

2008 AP Practice Exam

Have a copy of the test for each student. Proceed to each question only after students try to answer it.

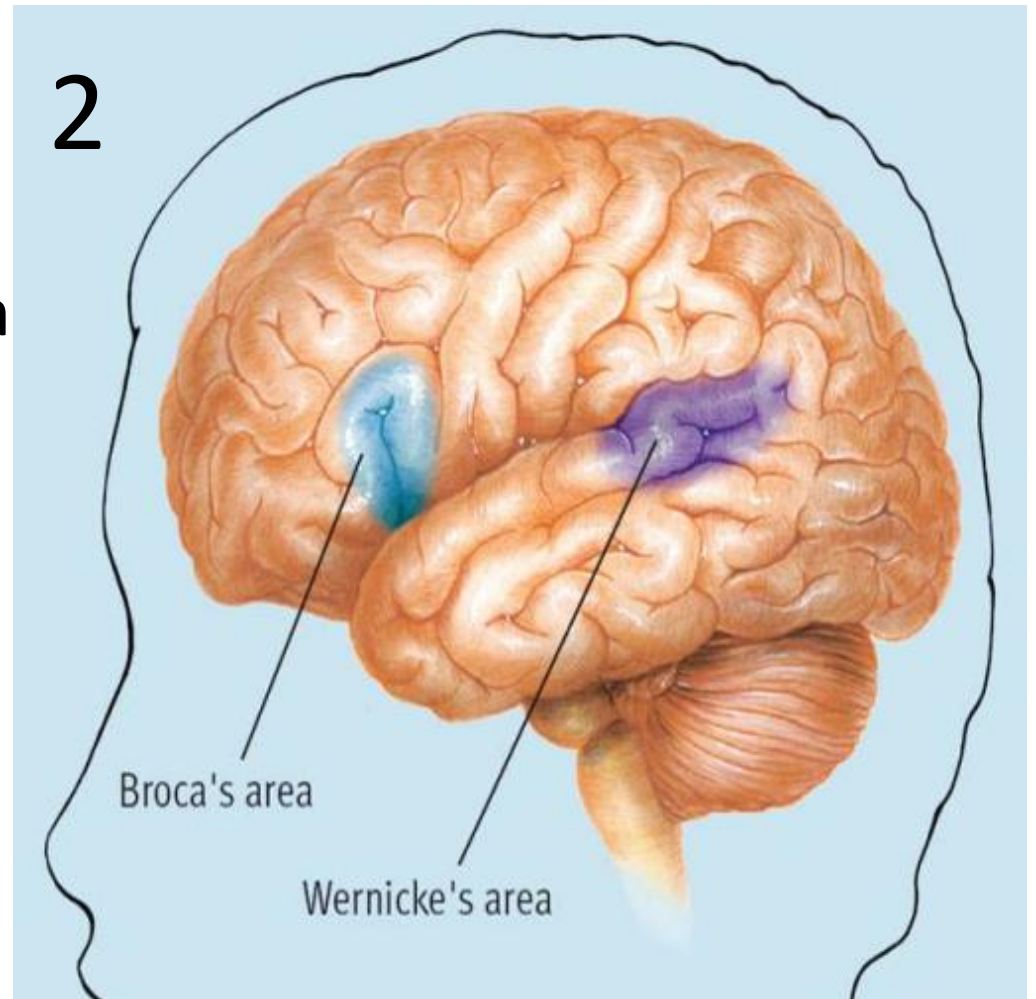
•1. Availability Heuristic



Although diseases kill many more people than accidents, it has been shown that people will judge accidents and diseases to be equally fatal. This is because accidents are more dramatic and are often written up in the paper or seen on the news on t.v., and are more available in memory than diseases.

- Estimating the likelihood of events based on their availability in our memory.
- If it comes to mind easily (maybe a vivid event) we presume it is common.

- Broca's area – production of speech think (boca) (left side of the frontal lobe).
- Think boca = broca
- Wernicke's area deals with comprehension of language. (temporal lobe of left hemisphere)



Which side of brain are we seeing?

3.

- Repression means to keep something down in your unconscious mind (like a horrible car crash)
- Retrieval is getting something out of your long term memory.

4.

- Harry Harlow



5.

- Thorndike coined the term “Law of Effect” which means that a reward will get cats to find their way out of the box.



6. Guess my phone number using an algorithm.

- 000-000-0000
- 000-000-0001
- 000-000-0002
- 000-000-0003
- 000-000-0004
- Algorithms are slow, but eventually accurate. Computers use algorithms.
- *Heuristics are mental short cuts. Using a heuristic, you might start with my area code.*

7.

- The answer is B. Polygraphs only measure anxiety but they can't tell you why someone is anxious.

- 8. the answer is D.
- Operant conditioning deals with reinforcements and punishments. A token economy reinforces desirable behavior.

- 9. The answer is D.
- The DSM-IV organizes each psychiatric diagnosis into five dimensions (axes) relating to different aspects of disorder or disability:
- **Axis I:** Clinical disorders, including major mental disorders, and learning disorders
- **Axis II:** Personality disorders and intellectual disabilities (although developmental disorders, such as Autism, were coded on Axis II in the previous edition, these disorders are now included on Axis I)
- **Axis III:** Acute medical conditions and physical disorders
- **Axis IV:** Psychosocial and environmental factors contributing to the disorder (**getting fired is an environmental factor**)
- **Axis V:** Global Assessment of Functioning or Children's Global Assessment Scale for children and teens under the age of 18

- 10. The answer is C.
- Remember, correlation is NOT causation.

- 11. The answer is C.
- If the dog associates food with bell, then associates light with bell, the dog will salivate to the light.

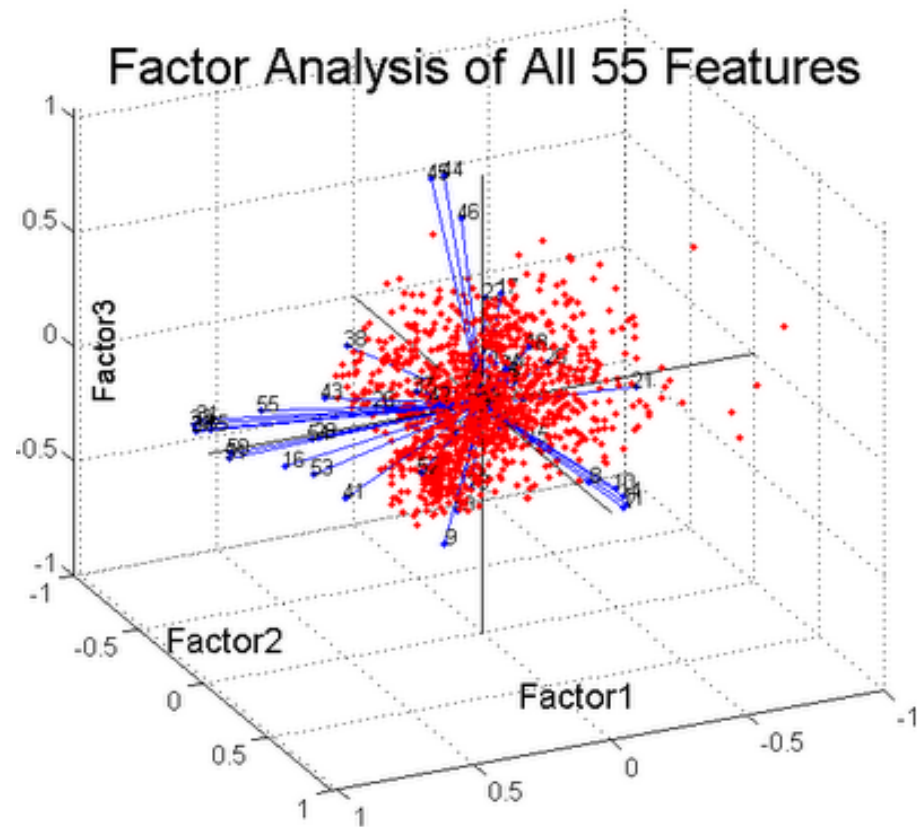
- 12. The answer is selective attention (B).
- It's the ability to focus only on one stimulus.

- 13. These are relaxation techniques so the patient must have an Anxiety disorder. (B)

- 14.B. Apparently, the patient is being treated for an elevator phobia, so this is systematic desensitization.

- 15. a. Psychoanalytic therapy deals with the unconscious mind (no)
- B. Behavioral deals with changing maladaptive behaviors yes (riding elevators is a behavior)
- C. Biomedical is drugs and surgery (no)
- D. Cognitive deals with thinking (not the best)
- E. “client-centered” is a philosophy, not a technique.

