

Blizzard Bag #3

AP Psychology

Wyss

Directions: Utilizing your notes, textbook, and any additional reference sources, answer the practice exam multiple choice questions.

AP Psychology

49. Educational programs for gifted children are most likely to be criticized for
- A) assuming that intelligence test scores can predict children's academic success.
 - B) underestimating the extent to which a g factor underlies success in a wide variety of tasks.
 - C) encouraging the segregation and academic tracking of intellectually advantaged students.
 - D) overemphasizing the genetic determinants of giftedness.
 - E) overestimating the intelligence of gifted children.
50. Research indicates that Head Start programs
- A) contribute to dramatic and enduring gains in the participants' intelligence test scores.
 - B) yield the greatest benefits for participants coming from intellectually stimulating home environments.
 - C) reduce the likelihood that participants will repeat grades or require special education.
 - D) generally are not cost effective in improving student achievement.
 - E) improve analytical intelligence but not practical intelligence.
51. Research suggests that women are more skilled than men at
- A) avoiding emotional uncertainty.
 - B) preventing emotions from distorting reasoning.
 - C) interpreting others' facial expressions of emotion.
 - D) delaying emotional gratification in pursuit of long-term goals.
 - E) improving the emotional intelligence of children through care-giving.
52. Sweden and Iceland exhibit little of the gender gap in mathematical abilities found in Turkey and Korea. This best illustrates that mental abilities are
- A) polygenetic.
 - B) extrinsic motivators.
 - C) socially influenced.
 - D) distributed in a bell-shaped pattern.
 - E) ethnically determined.
53. The intelligence test scores of today's better-fed population _____ the scores of the 1930s population.
- A) are higher than
 - B) are lower than
 - C) are equal to
 - D) can't be compared with
 - E) are more variable than

54. Toddlers who watch lots of TV are, at age 7, more likely than average to display symptoms of
- A) ADHD.
 - B) DID.
 - C) OCD.
 - D) PTSD.
 - E) DSM.
55. Mira claims that alcohol dependence is a disease that, like pneumonia or meningitis, can be cured or prevented with proper treatment. Her belief is most clearly consistent with
- A) the biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) psychoanalytic theory.
 - C) the medical model.
 - D) the social-cognitive perspective.
 - E) the learning perspective.
56. Using DSM-IV-TR guidelines, two different clinicians are likely to give a specific patient the same diagnosis. This indicates that the DSM-IV-TR is
- A) biopsychosocial.
 - B) reliable.
 - C) medical.
 - D) analytic.
 - E) valid.
57. In a study by David Rosenhan (1973), researchers were admitted as patients into various mental hospitals after they falsely claimed to be "hearing voices." This study best illustrated the negative effects of
- A) the medical model.
 - B) psychoanalytic theory.
 - C) hallucinations.
 - D) linkage analysis.
 - E) diagnostic labels.
58. Panic attacks are most closely associated with
- A) schizophrenia.
 - B) anxiety disorders.
 - C) dissociative disorders.
 - D) mood disorders.
 - E) personality disorders.

59. A person who has agoraphobia is most likely to
- A) avoid dust and dirt.
 - B) stay away from fire.
 - C) avoid household pets.
 - D) stay close to home.
 - E) avoid authority figures.
60. Repeatedly thinking about your own death is to _____ as repeatedly washing your hands is to _____.
- A) schizophrenia; dissociation
 - B) depression; mania
 - C) delusion; phobia
 - D) obsession; compulsion
 - E) anxiety; panic
61. Two years after being brutally beaten and raped, Brianna still experiences jumpy anxiety, has trouble sleeping, and has vivid flashbacks of her assault. Brianna is most clearly showing signs of
- A) panic disorder.
 - B) post-traumatic stress disorder.
 - C) generalized anxiety disorder.
 - D) social phobia.
 - E) bipolar disorder.
62. Positive psychological changes that result from struggling with extremely challenging life crises demonstrate
- A) dissociation.
 - B) linkage analysis.
 - C) post-traumatic growth.
 - D) the medical model.
 - E) hypochondriasis.
63. A person attacked by a fierce dog develops a fear of all dogs. This best illustrates
- A) a conversion disorder.
 - B) agoraphobia.
 - C) stimulus generalization.
 - D) linkage analysis.
 - E) somatoform disorder.

