AP Psychology Practice Exam

From the 2013 Administration

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<u>Note:</u> This publication shows the page numbers that appeared in the *2012–13 AP Exam Instructions* book and in the actual exam. This publication was not repaginated to begin with page 1.

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Exam Instructions

The following contains instructions taken from the ***2012–13 AP Exam Instructions*** book.

AP® Psychology Exam

Regularly Scheduled Exam Date: Monday afternoon, May 6, 2013

Late-Testing Exam Date: Friday morning, May 24, 2013

Section I: At a Glance

Total Time:
1 hour, 10 minutes
Number of Questions:
100
Percent of Total Score:
66.6%
Writing Instrument:
Pencil required

Section II: At a Glance

Total Time:
50 minutes
Number of Questions:
2
Percent of Total Score:
33.3%
Writing Instrument:
Pen with black or dark blue ink
Weight:
The questions are weighted equally.

Section I: Multiple Choice Booklet Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles 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 circle 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.

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.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

Section II: Free Response Booklet Instructions

The questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. You may use page 3 and the unlined pages of this booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question. Begin each answer on the lined page facing the question. The questions are repeated for your convenience.

Write clearly and legibly. Do not skip lines. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. Divide your time about equally between the two questions. You may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

What Proctors Need to Bring to This Exam

- Exam packets
- Answer sheets
- AP Student Packs
- *2012-13 AP Coordinator's Manual*
- This book — *AP Exam Instructions*
- School Code and Home-School/Self-Study Codes
- Pencil sharpener
- Extra No. 2 pencils with erasers
- Extra pens with black or dark blue ink
- Lined paper
- Stapler
- Watch
- Signs for the door to the testing room
  - "Exam in Progress"
  - "Cell phones are prohibited in the testing room"

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

Do not begin the exam instructions below until you have completed the appropriate General Instructions for your group.

Make sure you begin the exam at the designated time.

If you are giving the regularly scheduled exam, say:

It is Monday afternoon, May 6, and you will be taking the AP Psychology Exam.

If you are giving the alternate exam for late testing, say:

It is Friday morning, May 24, and you will be taking the AP Psychology Exam.

In a moment, you will open the packet that contains your exam materials. By opening this packet, you agree to all of the AP Program's policies and procedures outlined in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*. You may now remove the shrinkwrap from your exam packet and take out the Section I booklet, but do not open the booklet or the shrinkwrapped Section II materials. Put the white seals aside. . . .

Carefully remove the AP Exam label found near the top left of your exam booklet cover. Now place it on page 1 of your answer sheet on the dark blue box near the top right-hand corner that reads "AP Exam Label."

If students accidentally place the exam label in the space for the number label or vice versa, advise them to leave the labels in place. They should not try to remove the label; their exam will be processed correctly.

Read the statements on the front cover of Section I and look up when you have finished. . . .

Sign your name and write today's date. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Now print your full legal name where indicated. Are there any questions? . . .

Turn to the back cover and read it completely. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Are there any questions? . . .

Section I is the multiple-choice portion of the exam. You may never discuss these specific multiple-choice questions at any time in any form with anyone, including your teacher and other students. If you disclose these questions through any means, your AP Exam score will be canceled. Are there any questions? . . .

You must complete the answer sheet using a No. 2 pencil only. Mark all of your responses beginning on page 2 of your answer sheet, one response per question. Completely fill in the circles. If you need to erase, do so carefully and completely. No credit will be given for anything written in the exam booklet. Scratch paper is not allowed, but you may use the margins or any blank space in the exam booklet for scratch work. Are there any questions? . . .

You have 1 hour and 10 minutes for this section. Open your Section I booklet and begin.

Note Start Time here _____. Note Stop Time here _____. Check that students are marking their answers in pencil on their answer sheets, and that they are not looking at their shrinkwrapped Section II booklets. After 1 hour and 10 minutes, say:

Stop working. Close your booklet and put your answer sheet on your desk, face up. Make sure you have your AP number label and an AP Exam label on page 1 of your answer sheet. I will now collect your answer sheet.

Collect an answer sheet from each student. Check that each answer sheet has an AP number label and an AP Exam label. Then say:

Now you must seal your exam booklet. Remove the white seals from the backing and press one on each area of your exam booklet cover marked "PLACE SEAL HERE." Fold each seal over the back cover. When you have finished, place the booklet on your desk, face up. I will now collect your Section I booklet. . . .

Collect a Section I booklet from each student. Check that each student has signed the front cover of the sealed Section I booklet.

There is a 10-minute break between Sections I and II. When all Section I materials have been collected and accounted for and you are ready for the break, say:

Please listen carefully to these instructions before we take a 10-minute break. Everything you placed under your chair at the beginning of the exam must stay there. Leave your shrinkwrapped Section II packet on your desk during the break. You are not allowed to consult teachers, other students, or textbooks about the exam during the break. You may not make phone calls, send text messages, check email, use a social networking site, or access any electronic or communication device. Remember, you are not allowed to discuss the multiple-choice section of this exam. If you do not follow these rules, your score could be canceled. Are there any questions? . . .

You may begin your break. Testing will resume at _____.

SECTION II: Free Response

After the break, say:

May I have everyone's attention? Place your Student Pack on your desk. . . .

You may now remove the shrinkwrap from the Section II packet, but do not open the exam booklet until you are told to do so. . . .

Read the bulleted statements on the front cover of the exam booklet. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Now place an AP number label on the shaded box. If you don't have any AP number labels, write your AP number in the box. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Read the last statement. . . .

Using your pen, print the first, middle and last initials of your legal name in the boxes and print today's date where indicated. This constitutes your signature and your agreement to the statements on the front cover. . . .

Turn to the back cover and complete Item 1 under "Important Identification Information." Print the first two letters of your last name and the first letter of your first name in the boxes. Look up when you have finished. . . .

In Item 2, print your date of birth in the boxes. . . .

In Item 3, write the school code you printed on the front of your Student Pack in the boxes. . . .

Read Item 4. . . .

Are there any questions? . . .

I need to collect the Student Pack from anyone who will be taking another AP Exam. You may keep it only if you are not taking any other AP Exams this year. If you have no other AP Exams to take, place your Student Pack under your chair now. . . .

While Student Packs are being collected, read the information on the back cover of the exam booklet. Do not open the booklet until you are told to do so. Look up when you have finished. . . .

Collect the Student Packs. Then say:

Are there any questions? . . .

You have 50 minutes to complete Section II. It is suggested that you divide your time equally between the two questions. You may use page 3 and the unlined pages of this booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question. Begin each answer on the lined page facing the question.

The questions are repeated for your convenience. You are responsible for pacing yourself, and you may proceed freely from one question to the next. You must write your answers in the exam booklet using a pen. If you need more paper during the exam, raise your hand. At the top of each extra piece of paper you use, be sure to write only your AP number and the number of the question you are working on. Do not write your name. Are there any questions? . . .

You may begin.

Note Start Time here _____. Note Stop Time here _____. Check that students are using pens to write their answers in their exam booklets. After 40 minutes, say:

There are 10 minutes remaining.

After 10 minutes, say:

Stop working and close your exam booklet. Place it on your desk, face up. . . .

If any students used extra paper for the free-response section, have those students staple the extra sheet/s to the first page corresponding to that question in their exam booklets. Then say:

Remain in your seat, without talking, while the exam materials are collected. . . .

Collect a Section II booklet from each student. Check for the following:

- Exam booklet front cover: The student placed an AP number label on the shaded box, and printed his or her initials and today's date.
- Exam booklet back cover: The student completed the "Important Identification Information" area.

When all exam materials have been collected and accounted for, return to students any electronic devices you may have collected before the start of the exam.

If you are giving the regularly scheduled exam, say:

You may not discuss these specific free-response questions with anyone unless they are released on the College Board website in about two days. Your AP score results will be delivered online in July.

If you are giving the alternate exam for late testing, say:

None of the questions in this exam may ever be discussed or shared in any way at any time. Your AP score results will be delivered online in July.