- 16. D. Factor analysis



- 17. Cognitive = thinking
- dissonance = discomfort

- In order to stop feeling bad about what he does, he will make himself feel better by finding a way to feel good about what he does. The answer is D.

18. The answer is A

What are agonists and antagonists?

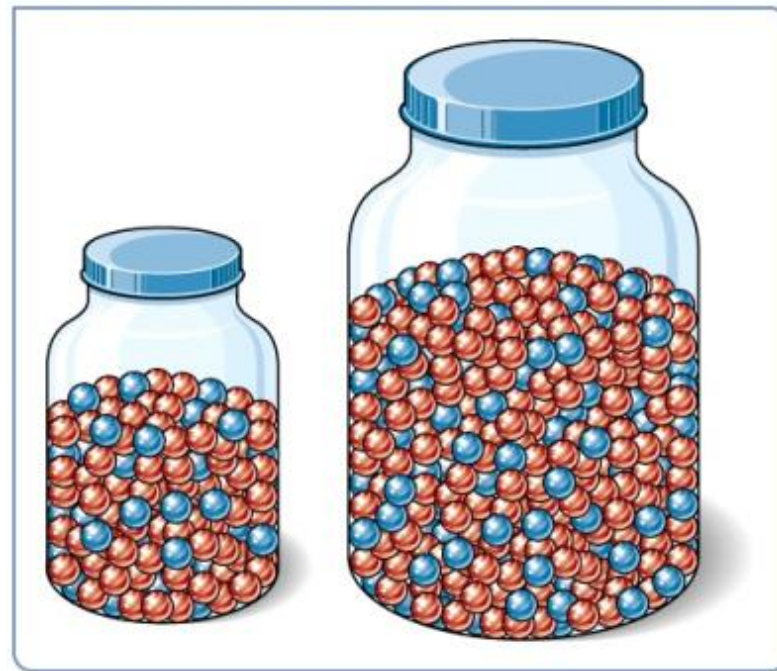
- They are drugs
- Agonists mimic (impersonate) neurotransmitters. Example: Nicotine is an ACh agonist
- Antagonists block neurotransmitters:
- Ex: curare is an antagonist for ACh (paralyzes you)

- 19. When a test is done, we want the results to repeat themselves on retakes (for reliability). So we want a positive correlation between the original and the retakes' results.
- The answer is A

- 20. The answer is C.
- Tardive Dyskinesia is a neurological disorder. The word 'Tardive' means 'late' and 'Dyskinesia' stands for 'abnormal movements'. It is a health condition that causes involuntary movements of the face. It is the result of abnormal functioning of the nerves which lead to contraction of the muscles. This neurological disease is common in aged people. It can also affect young people undergoing antipsychotic treatment. It commonly affects the face but can also be seen in any other part of the body like neck, limbs, trunk and vocal cords.



21. The answer is A



• sample

population

- 22. a. Behavioral deals with reinforcements and punishments (and behavior)
- b. Psychodynamic deals with the unconscious mind
- c. Evolutionary deals with words like Darwin, adaptive, genetics, evolution
- d. Cognitive = thinking
- e. Socio – social cultural - culture

- 23. Gestalt deals with PERCEPTION (E)

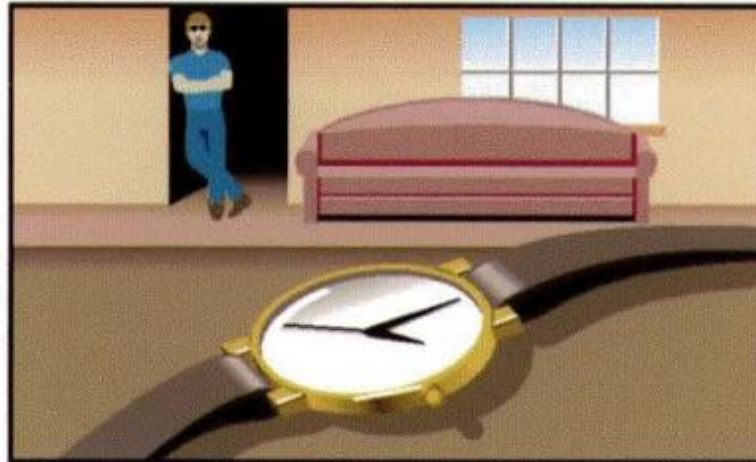
- 24. A. sleep apnea



- 25. A. Lower absolute threshold

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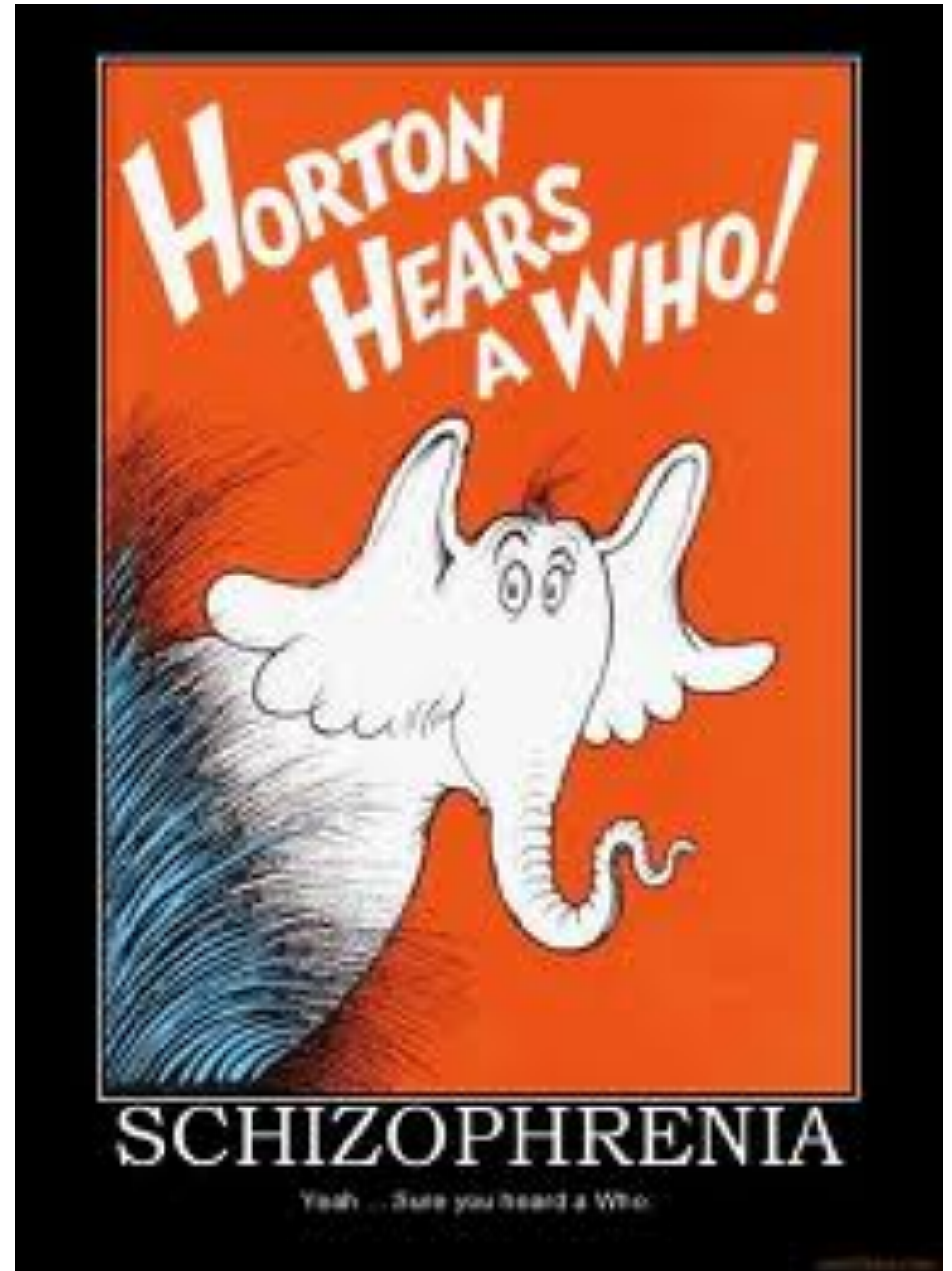
Absolute Threshold: Hearing



The tick of a watch under quiet conditions at 20 feet

- 26. RET (founded by Albert Ellis) is changing the client's irrational beliefs into rational ones.
- The answer is B

- 27. E. Schizophrenia



- 28. The answer is D. It is easier to use food to train a dog to drool to a bell than a non-biological stimulus. Similar concept to instinctive drift.

- 29. C. social desirability bias
- We underreport our frequency of diarrhea, infidelity, homosexual tendencies.

