Repression refers to
   a. thoughts held out of awareness because they are unimportant.
   b. thoughts held out of awareness because they are threatening.
   c. forgetfulness or thoughts held out of awareness unintentionally.
   d. the fact that no thoughts, emotions, and actions are predetermined.
   e. ability to reach one’s full potential

33. A psychiatrist does extensive interviewing and testing of a client with at least three distinct personalities. Her investigation is a
   a. ex post facto experiment
   b. controlled experiment.
   c. single-blind study.
   d. psycho-history.
   e. case study

34. In the nervous system, the inactive neuron is said to be in a(n)
   a. depolarized state.
   b. resting potential.
   c. action potential.
   d. ionic potential.
   e. echoic state

35. You are conducting an experiment in which the participants do not know if they are in the experimental or control group, but you as the experimenter do know who is in the experimental and control groups. You are using a
   __________ experiment in order to control for __________.
   a. single-blind; researcher bias
   b. single-blind; research participant bias
   c. double-blind; researcher bias
   d. double-blind; research participant bias
   e. experimenter bias; single-blind

36. Decreases in one measure are matched by decreases in the other measure in a
   a. nonexistent relationship.
   b. positive correlation.
   c. negative correlation.
   d. zero correlation.
   e. perfect correlation

37. The trigger point at which a neuron will "fire" is called
   a. the ion charge.
   b. the resting potential.
   c. polarization.
   d. the refractory period
   e. the threshold.
38. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow belong to which school of thought in psychology?
   a. humanistic psychology
   b. psychoanalytical psychology
   c. behaviorism
   d. Gestalt psychology
   e. functionalism

39. Freud stressed the role of _________ in shaping our personalities.
   a. self-actualization
   b. conditioned responses
   c. rewards and punishments
   d. unconscious conflicts
   e. modeling

40. The most obvious difference between the human brain and the brain of a fish would be in the
   a. hypothalamus.
   b. thalamus.
   c. cerebellum.
   d. cerebral cortex.
   e. amygdala

41. By selecting a __________ and polling them, we can draw conclusions about the larger group called the __________.
   a. natural clinical trial; sample
   b. sample; population
   c. population; sample
   d. sample; natural clinical trial
   e. control group; sample

42. In an experiment to find out if taking vitamins increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
   a. the independent variable.
   b. a control variable.
   c. an extraneous variable.
   d. the dependent variable.
   e. the orbital variable

43. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
   a. watching a TV game show
   b. thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
   c. being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
   d. wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer
   e. daydreaming
44. The __________is a network of fibers and cell bodies that lie inside the medulla and brainstem and is associated with attention, alertness, and some reflexes, such as sneezing and coughing.
   a. cerebellum
   b. amygdala.
   c. hippocampus.
   d. thalamus.
   e. reticular formation

45. Latoya's mother has established a reward system in which Latoya earns one gold star for each chore she completes each day. If she earns 25 stars by the end of the week, Latoya's mother will take her to play at the "fast food restaurant's" playground for two hours. Latoya's mother is using which psychological approach?
   a. psychodynamic
   b. cognitive
   c. humanistic
   d. behavioristic
   e. social-cognitive

46. Abraham Maslow was an influential leader in the field of
   a. Behaviorism.
   b. Structuralism.
   c. Functionalism.
   d. Humanism.
   e. Gestalt psychology

47. In an experiment to determine whether the THC in marijuana impairs memory, the number of hours the subjects slept during the week of the experiment would be
   a. the independent variable.
   b. the dependent variable.
   c. an extraneous variable.
   d. a control variable.
   e. confounding variable

48. The brain consists of approximately 100 billion nerve cells called
   a. somas.
   b. nuclei.
   c. neurotransmitters.
   d. neurons.
   e. ions
49. The approach in psychology that views behavior in terms of the mental processing of information is the view.
   a. introspection
   b. humanistic
   c. behavioristic
   d. biopsychological
   e. cognitive

50. The part of the nerve cell that carries information away from the cell body to other neurons is the
   a. axon.
   b. dendrite.
   c. soma.
   d. synapse.
   e. vesicle

51. You are in the forest and see a large, snarling, drooling grizzly bear running directly toward you. The adrenaline rush you feel is controlled by the
   a. sympathetic nervous system.
   b. parasympathetic nervous system.
   c. central nervous system.
   d. neurotransmitter dopamine.
   e. pons nervous system

52. The more general the prediction a fortune teller or palmist makes, the more believable are the results. This fact has been called the
   a. Guilford effect.
   b. phrenologist’s fallacy.
   c. the Barnum effect.
   d. the Gall fallacy.
   e. fallacy effect

53. Skinner's view of psychology has led to some criticism of his tendency to
   a. believe mental events, such as thinking, are not needed to explain behavior.
   b. rely too heavily on introspection.
   c. favor punishment over reinforcement as a means of controlling behavior.
   d. ignore the impact of behaviorism on psychological thought.
   e. focus on childhood experiences
54. ________ is the study of how biological processes, the brain, and the nervous system are related to behavior.
   a. Neuro-induction
   b. Biopsychology
   c. Physiological behaviorism
   d. Ablation
   e. cognitive-behaviorism

55. Information gained from direct observation and measurement defines
   a. introspective data.
   b. subjective data.
   c. a scientific hypothesis.
   d. subjective experience
   e. empirical evidence.