If any students completed the AP number card at the beginning of this exam, say:

Please remember to take your AP number card with you. You will need the information on this card to view your scores and order AP score reporting services online.

Then say:

You are now dismissed.

All exam materials should be put in secure storage until they are returned to the AP Program after your school's last administration. Before storing materials, check the "School Use Only" section on page 1 of the answer sheet and:

- Fill in the appropriate section number circle in order to access a separate AP Instructional Planning Report (for regularly scheduled exams only) or subject score roster at the class section or teacher level. See "Post-Exam Activities" in the *2012-13 AP Coordinator's Manual*.
- Check your list of students who are eligible for fee reductions and fill in the appropriate circle on their registration answer sheets.

Student Answer Sheet for the Multiple-Choice Section

Use this section to capture student responses. (Note that the following answer sheet is a sample, and may differ from one used in an actual exam.)

AP Answer Sheet 2013

AP Number Label
(from Student Pack)

B123456789T

AP Exam Label
(from Section I Booklet)

CollegeBoard

COMPLETE THIS AREA AT EVERY EXAM. **USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY**

To maintain the security of the exam and the validity of my AP score, I will allow no one else to see the multiple-choice questions. I will seal the multiple-choice booklet when asked to do so, and I will not discuss these questions with anyone at any time after completing the section. I am aware of and agree to the AP Program's policies and procedures as outlined in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*, including using testing accommodations (e.g., extended time, computer, etc.) only if I have been preapproved by College Board Services for Students with Disabilities.

A. SIGNATURE Sign your legal name as it will appear on your college applications. Date

B. LEGAL NAME Omit apostrophes, Jr., II.

Legal Last Name — First 15 Letters | Legal First Name — First 12 Letters | MI

C. YOUR AP NUMBER

D. EXAM DATE Month Day

E. EXAM START TIME AM PM

F. MULTIPLE-CHOICE BOOKLET SERIAL NUMBER S

G. ONLINE PROVIDER CODE

COMPLETE THIS AREA ONLY ONCE.

I. AREA CODE AND PHONE NUMBER

INTERNATIONAL PHONE

J. SCHOOL YOU ATTEND

SCHOOL CODE

School Name

City

State

Country

K. DATE OF BIRTH

Month: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec

Day

Year

L. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (Optional)

M. COLLEGE TO RECEIVE YOUR AP SCORE REPORT

COLLEGE CODE

Using the college code listed in the AP Student Pack, indicate the **ONE** college that you want to receive your AP score report.

College Name

City

State

Country

N. CURRENT GRADE LEVEL

- Not yet in 9th grade
- 9th
- 10th
- 11th
- 12th
- No longer in high school

O. STUDENT SEARCH SERVICE®

Yes No

H. AP EXAM I AM TAKING USING THIS ANSWER SHEET

Exam Name: Form: Form Code:

768252

SCHOOL USE ONLY

Section Number: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fee Reduction Granted: 1 Option 1 2 Option 2

94117-00657 • TF213E4735 • UNLWEB213

Q3468/1-4

COMPLETE THIS AREA AT EACH EXAM (IF APPLICABLE)

P. SURVEY QUESTIONS — Answer the survey questions in the AP Student Pack. Do not put responses to exam questions in this section.

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)
2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)	9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H) (I)

Q. LANGUAGE — Do not complete this section unless instructed to do so.

If this answer sheet is for the French Language and Culture, German Language and Culture, Italian Language and Culture, Spanish Language, or Spanish Literature and Culture Exam, please answer the following questions. Your responses will not affect your score.

1. Have you lived or studied for one month or more in a country where the language of the exam you are now taking is spoken?

◯ Yes ◯ No

2. Do you regularly speak or hear the language at home?

◯ Yes ◯ No

QUESTIONS 1–75

Indicate your answers to the exam questions in this section (pages 2 and 3). Use a No. 2 pencil only. Mark only one response per question. If a question has only four answer options, do not mark option E. Answers written in the multiple-choice booklet will not be scored.

Your answer sheet will be scored by machine. Any improper gridding may affect your score.

- **Completely fill in the circle for your response next to the number of the question you are answering.**
- **Erase carefully and completely. Stray marks and smudges could be read as answers.**

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	51 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	52 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	53 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	54 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	55 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	31 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	56 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	32 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	57 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	33 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	34 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	59 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	35 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	60 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	36 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	61 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	37 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	62 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	38 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	63 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	39 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	64 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	40 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	65 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	41 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	66 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	42 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	67 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	43 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	68 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	44 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	45 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	70 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	46 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	71 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	47 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	72 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	48 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	73 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	49 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	74 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	75 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

QUESTIONS 76–120

Be sure each mark is dark and completely fills the circle. If a question has only four answer options, do not mark option E.

76	A	B	C	D	E	91	A	B	C	D	E	106	A	B	C	D	E
77	A	B	C	D	E	92	A	B	C	D	E	107	A	B	C	D	E
78	A	B	C	D	E	93	A	B	C	D	E	108	A	B	C	D	E
79	A	B	C	D	E	94	A	B	C	D	E	109	A	B	C	D	E
80	A	B	C	D	E	95	A	B	C	D	E	110	A	B	C	D	E
81	A	B	C	D	E	96	A	B	C	D	E	111	A	B	C	D	E
82	A	B	C	D	E	97	A	B	C	D	E	112	A	B	C	D	E
83	A	B	C	D	E	98	A	B	C	D	E	113	A	B	C	D	E
84	A	B	C	D	E	99	A	B	C	D	E	114	A	B	C	D	E
85	A	B	C	D	E	100	A	B	C	D	E	115	A	B	C	D	E
86	A	B	C	D	E	101	A	B	C	D	E	116	A	B	C	D	E
87	A	B	C	D	E	102	A	B	C	D	E	117	A	B	C	D	E
88	A	B	C	D	E	103	A	B	C	D	E	118	A	B	C	D	E
89	A	B	C	D	E	104	A	B	C	D	E	119	A	B	C	D	E
90	A	B	C	D	E	105	A	B	C	D	E	120	A	B	C	D	E

For Students Taking AP Biology

Write your answer in the boxes at the top of the griddable area and fill in the corresponding circles. Mark only one circle in any column. You will receive credit only if the circles are filled in correctly.

121 122 123 124 125 126

ETS USE ONLY

SELECTED MEDIA EXAMS	R	W	O	OTHER EXAMS	R	W	O
PT02				TOTAL			
PT03				Subscore (if applicable)			
PT04				Subscore (if applicable)			

Exam		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Exam		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
		0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

COMPLETE THIS AREA ONLY ONCE.

R. YOUR MAILING ADDRESS

Use the address abbreviations from your AP Student Pack. Fill in only one circle per column. Indicate a space in your address by leaving a blank box; do not grid that column.

STREET ADDRESS (include street number, street name, apartment number, etc.)

CITY

ZIP OR POSTAL CODE

COUNTRY CODE

STATE

AK	HI	MI	NY	VT
AL	IA	MN	OH	WA
AR	ID	MO	OK	WI
AZ	IL	MS	OR	WV
CA	IN	MT	PA	WY
CO	KS	NC	RI	Puerto Rico
CT	KY	ND	SC	
DC	LA	NE	SD	AA
DE	MA	NH	TN	AE
FL	MD	NJ	TX	AP
GA	ME	NM	UT	Other
		NV	VA	

V. SEX

- Female
- Male

W. WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU KNOW BEST?

- English
- English and another language about the same
- Another language

X. ETHNICITY/RACE

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian, Asian American or Pacific Islander
- Black or African American
- Mexican or Mexican American
- Puerto Rican
- Other Hispanic, Latino or Latin American
- White
- Other

Y. PARENTAL EDUCATION LEVEL

Father/ Male Guardian	Mother/ Female Guardian	
		Grade school
		Some high school
		High school diploma or equivalent
		Business or trade school
		Some college
		Associate or two-year degree
		Bachelor's or four-year degree
		Some graduate or professional school
		Graduate or professional degree

S. FOR STUDENTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ONLY

If your address does not fit in the spaces provided in Item R, fill in as many circles as you can, then fill in the circle in Item S and print the remainder of your address in the spaces provided.