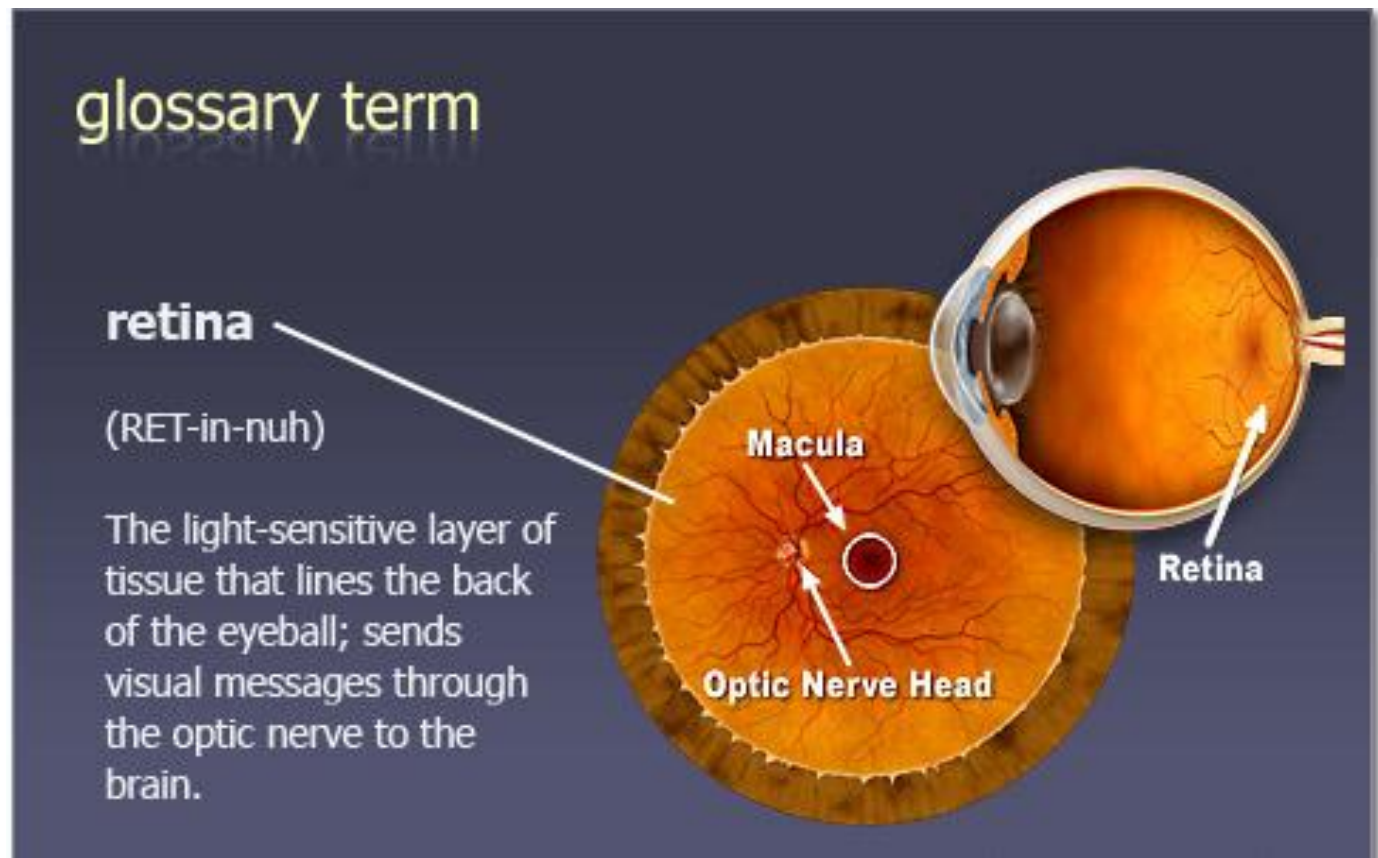
- 30. D Case studies are best for rare occurrences.

- 31. Dependent personality disorder

- 32. D. episodic memory (episodes of your life)

- 33. C. Jean Piaget said infants have not mastered conservation of mass. However, the question discount's Piaget's findings.
- D. Ainsworth studied attachment, not cognition.

- 34.C. Retina is where the rods and cones change light into neuronal impulses.



- 35. A. Latent means hidden. They simply learned it without any overt conditioning.
- B. The rats did not observe each other
- C. and E. The rats did not suffer any pain or discomfort
- D. Rats were not conditioned in any way.

36. The answer is C

Lateral Hypothalamus

- When stimulated it makes you hungry.
- When lesioned (destroyed) you will never be hungry again.



Ventromedial Hypothalamus

- When stimulated you feel full.
- When lesioned you will never feel full again.



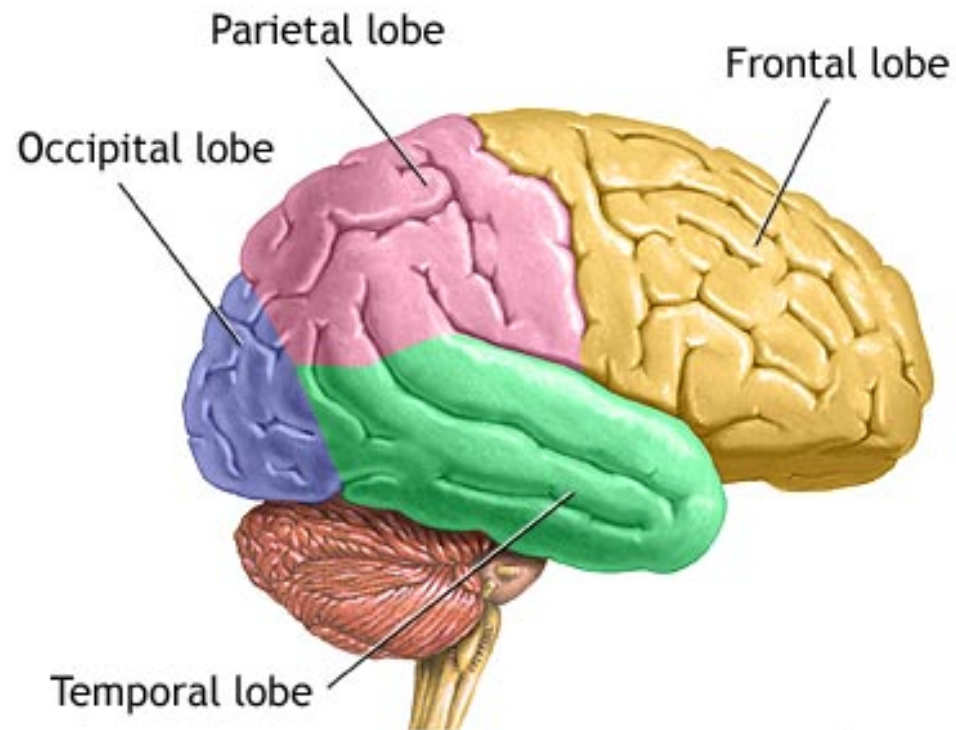
- 37. Opiates are drugs that mimic endorphins (so they are agonists for endorphins)

The answer is A.

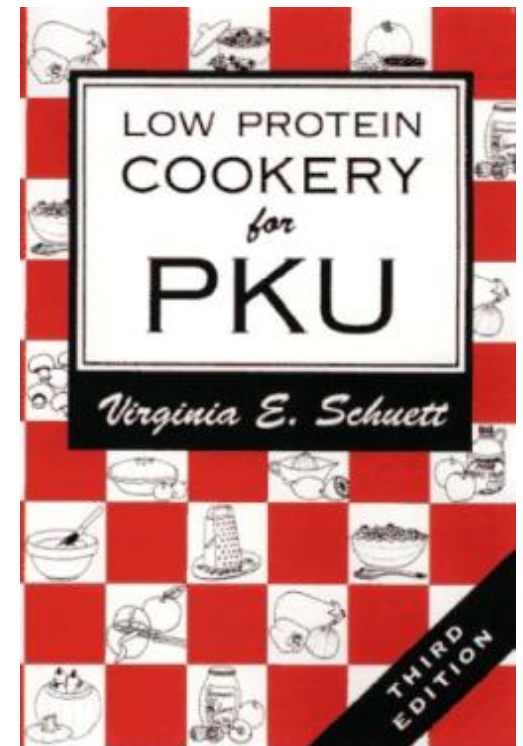
- 38. Projection is when we “project” our crap on other people.
- The answer is B
- Is Nelson projecting when he laughs at everyone?