64. Experiencing physical symptoms, such as blindness or paralysis, that make no physiological sense is indicative of
- A) schizophrenia.
 - B) conversion disorder.
 - C) dissociative disorder.
 - D) generalized anxiety disorder.
 - E) personality disorder.
65. Dissociative disorders are most likely to be characterized by
- A) disruptions in conscious awareness and sense of identity.
 - B) offensive and unwanted thoughts that persistently preoccupy a person.
 - C) a hyperactive, wildly optimistic state of emotion.
 - D) alternations between extreme hopelessness and unrealistic optimism.
 - E) panic attacks caused by new, stressful situations.
66. Exhibiting two or more distinct and alternating personalities is a symptom of a(n)
- A) conversion disorder.
 - B) dissociative identity disorder.
 - C) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - D) antisocial personality disorder.
 - E) schizophrenia.
67. Major depressive disorder is said to occur when signs of depression last at least
- A) one week.
 - B) two weeks.
 - C) two months.
 - D) four months.
 - E) one year.
68. In which disorder do people alternate between states of lethargic hopelessness and wild overexcitement?
- A) conversion disorder
 - B) bipolar disorder
 - C) obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - D) schizophrenia
 - E) dissociative identity disorder

69. Compared with those who suffer no disorder, those who abuse alcohol have _____ risk of committing suicide. Compared with the general population, those who have been depressed have _____ risk of committing suicide.
- A) a higher; a higher
 - B) a lower; the same
 - C) a higher; a lower
 - D) the same; a higher
 - E) a lower; a lower
70. Self-blaming attributions are most likely to be associated with
- A) schizophrenia.
 - B) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - C) phobias.
 - D) depression.
 - E) personality disorders.
71. Mr. Kalish, a long-term government employee, falsely believed that his supervisor was a communist agent who was putting poison in the employees' coffee. When Mr. Kalish was referred to a psychiatrist, he claimed to be the grandson of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Kalish is most likely suffering from
- A) dissociative identity disorder.
 - B) agoraphobia.
 - C) schizophrenia.
 - D) panic disorder.
 - E) an antisocial personal disorder.
72. Seeing one-eyed monsters would be a(n) _____. Believing that you are Christopher Columbus would be a _____.
- A) delusion; compulsion
 - B) obsession; delusion
 - C) hallucination; compulsion
 - D) obsession; compulsion
 - E) hallucination; delusion
73. Schizophrenia that develops gradually over a long period of time is called _____ schizophrenia.
- A) acute
 - B) paranoid
 - C) reactive
 - D) chronic
 - E) disorganized

74. Evidence suggests that _____ contribute(s) to schizophrenia.
- A) the internalization of anger
 - B) depressed serotonin levels
 - C) a pessimistic explanatory style
 - D) conscious role-playing
 - E) prenatal viral infections
75. Psychologists are LEAST likely to suggest that _____ contribute(s) to the development of schizophrenia.
- A) neglectful child-rearing practices
 - B) prenatal viral infections
 - C) dopamine overactivity
 - D) shrinkage of cerebral tissue
 - E) genetic predispositions
76. Those with a narcissistic personality disorder are likely to be preoccupied with _____.
- A) an irrational fear of people.
 - B) delusions of persecution.
 - C) physical symptoms of distress.
 - D) their own self-importance.
 - E) sexual fantasies.
77. An antisocial personality disorder is most likely to be characterized by _____.
- A) delusions of grandeur.
 - B) a persistent, irrational fear of people.
 - C) episodes of intense autonomic nervous system arousal.
 - D) disruptions in conscious awareness and sense of identity.
 - E) a lack of guilt feelings.