Address	City	State or Province	Country	ZIP or Postal Code

T. STUDENT IDENTIFIER (Student ID Number)

U. EMAIL ADDRESS

By providing your email address, you are granting the College Board permission to use your email in accordance with the policies in the *2012-13 Bulletin for AP Students and Parents*.

Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

This is the multiple-choice section of the 2013 AP exam. It includes cover material and other administrative instructions to help familiarize students with the mechanics of the exam. (Note that future exams may differ in look from the following content.)

PLACE SEAL HERE

AP® Psychology Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2013

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

At a Glance

Total Time
1 hour, 10 minutes
Number of Questions
100
Percent of Total Score
66.6%
Writing Instrument
Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the circles 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 circle 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 Question	Sample Answer
Chicago is a (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.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

PLACE SEAL HERE

Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-S
85

PLACE SEAL HERE
DO NOT seal answer sheet inside

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. According to Erik Erikson, in late adulthood the individual reaches the eighth and final stage of the life span in which one reviews and evaluates one's life and the choices one has made. Erikson labeled this stage

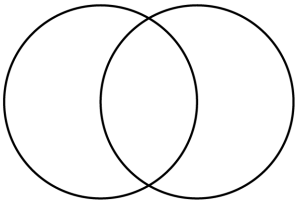
   (A) initiative versus guilt
   (B) integrity versus despair
   (C) generativity versus stagnation
   (D) identity versus role confusion
   (E) intimacy versus isolation

2. When community psychologists refer to primary prevention, they are describing which of the following goals?

   (A) Keeping disorders from developing
   (B) Detecting and treating disorders early
   (C) Reducing the harm of psychological disorders to the individual and society
   (D) Ensuring that psychotherapy is available to all who seek it
   (E) Developing group therapies

3. Which of the following is true of a neuron in the resting state?

   (A) The inside of the cell membrane is negative compared to the outside.
   (B) The outside of the cell membrane is negative compared to the inside.
   (C) The concentration of sodium ions is equal inside and outside of the cell membrane.
   (D) Both the sodium and the potassium channels are open.
   (E) The neuron is not polarized.



4. Luz, a math major, sees the drawing above as a Venn diagram. Her brother, an art major, sees it as two circles. The difference in perception is an example of

   (A) synesthesia
   (B) stereotyping
   (C) stimulus variables
   (D) top-down processing
   (E) feature detection

5. Transforming frustrated urges, especially sexual urges, into more socially acceptable forms of behavior is the defense mechanism known as

   (A) rationalization
   (B) displacement
   (C) intellectualization
   (D) suppression
   (E) sublimation

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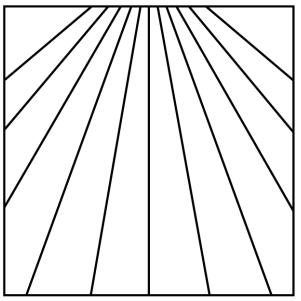

6. Which monocular depth cue is illustrated in the figure above?

   (A) Accommodation
   (B) Texture gradient
   (C) Relative size
   (D) Interposition
   (E) Linear perspective

7. A group of friends watched a recent episode of a crime investigation show and concluded that they would have been able to figure out who was responsible for a crime more proficiently than did the television investigators. The friends' overestimation of their ability to determine who committed the crime is most likely due to a reasoning error known as

   (A) the availability heuristic
   (B) hindsight bias
   (C) confirmation bias
   (D) cognitive dissonance
   (E) actor-observer bias

8. Reuptake of a neurotransmitter refers to

   (A) absorption of the neurotransmitter into the dendrites of the receiving neuron
   (B) absorption of the neurotransmitter into the terminal buttons of the sending neuron
   (C) release of the neurotransmitter by the soma of the originating neuron
   (D) the rate at which a neurotransmitter is created for use by a neuron
   (E) the rate at which a neurotransmitter is broken down metabolically in the neuron

9. Which of the following individuals would most likely be classified as exhibiting a social phobia?

   (A) Pablo, who is afraid of snakes
   (B) Priti, who is afraid of being humiliated when giving a speech
   (C) Chrissie, who avoids long flights on airplanes
   (D) Lisa, who is afraid of giving blood
   (E) Masato, who is always worried about her health

10. Which of the following would be detrimental to an individual's maintenance of high self-esteem?

    (A) Setting unrealistic personal goals
    (B) Believing the cause of failure to be an unstable trait
    (C) Attempting always to think positively
    (D) Accepting personal strengths and weaknesses
    (E) Setting personal standards

11. Marie has to assemble a shelf but cannot find her screwdriver. Which of the following would help her complete this task?

    (A) Confirmation bias
    (B) Functional fixedness
    (C) Rigidity
    (D) Divergent thought
    (E) Mental set

12. A child's sex is genetically determined by the

    (A) mother
    (B) father
    (C) paternal grandmother
    (D) maternal grandfather
    (E) maternal grandmother

13. In general, trait theories emphasize which of the following?

    (A) The changing and temporary nature of human characteristics
    (B) The role of current environmental conditions in controlling behavior
    (C) The lasting nature of personal characteristics
    (D) Identity confusion
    (E) Early childhood experiences

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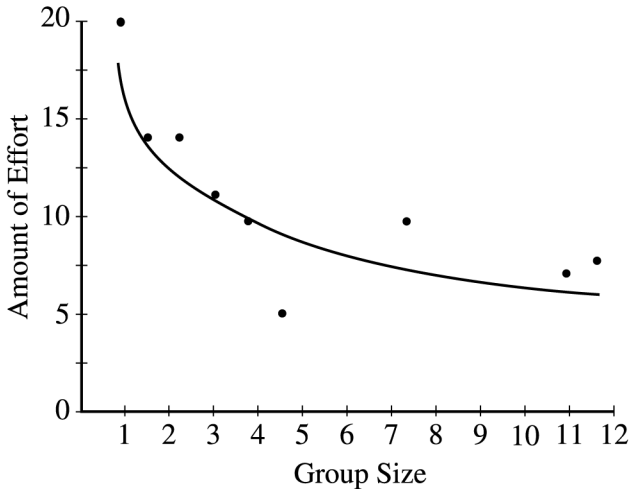

14. The graph above depicts the extent to which individuals in groups of various sizes exerted themselves while they performed a certain task. What does the information illustrate?

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

15. Researchers looking to create a drug to reduce the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease would most likely focus their efforts on which of the following neurotransmitters?

    (A) Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
    (B) Serotonin
    (C) Norepinephrine
    (D) Dopamine
    (E) Acetylcholine

16. Delusional thinking is central to which of the following?

    (A) Fugue states
    (B) Panic attacks
    (C) Schizophrenic disorders
    (D) Dissociative disorders
    (E) Affective disorders

17. In visual perception, size constancy occurs as an object comes closer to the viewer because the

    (A) image on the retina becomes smaller
    (B) image on the retina remains constant in size
    (C) perceived distance of the object becomes greater
    (D) perceived distance of the object becomes smaller
    (E) perceived distance of the object remains constant

18. The two sentences "Elena won the race" and "The race was won by Elena" share which of the following structures?

    (A) Sentence
    (B) Syntactic
    (C) Surface
    (D) Deep
    (E) Phonemic

19. A monkey's choosing a circle from an array of geometric shapes in order to be rewarded with a banana is an example of

    (A) stimulus habituation
    (B) stimulus discrimination
    (C) positive transference
    (D) disinhibition
    (E) latent learning

20. A sound is often detected by one ear more intensely and a fraction of a second earlier than it is detected by the other ear. These cues help individuals determine the

    (A) pitch of the sound wave
    (B) timbre of the sound wave
    (C) absolute threshold for sound perception
    (D) frequency of the sound wave
    (E) location of the source

21. Juana accidentally touched a hot iron. She immediately drew back her hand. Which of the following is true about the withdrawal of her hand?

    (A) It was initiated in the motor cortex.
    (B) It was initiated in the spinal cord.
    (C) It was a voluntary behavior.
    (D) It was due to instructions from the brain.
    (E) It was an operantly conditioned response.