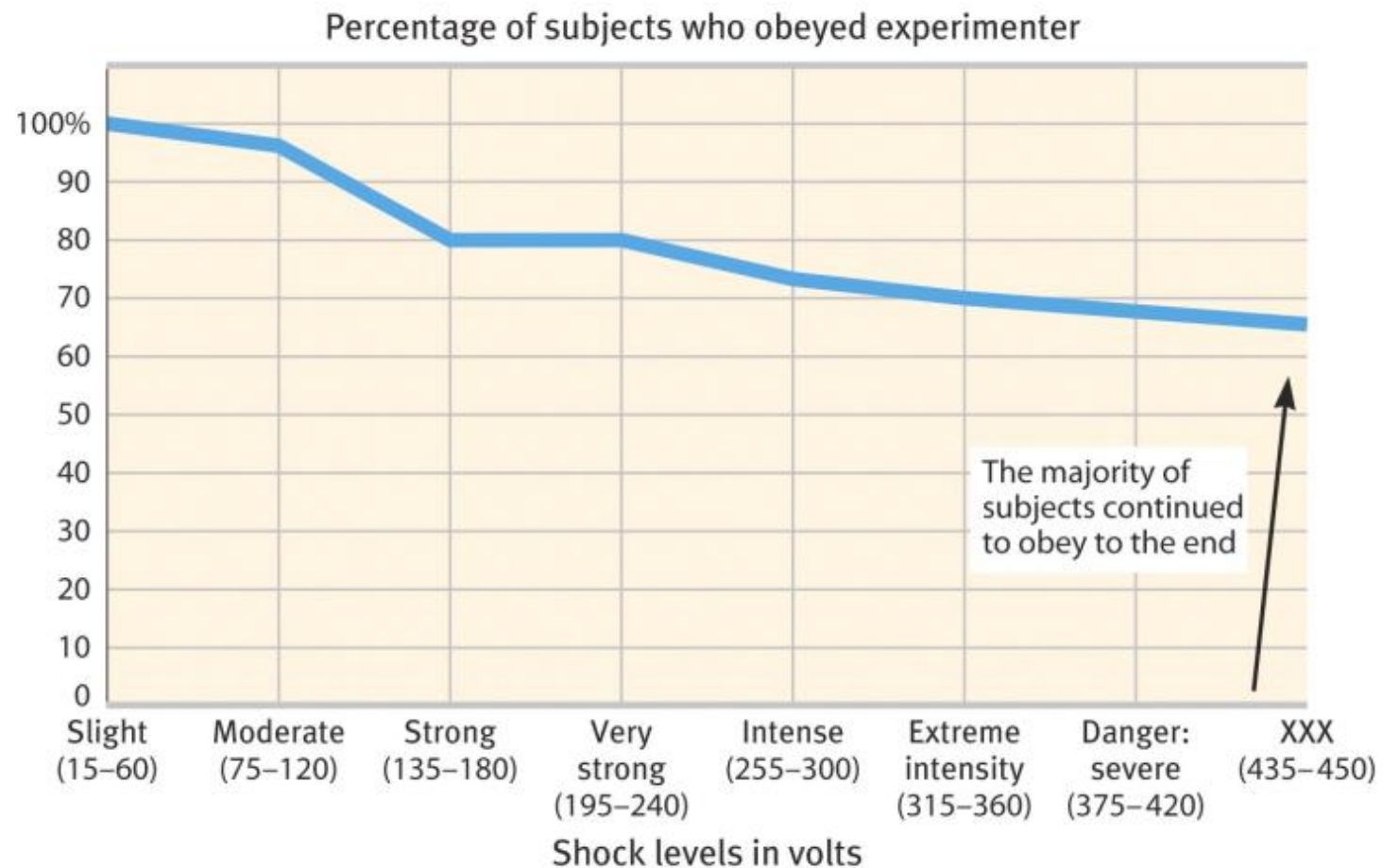
- 39. Occipital = optical
- The answer is C



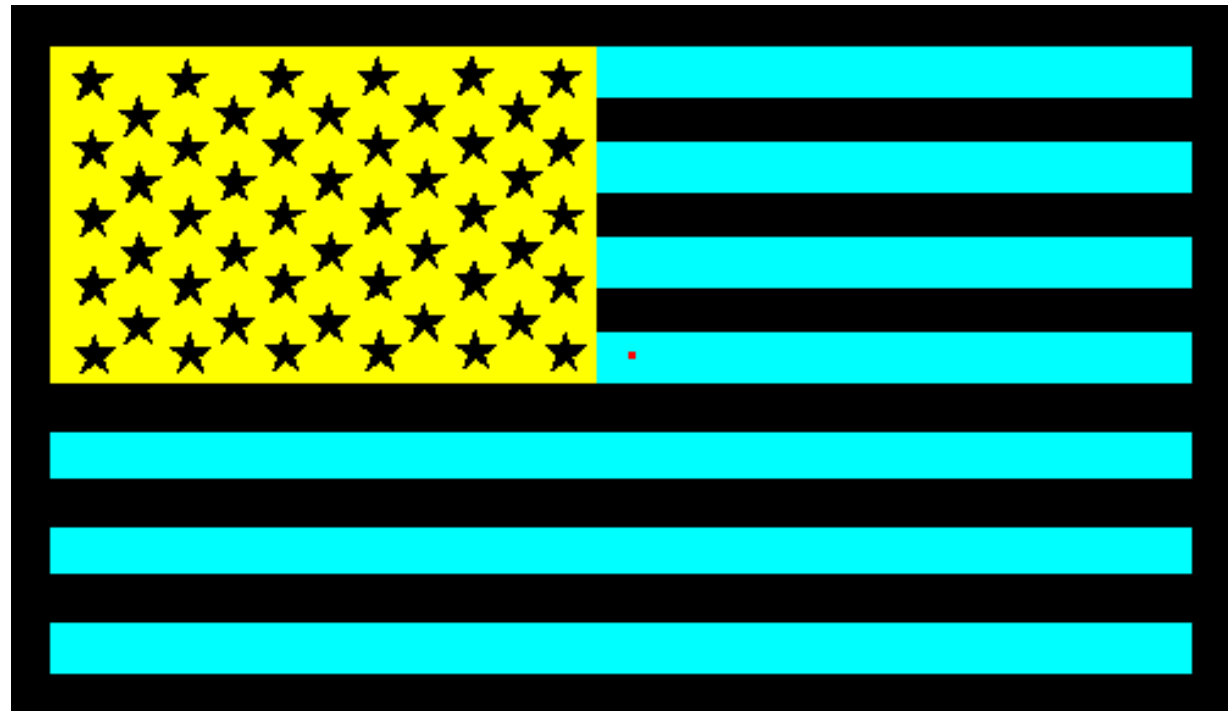
- 40.The answer is E. The plight of a seven year old girl is such that she cannot enjoy a candy or even a chocolate, but still has to live with the mainstream crowd. The only things that will not damage her brain are a few fruits and vegetables.
- The name of this girl is Borsi Batki, a child suffering from a rare genetic disorder, in which she cannot eat anything that contains proteins. A no-no for the consumption of proteins means that Borsi cannot consume more than half of the food items the children of her age eat.



- 41. Is it more or less than 50%?
- Is 60% or 85% more reasonable?
- The answer is D.



- 42. The answer is B. When your green receptors get tired the opposite, red, will fire extra for about a second. Black will cause white to fire. Orange – blue. These are “opponent” colors. Stare at flag for 20 seconds then next slide



- 43. The answer is B. Interrelated

- 44. STM can hold 7 ± 2 items
- So the answer is A.