56. Which of the following is the best example of covert behavior?
   a. blinking in response to a light
   b. imitating a friend's gesture
   c. remembering a pleasant experience
   d. rapid eye movements while sleeping
   e. running and jumping

57. ________ emphasizes the study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analysis into parts.
   a. Behaviorism
   b. Comparative psychology
   c. Structuralism
   d. Gestalt psychology
   e. humanism

58. The dependent variable is the one that is
   a. manipulated.
   b. prevented from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
   c. revealed by measures of performance.
   d. also called the treatment.
   e. irrelevant in a study

59. ________ psychologists attempt to explain our current behavior by looking back at human history to learn how natural selection and genetics have affected us.
   a. Evolutionary
   b. Humanistic
   c. Psychodynamic
   d. Behavioristic
   e. Functionalism
60. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same EXCEPT for the
   a. dependent variable.
   b. independent variable.
   c. extraneous variables.
   d. replication variables.
   e. confounding variable

61. In a car accident, a person sustained major trauma to his brain and the spinal cord region of his neck.
   Damage, in this case, was mainly to areas of the
   a. autonomic nervous system.
   b. somatic nervous system.
   c. central nervous system.
   d. sympathetic nervous system.
   e. parasympathetic nervous system

62. Which of the following used introspection as a scientific technique for investigating consciousness?
   a. B. F. Skinner
   b. Ivan Pavlov
   c. John Watson
   d. Eric Fromm
   e. Wilhelm Wundt

63. In an experiment to determine whether the THC in marijuana impairs memory, the THC in the marijuana would be the _______variable.
   a. independent
   b. dependent
   c. extraneous
   d. control
   e. autonomous

64. ___________ is the proper use of rewards, punishments, and conditioning to change problems, such as overeating, unrealistic fears, and temper tantrums.
   a. Psychoanalysis
   b. Gestalt psychology
   c. Self-actualization
   d. Behavior therapy
   e. Free association
65. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes free will and self-determination and stimulated interest in the psychological needs of love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization?
   a. humanistic psychology
   b. behaviorism
   c. psychoanalytic psychology
   d. functionalism
   e. introspection

66. Skinner's contribution to behaviorism lies in his insistence that
   a. behavior is shaped and maintained by rewards and punishments.
   b. behavior is only partially conscious.
   c. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
   d. self-actualization is the primary determinant of behavior.
   e. behavior is controlled by unconscious forces

67. In describing pseudopsychologies, it can be said that they
   a. give the appearance of science but are actually false.
   b. have changed little over time.
   c. have followers who avoid evidence that contradicts their beliefs.
   d. are characterized by all of these statements.
   e. rely on empirical evidence

68. To assess your personality, a graphologist would want to
   a. study your handwriting.
   b. examine the shape of your skull.
   c. study your palm.
   d. record your brain waves with an EEG.
   e. study your intelligence

69. A psychologist who studies family dynamics and their effects on the behavior of individuals in different ethnic groups would probably be a(n) __________ psychologist.
   a. learning
   b. personality
   c. evolutionary
   d. cognitive
   e. sociocultural

70. The production of new brain cells is known as
   a. neural induction.
   b. depolarization.
   c. neural resiliency.
   d. neurogenesis.
   e. brain elasticity
71. What area of psychology focuses on the understanding that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts?
   a. Psychoanalysis
   b. Gestalt
   c. Cognitive behaviorism
   d. Functionalism.
   e. introspection

72. Psychoanalysis
   a. was the first talking therapy.
   b. explores unconscious conflicts and emotional problems.
   c. was created by Sigmund Freud.
   d. focuses on childhood experiences
   e. is characterized by all of these.

73. Which area of the brain is most closely associated with balance?
   a. Frontal lobe
   b. Wernicke’s Area
   c. Cerebellum
   d. Thalamus
   e. amygdala

74. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, from the broader field of
   a. evolutionary psychology.
   b. cognitive science.
   c. neuroscience.
   d. ethnology.
   e. graphology

75. The two cerebral hemispheres are connected by a band of fibers called
   a. the corpus callosum.
   b. the lateral cortex.
   c. the cerebellum.
   d. association fibers.
   e. gyrus