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22. Research finds that, in general, the higher an incoming college student scores on a given test, the higher the student's college grade point average (GPA). Which of the following best describes this relationship?

(A) A bimodal distribution
(B) A normal distribution
(C) A skewed distribution
(D) A positive correlation
(E) A negative correlation

23. All of the following are anxiety disorders EXCEPT

(A) agoraphobia
(B) posttraumatic stress disorder
(C) conversion disorder
(D) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(E) panic disorder

24. Which of the following statements is supported by research on homosexuality?

(A) There is a correlation between sexual orientation and early childhood problems.
(B) There is a correlation between the sexual orientation of a child and the sexual orientation of his or her adoptive parents.
(C) There is a correlation between sexual orientation and the size of the cerebellum.
(D) It is possible that high levels of dopamine influence sexual orientation.
(E) Studies of twins have shown a genetic predisposition to homosexuality.

25. Individuals who exhibit a strong moral sense, accept themselves as they are, are deeply democratic in nature, and are willing to act independently of social and cultural pressures would be described by Abraham Maslow as

(A) real selves
(B) ideal selves
(C) fully functioning
(D) humanistic
(E) self-actualized

Questions 26-27 are based on the following.

Exam Scores

8
6
5
10
5
7
1
5
10

26. A student who scored at the mode would have how many points?

(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8
(E) 10

27. Which of the following is the median score?

(A) 1
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8
(E) 10

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28. Which of the following situations describes an approach-avoidance conflict?

(A) Mark must decide which of two attractive job offers to accept.
(B) Nine-year-old Carl must decide which of two distasteful chores to do to avoid being punished by his parents.
(C) Fred must select one menu item from among several at a popular restaurant.
(D) Anna must decide whether to buy a used car that is in her price range but has several mechanical problems.
(E) Sarah must decide how to spend the money she recently won in a lottery.

29. When four-year-old Chris grabs a toy car from two-year-old Pat because Chris wants to play with the toy, Chris is demonstrating

(A) hostile aggression
(B) instrumental aggression
(C) social facilitation
(D) social inhibition
(E) locus of control

30. When confronted with the sequence "__N __" at the end of a word in a crossword puzzle, Tony inserts the letters "I" and "G" in the two blanks because that procedure has often led to the correct answer in previous puzzles. This example illustrates the use of

(A) mental rotation
(B) elaborative rehearsal
(C) a heuristic
(D) a prototype
(E) a syllogism

31. Light exposure therapy is most effective in treating

(A) schizophrenia
(B) seasonal affective disorder
(C) obsessive-compulsive disorder
(D) antisocial personality disorder
(E) autism

32. In the dark, an object is more clearly seen when viewed in peripheral vision than when viewed directly. This phenomenon occurs because the rods located in the retina are

(A) more sensitive in the dark than cones and are not found in the fovea
(B) less sensitive in the dark than cones and are not found in the fovea
(C) as sensitive in the dark as cones and are few in number in the fovea
(D) more numerous than cones are in the fovea
(E) as numerous as cones are all over the retina

33. A conscientious objector refuses to engage in combat because he cannot support the taking of human life. His reasoning best illustrates which stage in Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development?

(A) Authoritative
(B) Postconventional
(C) Concrete operational
(D) Conventional
(E) Egocentric

34. The fact that imprinting is most certain to occur if the opportunity for imprinting is presented to the organism at a very specific age indicates the existence of

(A) a schema
(B) a reflex
(C) an archetype
(D) a critical period
(E) an unconscious inference

35. The results of Stanley Milgram's studies on obedience suggested that

(A) obedient people are unable to empathize with others
(B) most people resist social coercion
(C) most people will not physically harm others even if ordered to do so
(D) most people will obey perceived authority figures' instructions to harm others
(E) people usually obey their consciences when allowed to decide whether to follow orders

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36. Primary sex characteristics include which of the following?

(A) Deepened voice in males
(B) Breast development in females
(C) Presence of ovaries
(D) Body hair
(E) Menopause

37. A disadvantage of longitudinal studies is that

(A) differences observed among participants of different ages are usually due to differences in the environment in which they were reared
(B) participants who drop out during the course of the study may be different in important ways from ones who do not drop out
(C) unfamiliarity with testing situations can put older participants at a disadvantage
(D) personality traits do not remain constant across the life span
(E) men and women confront different developmental crises in the course of their lives because of their different social roles

38. A sudden inability to remember how to tie a certain kind of knot indicates a deficit in which kind of memory?

(A) Declarative
(B) Semantic
(C) Iconic
(D) Episodic
(E) Procedural

39. Which of the following concepts explains motivation in terms of an organism seeking to maintain its biological equilibrium?

(A) Opponent-process
(B) Plasticity
(C) Homeostasis
(D) Incentive
(E) Natural selection

40. Activation of the parasympathetic nervous system results in which of the following?

(A) An increase in pupil dilation
(B) An increase in respiratory rate
(C) A decrease in digestion
(D) A decrease in salivation
(E) A decrease in heart rate

41. Which of the following sets of concepts is central to social learning theory?

(A) Observation, imitation, and modeling
(B) Fixed interval, variable interval, and fixed ratio
(C) Generalization, spontaneous recovery, and discrimination
(D) Acquisition, extinction, and counter-conditioning
(E) Higher-order learning, negative reinforcement, and variable ratio

42. Stanley Schachter's explanation of emotions places emphasis on

(A) simultaneous arousal and emotional experience
(B) the role of the hypothalamus
(C) the range of emotions that are genetically inherited
(D) a cognitive appraisal of physiological arousal
(E) an optimistic explanatory style

43. Which of the following types of disorders is characterized by complaints of bodily symptoms that do not have a detectable medical cause but rather are caused by psychological factors?

(A) Anxiety
(B) Organic
(C) Psychophysiological
(D) Somatoform
(E) Personality

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44. All of the following are American Psychological Association ethical guidelines for researchers EXCEPT:

(A) Research may not involve deception.
(B) Participation must be voluntary.
(C) Participants must be informed of potential risks.
(D) Participants must be offered alternative activities if research participation is a course requirement.
(E) Participants' right to privacy must be protected.

45. In a normal distribution, which of the following statements is true about the area that falls between one standard deviation above and one standard deviation below the mean?

(A) It contains the bottom 50% of the distribution.
(B) It contains the middle 50% of the distribution.
(C) It contains the bottom 68% of the distribution.
(D) It contains the middle 68% of the distribution.
(E) It is the same as the square of the average deviation.

46. Which of the following characterizes a behavioral approach to psychology?

(A) A study of the unconscious motives involved in behavior
(B) An introspective study of the mental imagery used in problem solving
(C) An analysis of the neurons involved in memory storage
(D) The use of a projective test to assess personality
(E) A study of how reinforcement affects learning

47. Research on physical attractiveness has shown that

(A) most people disregard physical attractiveness when forming first impressions of others
(B) judgments of women's personalities are affected by their physical attractiveness, but judgments of men's personalities are not
(C) desirable personality characteristics are typically ascribed to good-looking people
(D) good-looking people tend to be viewed as less intelligent and competent
(E) men are less likely than women to make biased judgments of others based on physical appearance

48. Which of the following is required for a psychological experiment?

(A) More than one independent variable
(B) Sophisticated equipment
(C) Highly generalizable results
(D) Precise operational definitions
(E) A longitudinal design

49. In Freudian theory, which of the following components of personality most resembles a conscience or censor?

(A) Ego
(B) Ego ideal
(C) Id
(D) Libido
(E) Superego

50. A research psychologist generalizes from a particular sample to an entire population. This is an example of

(A) statistical inference
(B) random sampling
(C) a correlational study
(D) stratified sampling
(E) descriptive statistics

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51. A reason that one typically does not notice a blind spot in the visual field is that

(A) the blind spot is very small, and no visual stimuli are likely to be so small that the blind spot completely obscures them
(B) most visual stimuli affect only one visual hemisphere, and one hemisphere can cover for the other
(C) visual stimuli usually affect the occipital cortex in both hemispheres
(D) the blind spot habituates to a stimulus when the head is held still
(E) the brain fills in missing information so there is no awareness that the visual field is incomplete

52. Metabolic activity in different areas of the brain can best be visualized by means of

(A) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
(B) computed tomography (CT)
(C) positron emission tomography (PET)
(D) electroencephalography (EEG)
(E) electrical stimulation of the brain (ESB)

53. A test is administered to 1,000 fourth graders across the country, and then it is readministered to the same children 90 days later. The test-retest results will yield an evaluation of the test's

(A) validity
(B) reliability
(C) cross-cultural fairness
(D) factor analysis
(E) goodness of fit

54. Research on electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) has shown that it is most effective for treating which of the following disorders?