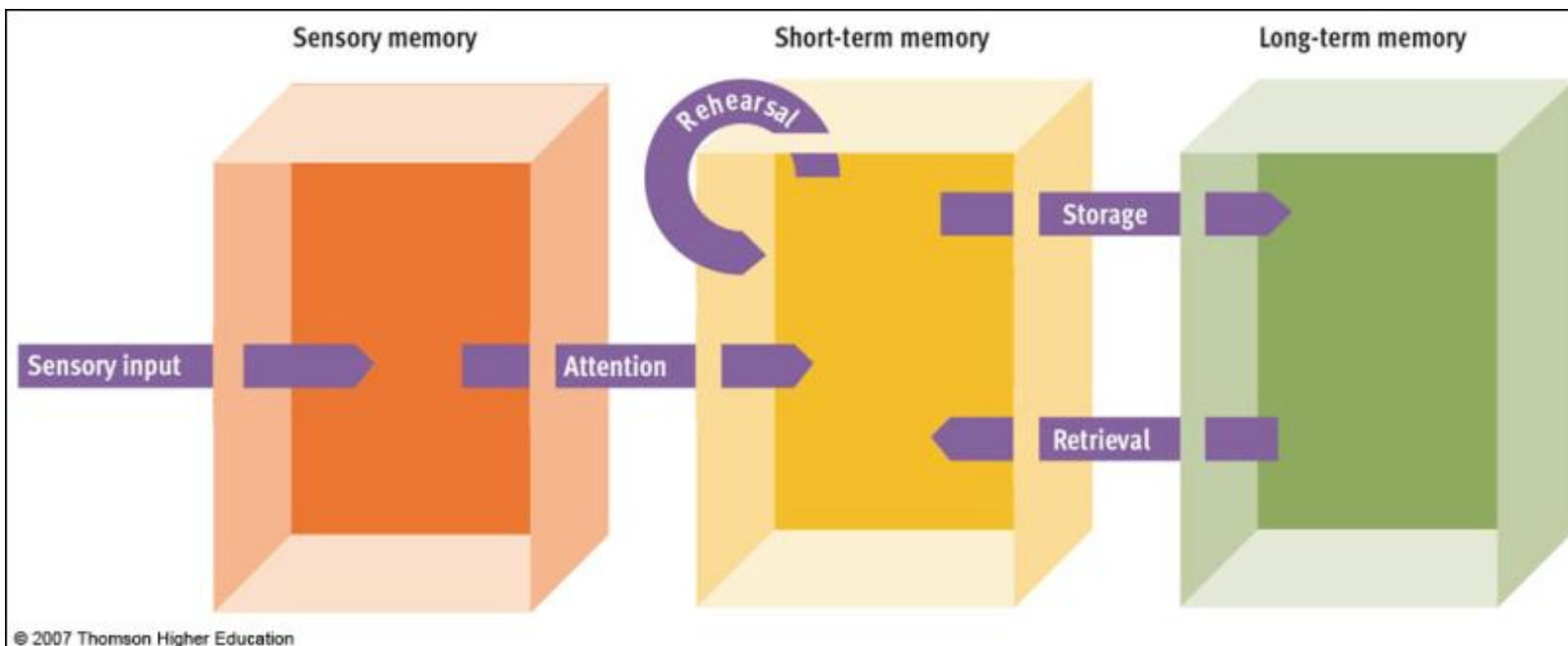
- 45. Assuming you are not too comfortable with statistics, rule out C, D, and E first.

Standard deviation is how much do the numbers deviate from each other. Set A's numbers tend to stay close together (low standard deviation), while Set B's numbers deviate from each other more. The answer is B.

46. The answer is B

- Gilligan would go on to criticize Kohlberg's work. This was based on two things. First, he only studied privileged, white men and boys. She felt that this caused a biased opinion against women. Secondly, in his stage theory of moral development, the male view of individual rights and rules was considered a higher stage than women's point of view of development in terms of its caring effect on human relationships.
- Her criticisms were published in 1982 in her most famous book titled, *In a Different Voice: Psychological Theory and Women's Development*. She came to be known as the founder of "difference feminism". Many feminists insisted that there are no differences between males and females. Gilligan asserted that women have differing moral and psychological tendencies than men. **According to Gilligan, men think in terms of rules and justice and women are more inclined to think in terms of caring and relationships.** She asks that Western society begin to value both equally
- Source: <http://www.webster.edu/~woolfm/gilligan.html>

- 47. The answer is attention (A). If you don't pay attention, then all you hear is blah blah blah.



- 48. Because I studied, I was sure it was either A or B
- Phonemes are the smallest unit that make sound but don't necessarily have meaning (like the sounds ch, k, p, sh)
- Morphemes are the smallest units that have meaning like ing, pre, fly and ed.
- The answer is A.

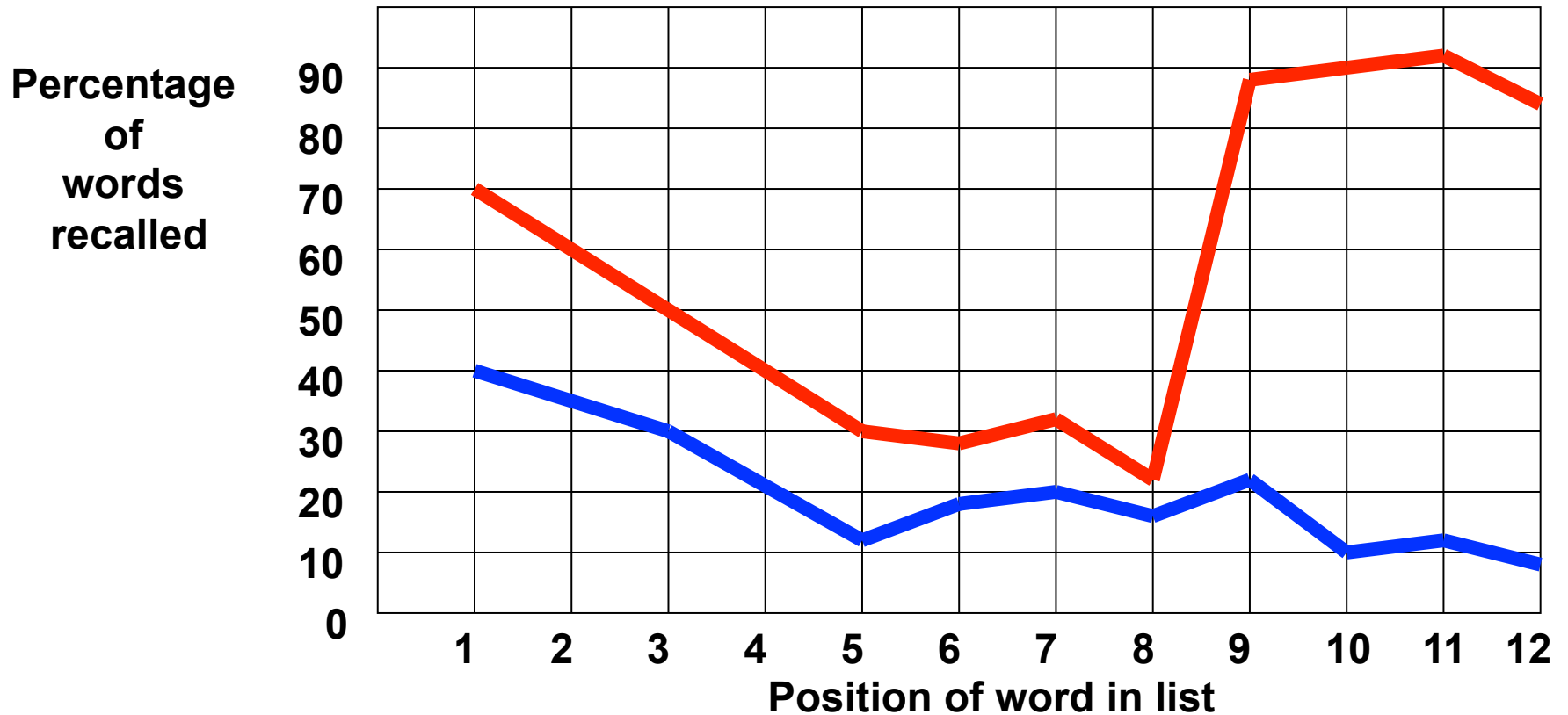
- 49. When something horrible happens to someone, we make ourselves feel better by coming up with some reason why it's okay. When a girl is raped, many always want to blame it on how the girl was dressed or acting.
- This is called the just world hypothesis.
- The answer is A

- 50. Which one can you do only with two eyes?
- The answer is D. retinal disparity

- 51. C C C Cones . . . C C C Color
- The answer is B.