(A) Conversion
(B) Obsessive-compulsive
(C) Major depressive
(D) Antisocial personality
(E) Posttraumatic stress

55. Whenever Sarah's mother answered the phone, Sarah would yell for her mother's attention and her mother would end the phone conversation. Then Sarah's mother began ignoring Sarah's yelling and eventually Sarah stopped behaving that way. The change in Sarah's behavior is an example of

(A) discrimination
(B) response generalization
(C) systematic desensitization
(D) extinction
(E) spontaneous recovery

56. A researcher shows the same video of an automobile accident to two different groups of participants.

Participants in group one are asked: "Did you see a broken headlight?"

Participants in group two are asked: "Did you see the broken headlight?"

The researcher finds that participants in group two are much more likely to recall having seen a broken headlight, even though there actually was no broken headlight in the video. The researcher is investigating the effects of which of the following on recall?

(A) Algorithms
(B) Heuristics
(C) Framing
(D) Proactive interference
(E) The primacy effect

57. The component of intelligence described by Raymond Cattell as involving the ability to understand logical relationships, reason abstractly, and learn quickly is related to which of the following?

(A) Mental age
(B) Intelligence quotient
(C) Fluid intelligence
(D) Emotional intelligence
(E) Crystallized intelligence

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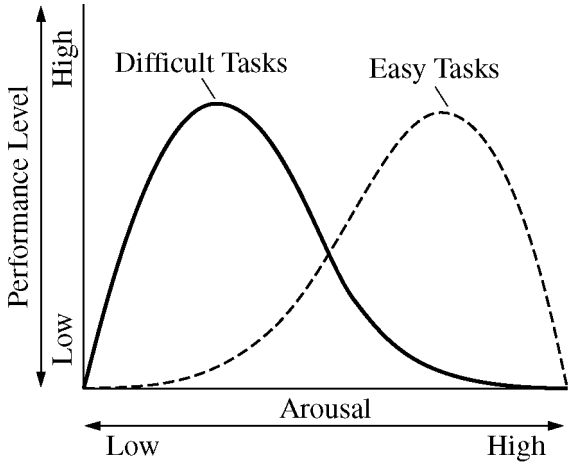
58. According to the fundamental attribution error, which of the following is most likely to be a student's explanation for a classmate's failing exam grade?

(A) The classmate was too lazy to study hard.
(B) There were too many picky questions on the exam.
(C) The classmate was not well.
(D) The classmate missed class too often.
(E) The classmate had no quiet place to study.



59. The graph above supports which of the following statements?

(A) Optimal performance is a function of task difficulty and level of arousal.
(B) Difficult tasks require higher than usual levels of arousal for optimal performance.
(C) Difficult tasks become easier when arousal is increased.
(D) Performance level is independent of task difficulty.
(E) Easy tasks require lower than usual levels of arousal for optimal performance.

60. A client whose improvement during therapy is the result of his or her expectation of improvement rather than the result of the therapy itself is showing

(A) tardive dyskinesia
(B) a placebo effect
(C) a disorder in remission
(D) negative transference
(E) catharsis

61. According to psychoanalytic theory, the bases for the development of mental disorders are

(A) maladaptive, learned patterns of behavior
(B) social, economic, and cultural factors
(C) unconscious conflicts that produce anxiety
(D) physiological events that cause chemical imbalances in the brain
(E) inherent moral weakness and lack of willpower

62. A female student was rejected by a college because her score on a test used by the college to predict performance there was below the college's cutoff score. An influential alumnus of the college intervened on the student's behalf and the student was admitted. Four years later the student graduated with honors. The most likely explanation of this outcome is that the test

(A) contained some degree of bias against women
(B) had less than perfect validity
(C) was partly an achievement test
(D) was not standardized
(E) had less than perfect reliability

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63. Mark, a flight attendant, began his workday in a bad mood. However, by the end of the day, he felt much happier. According to the facial feedback hypothesis, what may have influenced Mark's mood?

(A) The flight was so full that Mark did not have time to reflect on events that were troubling him.
(B) The change in flight altitude helped decrease Mark's stress.
(C) Because it is his job to be courteous to customers, Mark smiled at passengers frequently.
(D) Mark helped several passengers who then told his supervisor how nice he was.
(E) Mark is good friends with some of the other flight attendants, and they cheered him up during the flight.

64. Most tests of personality are in the form of

(A) inkblot tests
(B) word association tests
(C) structured interviews
(D) self-report inventories
(E) situational analyses

65. Eleanor Gibson and Richard Walk used a visual cliff with a glass-covered drop-off to examine behavior in crawling infants. Even when coaxed by their mothers to crawl out onto the glass covering, most infants refused to do so, indicating that they had developed which of the following?

(A) Depth perception
(B) Selective attention
(C) Perceptual constancy
(D) Procedural memory
(E) Sensory adaptation

66. Psychologists characterize parents who consistently demand their children's compliance without discussion as

(A) indifferent
(B) permissive
(C) indulgent
(D) authoritative
(E) authoritarian

67. Most glands in the human body are a part of which system?

(A) Circulatory
(B) Skeletal
(C) Respiratory
(D) Renal
(E) Endocrine

68. An individual has recurring unwanted thoughts of doing harm to his family. This is consistent with a diagnosis of

(A) dissociative identity disorder
(B) posttraumatic stress disorder
(C) attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
(D) somatoform disorder
(E) obsessive-compulsive disorder

69. The occipital lobe of the human brain contains the centers for

(A) hearing
(B) vision
(C) olfaction
(D) tactile sensation
(E) taste

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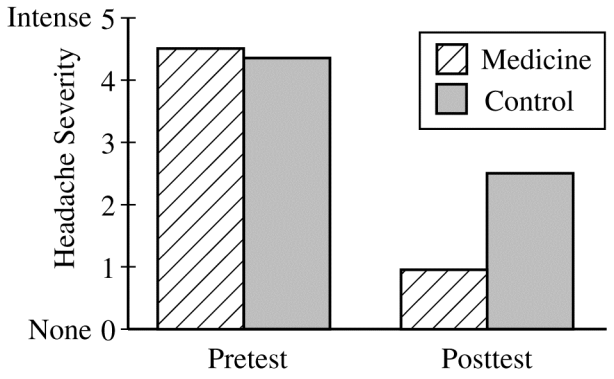
Questions 70-71 are based on the following.

A researcher is trying to determine whether a new painkilling medicine is effective in reducing headaches. Twenty adult participants sit in a noisy environment for 30 minutes and then rate the severity of their headaches on a scale from 0 (none) to 5 (intense). Group M (the medicine group) receives a normal dose of the medicine. Group C (the control group) rests quietly. After 20 minutes, all participants again complete the headache rating scale. The statistically significant differences in headache severity on the posttest appear in the graph below.



70. Which of the following is the independent variable in this experiment?

(A) The rating of headache severity
(B) The medicine
(C) The age of the participants
(D) The 30 minutes of noise
(E) The 20-minute interval

71. Which of the following statements is supported by the results of this experiment?

(A) The severity of headaches diminished among the group that received the medicine, whereas the severity of headaches in the control group was unchanged.
(B) The groups showed equivalent decreases in the severity of their headaches from pretest to posttest.
(C) The medicine was more effective in reducing the severity of the headaches than was quiet rest.
(D) The medicine eliminated the headaches of participants to whom it was administered.
(E) Quiet rest is not effective in reducing headaches.