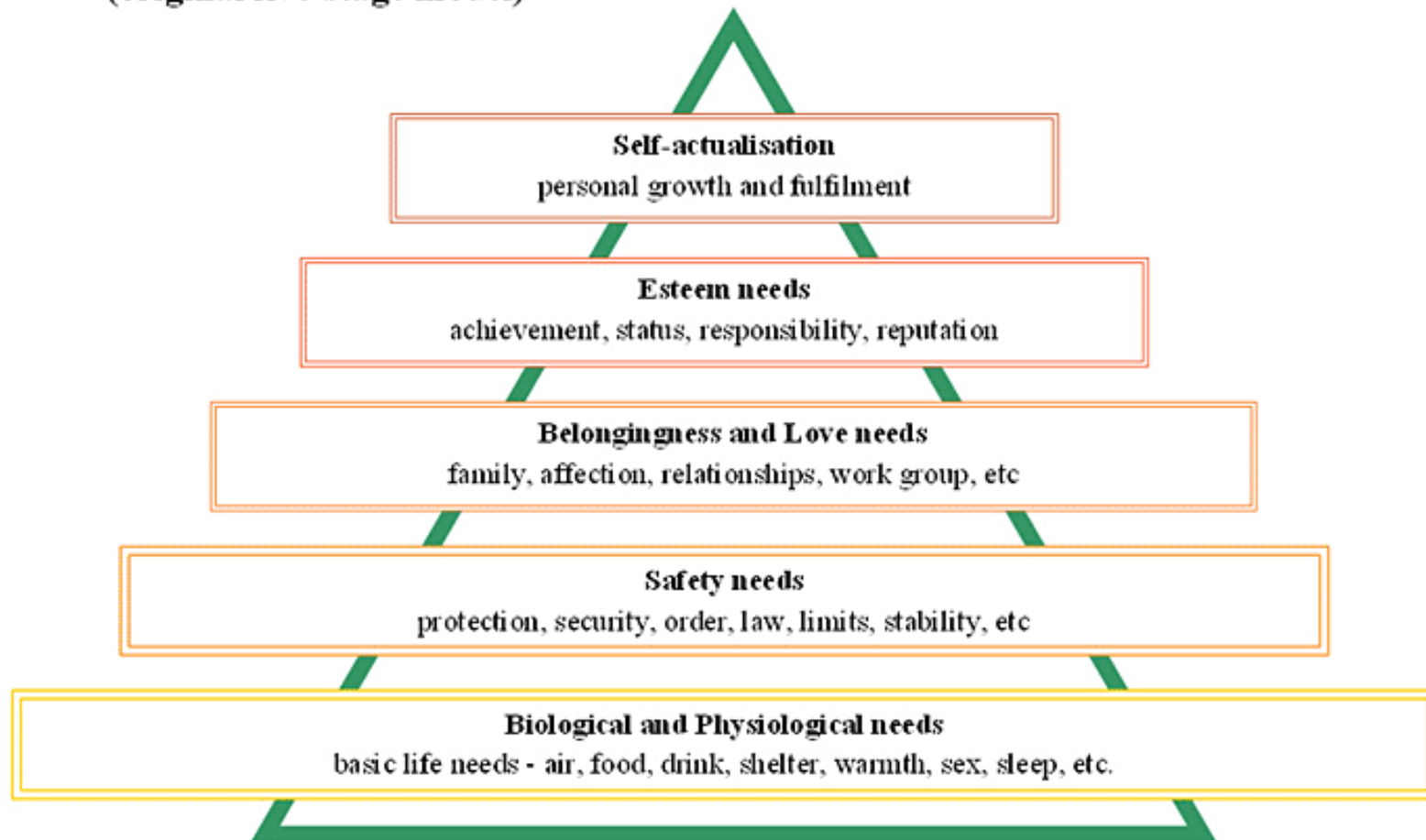
- 52. Evolutionary psychologists say men have evolved to simply try to spread their genes so they want healthy mothers (hence, beautiful ones). Women want fathers to stay around to provide for the children.
- The answer is D.

- 53. The serial positioning effect says we remember the first and last items of a list best.
- The answer is c

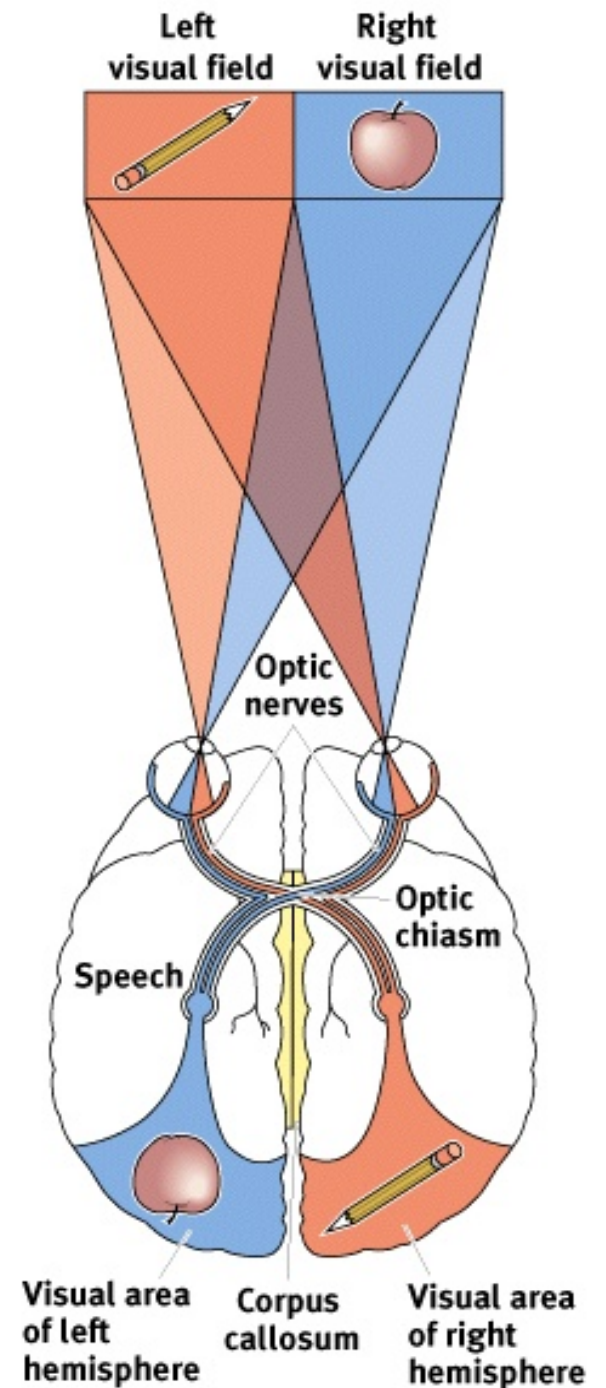


- 54. Self-actualized is a hippie term for maximizing your potential. The answer is A.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
(original five-stage model)



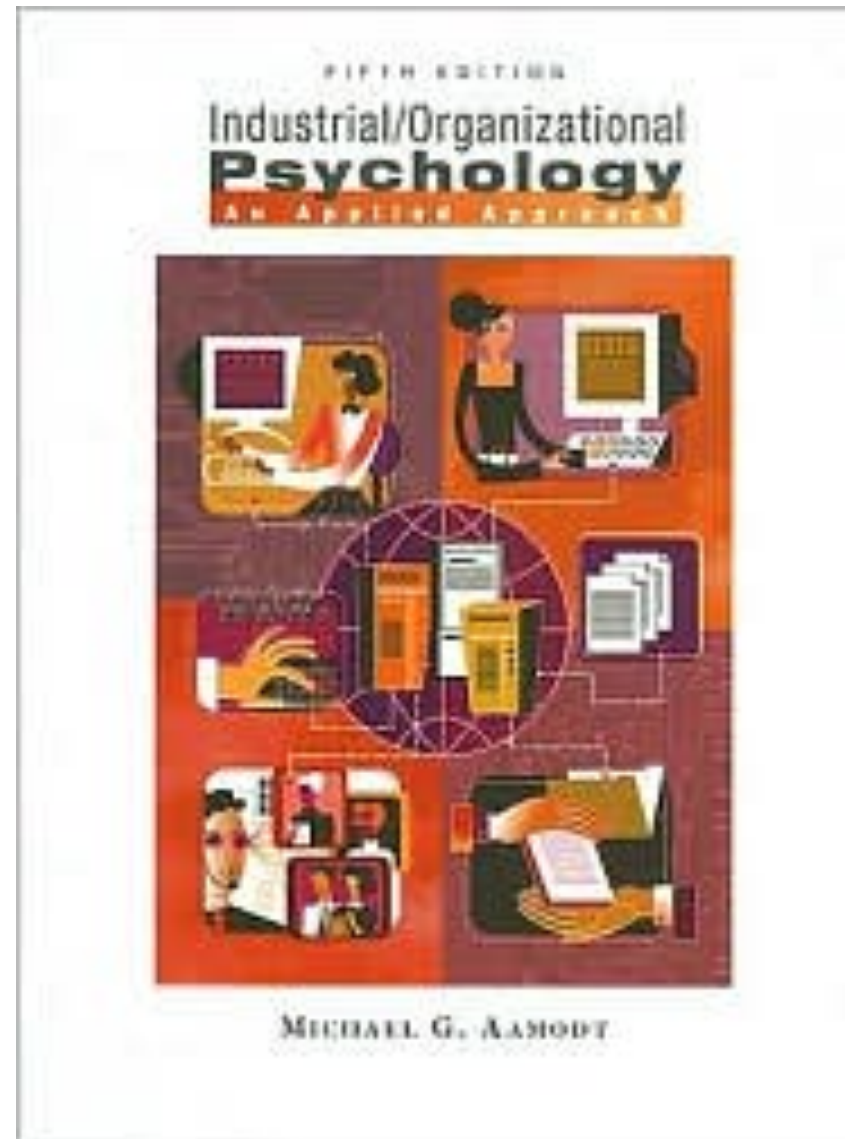
- 55. Our vision nerves are crisscrossed at the thalamus. I don't think it matters if the person is split-brained or not. The answer is B.