72. An individual's ability to focus on a particular conversation in a noisy and crowded room is called

(A) auditory localization
(B) dichotic listening
(C) deep processing
(D) divided attention
(E) selective attention

73. The claim that a whole is different from the sum of its parts is central to which of the following schools of thought?

(A) Connectionism
(B) Functionalism
(C) Gestalt psychology
(D) Structuralism
(E) Behaviorism

74. When Mary was young, her father was trying to learn how to speak German and would listen to German tapes for hours in her presence. Mary paid very little attention to the tapes. Many years later, when Mary was in Germany, she was able to say a few German words in order to make herself understood. This is an example of

(A) procedural memory
(B) latent learning
(C) regression
(D) telegraphic speech
(E) retroactive interference

75. Self-help and support groups are an outgrowth of which therapeutic perspective?

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

76. When a person experiences two thoughts that are incompatible, psychological tension may be produced, leading to an attempt to reconcile the discrepant thoughts. Which of the following concepts best characterizes this response?

(A) Approach-avoidance conflict
(B) Drive reduction
(C) Self-actualization
(D) Opponent process
(E) Cognitive dissonance

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77. A patient reports constant sleepiness. A series of tests reveal that the patient's sleep is frequently disrupted by periods of interrupted breathing and brief awakenings. Which of the following diagnoses would account for such symptoms?

(A) Somnambulism
(B) Sleep terrors
(C) Narcolepsy
(D) REM behavior disorder
(E) Sleep apnea

78. Joseph has blue eyes and brown hair and is tall. These characteristics are best described as

(A) recessive genes
(B) dominant genes
(C) mutations
(D) genotypic traits
(E) phenotypic traits

79. People often have expectations about another person that influence how they act toward that person. Such expectations in turn cause that person to behave consistently with the original expectations. The phenomenon is known as

(A) a self-fulfilling prophecy
(B) mental set
(C) the mere-exposure effect
(D) hindsight bias
(E) social facilitation

80. Which of the following statements best describes the effect of alcohol on human functioning?

(A) It depresses the central nervous system.
(B) It increases alertness and enhances perception.
(C) It facilitates the release of norepinephrine.
(D) It depresses the thyroid system.
(E) It distorts auditory perception.

81. In Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which of the following best exemplifies the concept of accommodation?

(A) A newborn touched lightly on the right cheek turns his head to the right.
(B) An infant reaches out toward the moon as if to grasp it.
(C) An infant stops reaching for a toy as soon as it is covered by a cloth.
(D) An infant acquires a fear of heights after learning to crawl.
(E) An infant trying unsuccessfully to suck her fist opens her mouth wider and is successful.

82. The role of the therapist in cognitive therapy is to

(A) identify the client's irrational beliefs and provide alternative ways of believing
(B) provide unconditional positive regard so that the healthy growth-promoting tendencies of the client may be activated
(C) interpret the client's dreams and guide the client through the processes of resistance and transference
(D) provide a model of effective functioning and reinforce the client for positive changes
(E) prescribe psychoactive drugs that can reduce the level of psychotic ideation

83. In the experiments of Solomon Asch, the tendency of group members to conform was reduced most by which of the following factors?

(A) The presence of a single dissenter
(B) Frequent interaction among the group members
(C) The appointment of a democratic leader
(D) A decentralized communication network
(E) The threat of punishment

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84. Which of the following correctly pairs subdivisions within the major divisions of the human nervous system?

(A) Somatic . . endocrine and exocrine
(B) Central . . somatic and sympathetic
(C) Autonomic . . sympathetic and parasympathetic
(D) Sympathetic . . parasympathetic and autonomic
(E) Peripheral . . central nervous system and the spinal cord

85. Which of the following argues that physiological needs create aroused psychological states that cause us to try to satisfy those needs?

(A) Instinct theory
(B) Drive theory
(C) Arousal theory
(D) Incentive theory
(E) Hierarchy of needs

86. A dog retrieves the newspaper every day because in the past it received a food reward for this behavior. The dog's behavior is an example of which of the following?

(A) An operant response
(B) A discriminative stimulus
(C) An unconditioned response
(D) An unconditioned stimulus
(E) A classically conditioned response

87. As a child, George often skipped school and engaged in repeated acts of vandalism and petty theft. As an adult, he has been arrested for running a dishonest investment company. The most likely diagnosis for George's current behavior is

(A) narcissistic personality disorder
(B) antisocial personality disorder
(C) borderline personality disorder
(D) dissociative identity disorder
(E) oppositional defiant disorder

88. Which of the following best reflects contemporary interpretations of classical conditioning?

(A) They remain relatively unchanged from earlier interpretations by people like E. L. Thorndike.
(B) They are primarily based on the theory of contiguity.
(C) They take into account cognitive processes like expectancy.
(D) They are in agreement with the interpretations of behaviorists like B. F. Skinner.
(E) They make a clear distinction between long-term and short-term memory.

89. Diffusion of responsibility has been used to explain which of the following findings in social psychology?

(A) People often conform because of peer pressure.
(B) People in a group lose their individual identity and become more cohesive.
(C) A person who is alone while witnessing an emergency is more likely to help than if he were part of a group.
(D) People often perform better when working in a group than when working alone.
(E) Many participants obey a researcher even if the researcher's instructions might lead to harm for another participant.

90. On a test, the mean score for a class of 100 students is 80 and the standard deviation of the scores is 10. The professor who gave the test then realizes that she made a scoring error, which she corrects by adding 5 points to each student's score. The standard deviation of the students' new scores is

(A) 5
(B) 10
(C) 10.5
(D) 15
(E) 85

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91. A researcher asks participants to identify red shapes presented on a video screen. Following this, novel objects of various colors are depicted on the screen. Participants correctly identify red objects more quickly than objects of a different color. The result illustrates

(A) assimilation
(B) modeling
(C) priming
(D) cone saturation
(E) imprinting

92. Of the following topics, which would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to study?

(A) Conformity behavior of college students
(B) Genetic determinants of behavior
(C) Problem-solving strategies in chess
(D) Personnel selection problems
(E) Maturational processes in adolescent development

93. Research suggests that hypnosis is effective in reducing pain because it

(A) induces a state of amnesia
(B) synchronizes the functioning of the two cerebral hemispheres
(C) interferes with the functioning of brain cells
(D) diverts attention from the pain
(E) lowers the subject's level of suggestibility

94. An industrial-organizational psychologist would be most likely to study the

(A) cognitive development of adults
(B) recreational activities in a community center
(C) effectiveness of management training
(D) industrialization of the United States
(E) career development of high school students

95. Which of the following research approaches would be best for testing the hypothesis that the presence of certain odors causes people to gamble more?

(A) Experimental
(B) Observational
(C) Correlational
(D) Survey
(E) Case study

96. Four-year-old Scott fell down the stairs at his grandmother's house. Although he was not badly hurt, he was very frightened. Now, whenever his parents mention visiting his grandmother's house, he feels anxious and fearful. In classical conditioning terms, what are the conditioned stimulus (CS) and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) in the scenario, respectively?

(A) Grandmother's house; fear
(B) Grandmother's house; falling
(C) Fear; grandmother's house
(D) Falling; anxiety
(E) Anxiety; fear

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97. Which of the following refers to the potential of an individual to perform an as-yet-unlearned task?

(A) Aptitude
(B) Interest
(C) Cultural fairness
(D) Achievement
(E) Projection

98. Which of the following describes the different emotional dispositions of infants?

(A) Imprinting
(B) Temperament
(C) Mental set
(D) Instinct
(E) Attachment

99. Two-year-old Jia tells her grandmother that she "sweeped" the floor yesterday. The scenario illustrates that children

(A) cannot learn grammatical rules during the first two years of life
(B) learn language primarily through operant conditioning
(C) will model only words used by adults in their environment
(D) overgeneralize the use of grammatical rules
(E) are not born with an innate language acquisition device

100. Damage to which of the following best explains conduction deafness?

(A) Basilar membrane
(B) Hammer, anvil, and stirrup
(C) Auditory nerve
(D) Temporal lobe
(E) Central sulcus

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.