- 56. Shaping is a fancy word for “training” used by behaviorists. Shaping is done through rewards and punishments. The answer is A

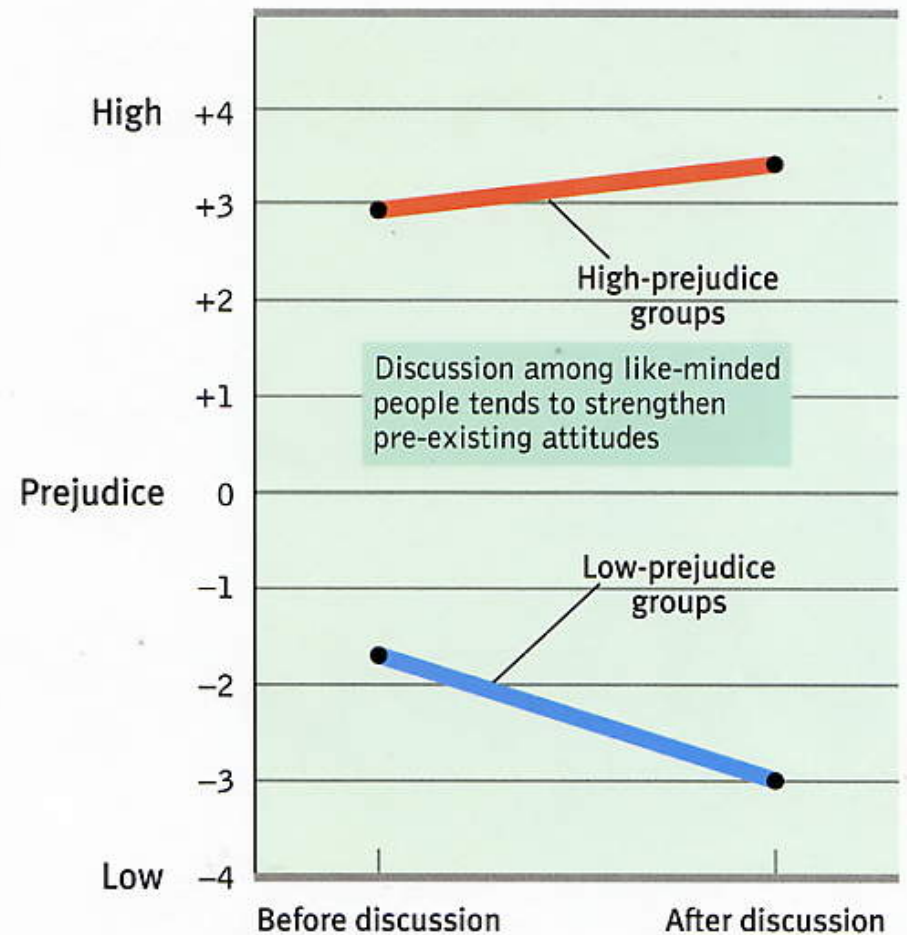


- 57. The answer is E.



- 58. Since he's only doing it for some "outside" reward like money, he's extrinsically motivated. The answer is D.
- If he did it for the love of the game, that would be intrinsic motivation.

- **59. Group polarization** is the tendency of people to make decisions that are more extreme when they are in a group, as opposed to a decision made alone or independently. The answer is B.



- 60. The answer is B.

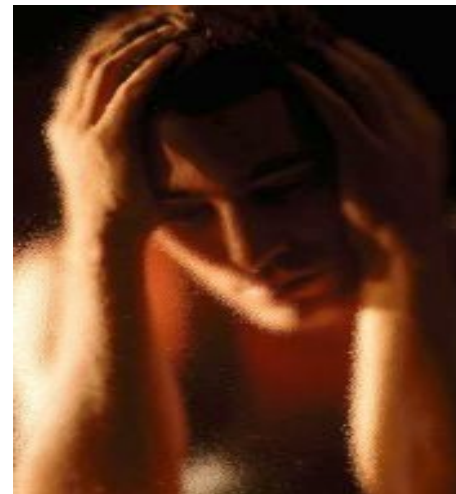


61. B. Dopamine

- Its function is motor movement and alertness.

Lack of dopamine is associated with Parkinson's disease.

Overabundance is associated with schizophrenia.



- 62. D The id is where our animalistic nature resides



- 63. Spearman's g is meant to describe general intelligence measured by intelligence tests. The best answer is C.
- *The g factor is in contrast to the idea of multiple intelligences.*

- 64. Cross-sectional research involves researching different “sections” of people. Different races, different ages, and in this case, different grades. The best answer is C

- 65. Since these therapies deal with the unconscious mind, they are psychoanalytic. The answer is D.

- 66. Validity is whether a test measures what it is supposed to. In this case, a test should measure intelligence, not something else like level of education.
- D and E mention validity.
- Construct validity deals with the construction of the test itself. (answer)
- Predictive validity deals with whether the test score predicts something about the test taker.

- 67. The answer is B.
- Self serving bias is our tendency to blame our failures to external (situational) factors (mean teacher, I had to work). Also, we credit our success to internal (dispositional) factors (I am intelligent, I am hard working)
- *If I fail a test, it's because of the bad teacher. If I pass, it's because I'm brilliant.*

- 68. The answer is A. When you rub your elbow, you open up a “gate” of pain messages that distract you from your other pain.

69.

- A. illusions are perceived distortions of reality
- B. Delusions are false beliefs (Obama is listening to my thoughts!)
- C. Hallucinations are when you see or hear things that are not there.
- D. Hypnosis is a psychoanalytic technique
- E. Grandiosity is the belief that you can do just about anything (like have a job and pass 5 AP exams in the same semester.)

- 70. The dependent variable is what you are measuring in an experiment.
- The answer is E.

- 71. The independent variable is what is done differently to the experimental group than the control group. (What is manipulated).
- The IV is type of television program (B)

- 72. Only experiments have control groups, experimental groups, independent and dependent variables.
- The answer is A.

- 73. The answer is A (The questions are about himself).

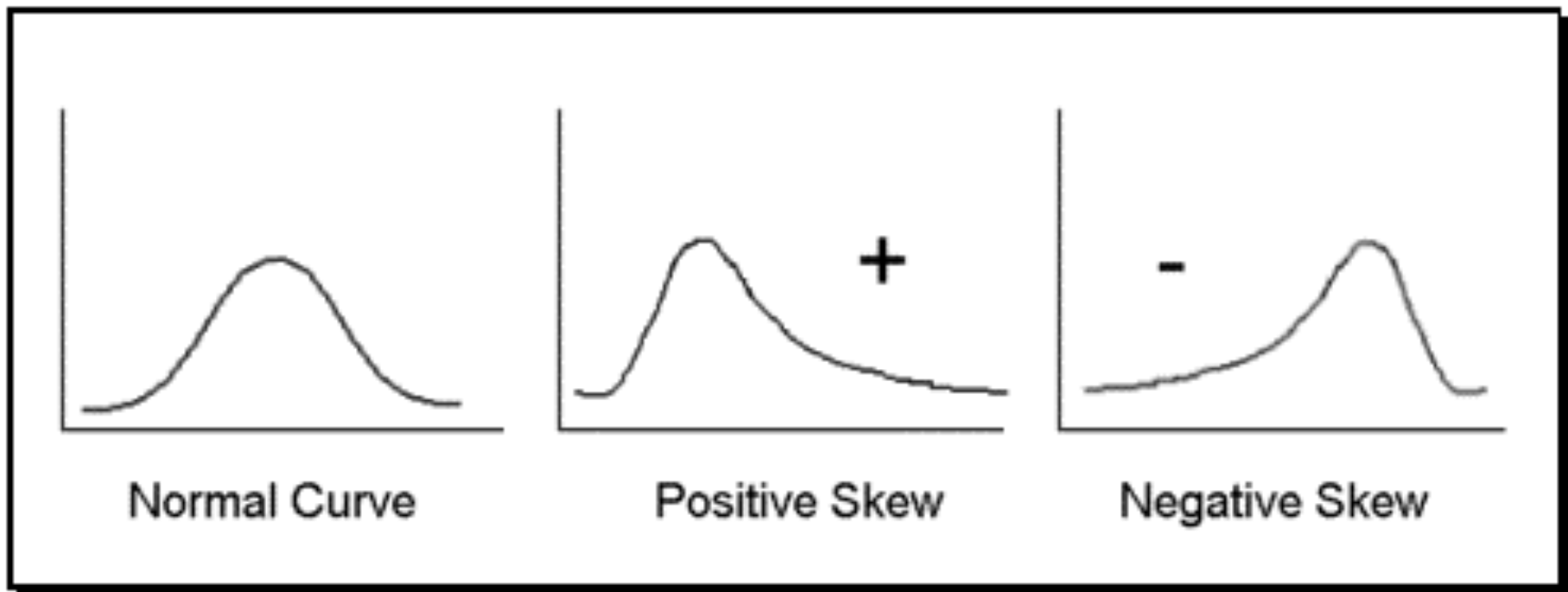
- 74. You know the amygdala is the panic button, but what if it were damaged? It would not react to fearful facial expressions.
- The answer is E.

- 75. Just pick the most advanced sounding.
The answer is D.

- 76. Although Ekman found that there are 6 facial expressions that are universal around the world, the rules for displaying those expressions differ from culture to culture.
- The answer is B.

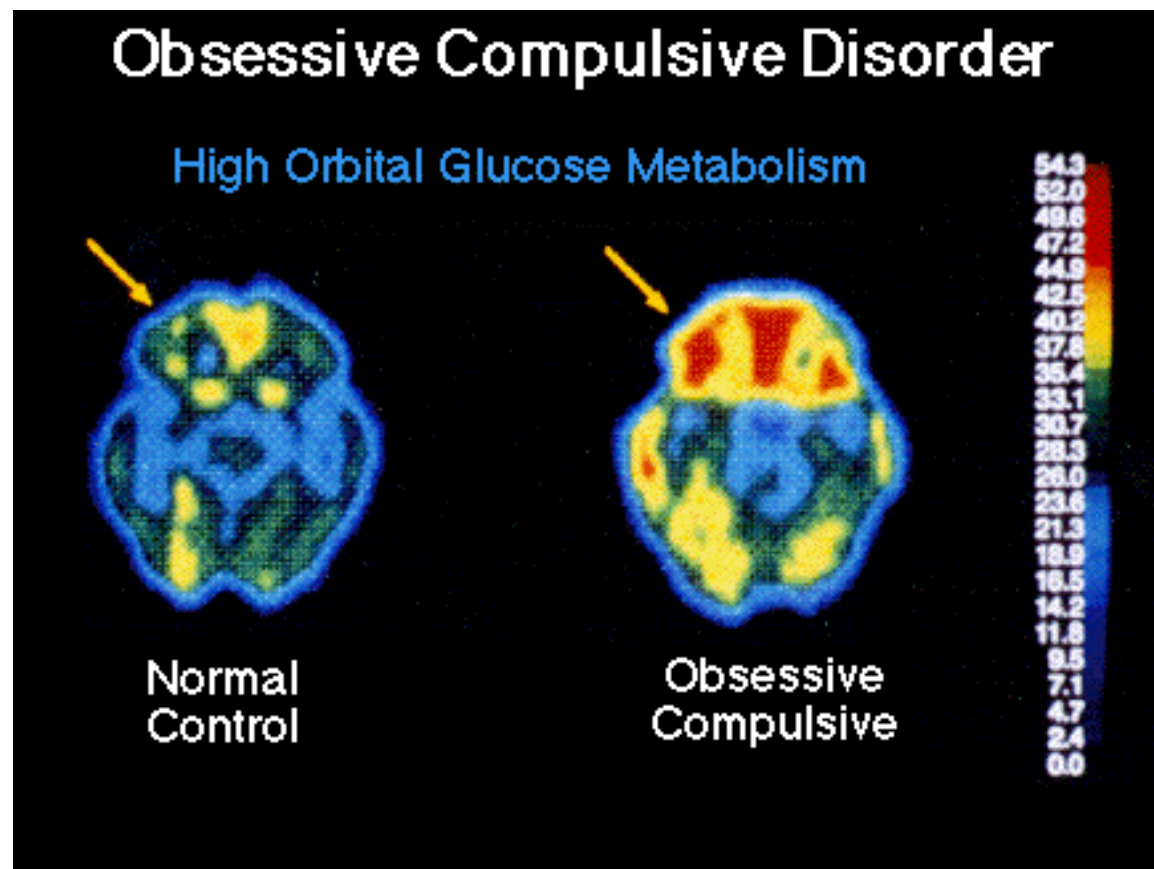
77. Before you get the answer look at this

- The answer is C



78.

- The answer is PET scan (D)



79.

- A. schizophrenia involves hallucinations
- B. antisocial involves having no conscience (not the best answer)
- C. avoidant personality (extreme introversion)
- D. dependent (being overly dependent on other people)
- E. narcissism involves thinking you are better than everyone else and deserve special treatment.

- 80. A. Latent learning involves learning without even trying (like during your sleep)
- B. Self-fulfilling prophecy deals with you telling someone something and that something becomes reality
- C. intermittent reinforcement means you reinforce a behavior intermittently
- D. Overjustification effect is the tendency for something with intrinsic value to become less pleasurable after receiving extrinsic rewards. (NFL players not enjoying the game while making millions to play!)
- E. Law of effect was Thorndike's term to describe how a cat would escape from a box faster if there was food waiting for it. This question seems to contradict the law of effect.

- 81. A. social = social facil = easy We perform better when we are competing or we have an audience!
- B. social loafing – we don't work as hard in groups as we do alone.
- c. group polarization – people's views become more extreme (they polarize)
- D. groupthink – people conform to the group
- E. normative social influence is when people change their opinions because they want to comply with the group even when they are sure their answer is right. This is contrasted with informational social influence which is when they go along with the group because they think the group knows something they don't

- 82. Think of a drive like hunger. Just before you eat, you feel a tension. Then you satisfy that need.
- The answer is B.

- 83. Try to guess which stage is the earliest of the Piagetian stages because children are egocentric.
- The answer is B: Children at the beginning of the preoperational stage exhibit egocentrism, but they lose it before transitioning into concrete operational.

- 84.



- 85. A. Because the question specifically refers to deception, debriefing is the best answer. The experimenter must share the deception with the subjects after their participation

- *86. Locus of control is a person's belief about how much control they have in their life. Do things happen to them or do they make things happen for themselves?*
- A. Psychoanalysts are concerned more with repressed and unconscious desires
- **B. cognitive deals with beliefs or thoughts**
- C. evolutionary deals with the adaptive value of behaviors (and instincts)
- D. Humanists are hippy types talking about maximizing your potential and finding yourself
- E. Gestalt therapy focuses more on process (what is happening) than content (what is being discussed). The emphasis is on what is being done, thought and felt at the moment rather than on what was, might be, could be, or should be. (huh??) Gestalt also means the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

- 87. Pay attention to how it's phrased. Elizabeth is being influenced by _____. In other words, her mother is doing _____ to Elizabeth. Her mother is saying "I will stop nagging if you do what I want." That's negative reinforcement. The answer is C.

- 88. diathesis means *biological predisposition*

Stress means stress from marriage, job or school

This model says we are biologically predisposed to have certain diseases (like schizophrenia) and may never suffer the symptoms unless certain stressors happen in our lives. This may explain why schizophrenics are more likely to live in urban areas. The answer is E.

- 89. When people think they are sick when they are not, that is called hypochondriasis.
- The answer is C.

- 90. Validity is when a test measures what it is supposed to measure.
- Predictive validity can predict something about a person, like what grade s/he will make in a class.
- The answer is D.

91.

- A. an obsession is when you can't stop thinking about something.
- C. Fixation is a Freudian term for getting "stuck" in one of the psychosexual stages. i.e. an "oral fixation
- E. a compulsion is the inability to stop doing something.

- 92. There are 2 components to the participant's emotion here: the autonomic (heartbeat and breathing) and the cognitive (the evaluation of their own emotional state)
- Remember: Schacter – Two factor
- The answer is D.

- 93. A. When you dis-associate yourself you mentally remove yourself from yourself.

- 94. Ok, on questions like these, think whether the answer is a stimulus or a response. Then rule out many answers. Thinking about the burgers is a stimulus (sickness is the response). So B, D, and E are out. So, now is the thought of a burger (making him ill) conditioned or unconditioned.
- The answer is C.

- 95. Studies have shown if African Americans are told that performance in a mini golf game is a measure of their intelligence, then they don't do well; however, if they are told the game is a measure of their athletic prowess, they do very well.
- The answer is A.

- 96. The answer is A.

- 97. Homeo means same. A homeostatic (think homeostasis) process will involve bringing you back to where you were before.
- The best answer is B.

- 98. think perseverance = preservation
- He will preserve his former belief so he will continue his low carbohydrate diet.
- The answer is D.

- 99. This is the lower region of the brain (the most basic of biological processes).
- A. The cerebellum is a bit higher than the arrow and on the right side of the picture (if it's even shown.)
- E. It's the Pons

- 100. Okay, I taught you Pons = yawns (facial expressions) but that's not going to help you here.
- Since this is low down in the “basement” of the brain, pick an answer that deals with basic biological processes, not advanced ones.
- The answer is B

The pons contains nuclei that relay signals from the forebrain to the cerebellum, along with nuclei that deal primarily with sleep, respiration, swallowing, bladder control, hearing, equilibrium, taste, eye movement, facial expressions, facial sensation, and posture.