MAKE SURE YOU HAVE DONE THE FOLLOWING.

- **PLACED YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **WRITTEN AND GRIDDED YOUR AP NUMBER CORRECTLY ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **TAKEN THE AP EXAM LABEL FROM THE FRONT OF THIS BOOKLET AND PLACED IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

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Section II: Free-Response Questions

This is the free-response section of the 2013 AP exam. It includes cover material and other administrative instructions to help familiarize students with the mechanics of the exam. (Note that future exams may differ in look from the following content.)

AP® Psychology Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

2013

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

At a Glance

Total Time
50 minutes
Number of Questions
2
Percent of Total Score
33.3%
Writing Instrument
Pen with black or dark blue ink
Weight
The questions are weighted equally.

IMPORTANT Identification Information

PLEASE PRINT WITH PEN:

1. First two letters of your last name ☐☐
   First letter of your first name ☐
2. Date of birth
   ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐☐☐ Year
3. Six-digit school code
   ☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Unless I check the box below, I grant the College Board the unlimited right to use, reproduce, and publish my free-response materials, both written and oral, for educational research and instructional purposes. My name and the name of my school will not be used in any way in connection with my free-response materials. I understand that I am free to mark "No" with no effect on my score or its reporting.
   No, I do not grant the College Board these rights. ☐

Instructions

The questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. You may use page 3 and the unlined pages of this booklet to organize your answers and for scratch work, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question. Begin each answer on the lined page facing the question. The questions are repeated for your convenience.

Write clearly and legibly. Do not skip lines. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work will not be scored.

Manage your time carefully. Divide your time about equally between the two questions. You may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

Form I
Form Code 4JBP4-S

THIS PAGE MAY BE USED FOR TAKING NOTES AND PLANNING YOUR ANSWERS.
NOTES WRITTEN ON THIS PAGE WILL NOT BE SCORED.
WRITE ALL YOUR RESPONSES ON THE LINED PAGES.

Question 1 begins on page 4.

Question 2 begins on page 12.

PSYCHOLOGY
SECTION II
Time—50 minutes

Percent of total score—$33\frac{1}{3}$

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 questions posed, using appropriate psychological terminology.

1. Psychologists agree that both biology and environment influence personality, mental processing, and behaviors.
   A. Different biological mechanisms are associated with each of the following. Explain one biological mechanism for each. Definitions alone will not score.
      - Aggression
      - Color blindness
      - Hunger

   B. Different environmental factors are associated with each of the following. Explain one environmental factor for each. Definitions alone will not score.
      - Anorexia nervosa
      - Context-dependent memory
      - Gender role

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

<u>Question 1</u> is reprinted for your convenience.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. Brianna's home state was holding a singing competition, and the prize was a recording contract. Brianna loves to sing, but she gets anxious when she sings for strangers and therefore did not want to participate. Brianna felt pressure from her family and friends to compete.

   A. Explain how each of the following concepts could have influenced Brianna's decision whether to enter the competition.

      - Negative reinforcement
      - Normative social influence

   B. Brianna decided to enter the competition. Explain how each of the following may relate to her performance.

      - Adrenal glands
      - Exhaustion stage of general adaptation syndrome (GAS)
      - Schachter and Singer's two-factor theory of emotion

   C. Although Brianna rehearsed her song and felt that she sang very well, she was eliminated from the competition. When Brianna tells others about her experience, how might she use the self-serving bias to help explain her elimination?

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ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

<u>Question 2</u> is reprinted for your convenience.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

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<u>Question 2</u> is reprinted for your convenience.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

STOP

END OF EXAM

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS APPLY TO THE COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.

- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION AS REQUESTED ON THE FRONT AND BACK COVERS OF THE SECTION II BOOKLET.**
- **CHECK TO SEE THAT YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL APPEARS IN THE BOX(ES) ON THE COVER(S).**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE USED THE SAME SET OF AP NUMBER LABELS ON ALL AP EXAMS YOU HAVE TAKEN THIS YEAR.**

Multiple-Choice Answer Key

The following contains the answers to the multiple-choice questions in this exam.

Answer Key for AP Psychology Practice Exam, Section I

Question 1: B
Question 2: A
Question 3: A
Question 4: D
Question 5: E
Question 6: E
Question 7: E
Question 8: B
Question 9: B
Question 10: A
Question 11: D
Question 12: B
Question 13: C
Question 14: A
Question 15: E
Question 16: C
Question 17: D
Question 18: D
Question 19: B
Question 20: E
Question 21: B
Question 22: D
Question 23: C
Question 24: E
Question 25: E
Question 26: B
Question 27: C
Question 28: D
Question 29: B
Question 30: C
Question 31: B
Question 32: A
Question 33: B
Question 34: D
Question 35: D
Question36: C
Question 37: B
Question 38: E
Question 39: C
Question 40: E
Question 41: A
Question 42: D
Question 43: D
Question 44: A
Question 45: D
Question 46: E
Question 47: C
Question 48: D
Question 49: E
Question 50: A
Question 51: E
Question 52: C
Question 53: B
Question 54: C
Question 55: D
Question 56: C
Question 57: C
Question 58: A
Question 59: A
Question 60: B
Question 61: C
Question 62: B
Question 63: C
Question 64: D
Question 65: A
Question 66: E
Question 67: E
Question 68: E
Question 69: B
Question 70: B
Question 71: C
Question 72: E
Question 73: C
Question 74: B
Question 75: D
Question 76: E
Question 77: E
Question 78: E
Question 79: A
Question 80: A
Question 81: E
Question 82: A
Question 83: A
Question 84: C
Question 85: B
Question 86: A
Question 87: B
Question 88: C
Question 89: C
Question 90: B
Question 91: C
Question 92: C
Question 93: D
Question 94: C
Question 95: A
Question 96: B
Question 97: A
Question 98: B
Question 99: D
Question 100: B

Free-Response Scoring Guidelines

The following contains the scoring guidelines for the free-response questions in this exam.

AP® PSYCHOLOGY
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

General Considerations

1. If points are not presented in order, students must clearly indicate to which part of the question they are responding.
2. All responses must be written in complete sentences.
3. A correct definition alone cannot score. Students must establish a connection to the prompt for each point.
4. A definition may contribute to the answer but the student must also provide an explanation of the relationship between the term and the biological mechanism or environmental factor.
5. Since definitions do not score, if a student provides an incorrect definition but a correct explanation of the biological mechanism or environmental factor associated with the term, the point should score.
6. Students will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise score a point.
7. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.

Part A: Points 1 – 3

All points must explain an APPROPRIATE biological mechanism for the specific term (e.g., aggression, color-blindness, hunger).

Point 1 - Aggression

Responses must address how ONE of the following influences aggression. (Aggression must be the outcome.)

A. A specific biological structure (e.g., amygdala, hypothalamus, septum, limbic system)

Examples

Score "Stimulation of the amygdala in primates produces increased aggression."

Score "Damage to the limbic system may produce defensive aggression."

Score "Aggression may result from frontal lobe activity that is compromised."

B. Biological system activity (e.g., sympathetic nervous system)

Examples

Score "Arousal of the sympathetic nervous system could lead to aggression."

Score "An individual may act aggressively when their body is in a state of fight or flight."

C. Hormone/neurotransmitter levels (e.g., testosterone, serotonin)

Examples

Score "Research has shown a relationship between testosterone levels in the bloodstream and aggressive behavior."

Score "Low levels of serotonin may lead to aggressive behavior."

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Question 1 (continued)

D. Genetic component (e.g., inherited traits)
Examples
Score "Children with aggressive tendencies may have inherited them from a parent."

Score "Identical twins may share the common inherited characteristic of impulsiveness, which leads both to be aggressive."

Point 2 - Color blindness
The response must explain ONE of the following mechanisms as related to the inability to see color.

A. A biological structure or process involved in vision.
Examples
Score "Deficiencies in color receptors (cones), ganglia, optic nerve, or occipital lobe may result in color blindness."

Score "Retinitis pigmentosa is a medical condition that destroys photoreceptors and causes loss of color vision."

Score "Some people only have some types of cones and thereby cannot see the full spectrum of color."

B. A *specific* genetic mechanism.
Examples
Score "Color blindness can be caused by a recessive gene on the 23rd pair."

Score "People born with cones containing only one or two of the three color-sensitive pigments cannot see all colors (e.g., trichromatic theory)."

Score "Color blindness is a sex-linked disorder occurring more often in males than females (or is related to the X chromosome)."

Point 3 - Hunger
Responses must address how ONE of the following relates to hunger.

A. A specific biological structure (e.g., stomach, hypothalamus)
Examples
Score "The hypothalamus triggers feelings of hunger."

Score "Stimulation of your lateral hypothalamus could increase your hunger."

Score "Stimulation of your ventromedial hypothalamus could decrease your hunger."

Score "Lesioning either of the above structures could result in the opposite hunger response."

Score "Stomach contractions can cause us to feel hungry."

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Question 1 (continued)

B. Biological system activity (e.g., digestive system, hypothalamic neurons, metabolism)

Examples

Score "Activation of neurons in the hypothalamus increases hunger.

Score "A person with a fast metabolic rate could become hungry quickly."

Score "Lowered levels of energy signal the body that it needs nourishment."

C. Hormone/neurotransmitter levels (e.g., glucose, insulin, GABA, leptin, ghrelin)

Examples

Score "When blood sugar/glucose drops, the brain is signaled to trigger the feeling of hunger."

Score "Low insulin levels trigger feelings of hunger."

Score "When receptors in the brain sense high levels of leptin from fat cells, our feelings of hunger are inhibited."

Score "Serotonin levels affect your appetite."

D. *Specific* genetic mechanism (e.g., inherited traits)

Example

Score "Individuals with Prader-Willi syndrome have an insatiable appetite."

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Question 1 (continued)

Part B: Points 4 - 6
All points must explain an APPROPRIATE environmental factor for the specific term (e.g., anorexia nervosa, context-dependent memory, and gender role). The response must include more than the *mention* of an environmental factor.

Point 4 - Anorexia
The response must explain an environmental factor related to anorexia nervosa.

Examples

Score "Cultures may differ in the acceptance of body image. In many cultures women may be more likely to see themselves as overweight, and thus, cause one to under eat."

Score "Thin models may serve as examples of an "idealized" appearance, leading some to starve themselves."

Score "Parents who are over-controlling may cause their child to be a perfectionist about weight and become anorexic."

Score "An athlete or performer might become anorexic in order to compete at a level to which they aspire (e.g., wrestler, gymnast, runner, dancer, actor)."

Score "A person might become anorexic in order to receive a particular incentive (e.g., social acceptance, a date, approval from family members, job)."

Point 5 - Context-dependent memory
The response must explain the role of context (e.g., a particular setting, environment, location, surrounding) in enhancing/hindering memory.

Examples

Score "People are more likely to remember material when tested in the same setting where they learned that material."

Score "Memory for the content of the class declines when tested in a setting other than the learning environment."

Score "A person is flooded with childhood memories when they go back to their childhood home."

Do not score "State Dependent Memory – memory that is aided or impeded by an internal state."

Do not score "Mood Congruent Memory – memory that is aided or impeded by an emotional state."

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Question 1 (continued)

Point 6 - Gender role

The response must explain the role of an environmental factor as it relates to acquisition, perception, or expression of gender roles.

Examples

Score "Individuals acquire gender role behaviors that are modeled by members of their culture, family, peer group, etc."

Score "A person is reinforced or punished for behavior consistent or inconsistent with their gender."

Score "Culture shapes perceptions of gender behaviors or schemas."

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AP® PSYCHOLOGY
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

General considerations

1. If points are not presented in order, students must clearly indicate to which part of the question they are responding.
2. All responses must be written in complete sentences.
3. A correct definition alone cannot score. Students must establish a connection to the prompt for each point.
4. A definition may contribute to the answer but the student must also provide an explanation of the relationship between the term and Brianna or the competition.
5. Since definitions do not score, if a student provides an incorrect definition but a correct application with the term, the point should score.
6. Students will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise score a point.
7. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.
8. Responses must demonstrate knowledge of the terms presented in the question stem, by providing a synonym or explanation of the term.

Part A: Points 1-2

Decision to enter

<u>Point 1 - Negative Reinforcement</u>

Response must include an <u>increase</u> in Brianna's likelihood to enter or not to enter the competition in order to avoid or escape an aversive or unpleasant consequence.

Examples

<u>Score</u> "Brianna enters the competition to reduce the pressure from her family."

<u>Score</u> "Singing reduces Brianna's anxiety. As a result, she sings more often".

<u>Score</u> "She chooses to play basketball instead of compete, in order to avoid the anxiety of singing in front of strangers."

<u>Do not score</u> "Punishment – decrease in likelihood of a particular behavior."

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Question 2 (continued)

Point 2 - Normative social influence

Response must address a process influencing Brianna to feel/think/act in a way that aligns with social norms OR that Brianna's actions are based on social expectations.

Examples:

Score "Brianna decides to enter the competition only because she wants to please her parents, who were also involved with music."

Score "She decides to compete because all of her friends are singers and she wants to fit in, so she joins the competition."

Do not score "Compliance/obedience – entering to comply with a *directive* from others."

Do not score "Peer pressure alone."

Part B: Points 3-5

Performance

Point 3 - Adrenal glands

Response must include ALL of the following

A. Adrenal hormone/neurotransmitter activity
B. The impact of the hormone release
C. Relationship to performance

Examples

Score "Epinephrine was released into her body, causing her to have more energy and thereby sing longer."

Score "Because Brianna had too much adrenaline in her system, her performance suffered because she was over aroused."

Score "Performance causes her adrenaline levels to increase, making her feel "wired" after her performance."

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Question 2 (continued)

Point 4 - Exhaustion stage of general adaptation syndrome (GAS)
Response must include reference to ALL of the following
A. Prolonged stress OR third stage of the GAS;
B. A decline in coping/adaptation OR depletion of bodily resources (e.g., lack of concentration, loss of sleep, restlessness, irritability, crying spells); and
C. Relationship to performance.

Example
Score "Brianna's performance suffered as a result of the psychological fatigue she felt from dealing with the prolonged stress of the competition schedule."

Do not score "Exhaustion - physically worn out from competing or extended practicing."

Do not score "Resistance - (stage 2 of GAS) physical resources are depleted but the organism continues to cope".

Point 5 - Schachter and Singer 2-factor theory of emotion
Response must include reference to BOTH of the following
A. Emotion results from an experience of arousal AND a cognitive label of the arousal; and
B. Relationship to performance.

Examples:
Score "Brianna was on stage and noticed she had butterflies in her stomach. Thus, she figured she was anxious and ended up performing poorly."

Score "When she realized her heart rate was going up, she thought that she should be excited. Brianna then went on to sing better than she ever had."

Part C: Point 6
Telling Others

Point 6 - Self-serving bias
Response must include a denial of personal responsibility for failure OR attribution of her failure to an external source.

Examples
Score "Brianna told her friends that she was eliminated because the judges just didn't like her costume."

Score "Brianna explained to others that her elimination was not her fault."

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Scoring Worksheet

The following provides a worksheet and conversion table used for calculating a composite score of the exam.

2013 AP Psychology Scoring Worksheet

Section I: Multiple Choice

_____ × 1.0000 = _____

Number Correct (out of 100) — Weighted Section I Score (Do not round)

Section II: Free Response

Question 1 _____ (out of 6) × 4.1666 = _____ (Do not round)

Question 2 _____ (out of 6) × 4.1666 = _____ (Do not round)

Sum = _____ Weighted Section II Score (Do not round)

Composite Score

_____ + _____ = _____

Weighted Section I Score + Weighted Section II Score = Composite Score (Round to nearest whole number)

AP Score Conversion Chart
Psychology

Composite Score Range	AP Score
110-150	5
92-109	4
77-91	3
65-76	2
0-64	1

AP Psychology

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