

**Blizzard Bag #1**

**AP Psychology**

**Wyss**

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

AP Psychology

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. A flashbulb memory would typically be stored in \_\_\_\_\_ memory.
  - A) iconic
  - B) implicit
  - C) echoic
  - D) long-term
  - E) short-term
  
2. Fill-in-the-blank test questions measure \_\_\_\_\_; matching concepts with their definitions measures \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) recognition; relearning
  - B) recall; recognition
  - C) recall; relearning
  - D) relearning; recall
  - E) recognition; rehearsal
  
3. Based on Herman Ebbinghaus' "forgetting curve" how will your memories for psychological concepts change?
  - A) I will forget most psychological concepts soon after learning them, but the information I recall after that immediate drop will be retained for years.
  - B) Memory loss will occur slowly, so I should be able to remember most psychological concepts for many years.
  - C) Retroactive interference will hinder my ability to recall psychological concepts as new information blocks my recall.
  - D) Over time the misinformation effect will increase the likelihood that I will forget the psychological concepts that I have learned.
  - E) I will forget psychological concepts soon after learning them, unless priming occurs.
  
4. Jahmal cites his cousin Luana's many car accidents as evidence that women are worse drivers than men. He overlooks the fact that his wife and three daughters have had far fewer car accidents than he and his two sons. Jahmal's prejudicial conclusion about women's driving skills best illustrates the effects of
  - A) functional fixedness.
  - B) algorithms.
  - C) confirmation bias.
  - D) the framing effect.
  - E) the representativeness heuristic.

5. A single, memorable case of welfare fraud has a greater impact on estimates of the frequency of welfare abuse than do statistics showing that this case is actually the exception to the rule. This illustrates that judgments are influenced by the
- A) confirmation bias.
  - B) representativeness heuristic.
  - C) belief perseverance phenomenon.
  - D) framing effect.
  - E) availability heuristic.
6. Word meaning is to word order as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) concept; prototype
  - B) phoneme; grammar
  - C) morpheme; phoneme
  - D) semantics; syntax
  - E) nomenclature; semantics
7. Lack of body fluids is to cold water as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) need; incentive
  - B) drive; incentive
  - C) need; drive
  - D) instinct; set point
  - E) homeostasis; refractory period
8. About eight months ago, 14-year-old Shelley went on a drastic weight-loss diet that caused her to drop from 110 to 80 pounds. Although she is now dangerously underweight and undernourished, she continues to think she looks fat. Her frustrated father recently forced her to eat a peanut butter sandwich, but Shelley immediately went to the bathroom and threw it all up. Shelley most clearly suffers from
- A) hypermetabolism.
  - B) excess PYY.
  - C) an abnormally low set point.
  - D) bulimia nervosa.
  - E) anorexia nervosa.
9. Those who trace the origins of social bonding to its survival value are most likely to agree that the need to belong is
- A) an incentive.
  - B) genetically influenced.
  - C) a sexual instinct.
  - D) Maslow's highest-level need.
  - E) inversely related to homeostasis.

10. The two-factor theory of emotion places more emphasis on the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ than does the James-Lange theory.
- A) cognitive activity
  - B) subjective well-being
  - C) physiological arousal
  - D) catharsis
  - E) stress
11. Activation of the parasympathetic nervous system
- A) accelerates heart rate and slows digestion.
  - B) slows heart rate and accelerates digestion.
  - C) slows heart rate and slows digestion.
  - D) accelerates heart rate and accelerates digestion.
  - E) accelerates perspiration and accelerates respiration.
12. Most young children are fearful of bees, even though they have never been stung by one. This best illustrates that fear
- A) is a maladaptive response.
  - B) can be learned through observation.
  - C) is genetically determined.
  - D) results from relative deprivation.
  - E) is mostly influenced by nature, not nurture.
13. During the course of successful prenatal development, a human organism begins as a(n)
- A) embryo and finally develops into a zygote.
  - B) zygote and finally develops into an embryo.
  - C) embryo and finally develops into a fetus.
  - D) zygote and finally develops into a fetus.
  - E) fetus and finally develops into an embryo.
14. Three-year-olds who experienced a fire evacuation caused by a burning popcorn maker were unable to remember the cause of this vivid event when they were 10-year-olds. This best illustrates
- A) habituation.
  - B) assimilation.
  - C) infantile amnesia.
  - D) crystallized intelligence.
  - E) fluid intelligence.

15. According to Piaget, schemas are
- A) fixed sequences of cognitive developmental stages.
  - B) children's ways of coming to terms with their sexuality.
  - C) people's conceptual frameworks for understanding their experiences.
  - D) problem-solving strategies that are typically not developed until the formal operational stage.
  - E) moral ideas children use to understand right and wrong.
16. Studies of monkeys raised with artificial mothers suggest that mother-infant emotional bonds result primarily from mothers providing infants with
- A) adequate nourishment.
  - B) body contact.
  - C) the opportunity to explore.
  - D) self-esteem.
  - E) breast-feeding.
17. In formulating his theory of psychosocial development, Erikson would have suggested that authoritarian parents are likely to inhibit young children's
- A) theory of mind.
  - B) autonomy and initiative.
  - C) assimilation and accommodation.
  - D) conventional morality.
  - E) habituation.
18. Cognitive development is to Jean Piaget as moral development is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Erik Erikson
  - B) Harry Harlow
  - C) Konrad Lorenz
  - D) Lawrence Kohlberg
  - E) Mary Ainsworth
19. The belief that some distressing physical symptoms could not be readily explained in terms of neurological impairments contributed most directly to
- A) Gordon Allport's interest in personality traits.
  - B) Sigmund Freud's interest in unconscious conflicts.
  - C) Abraham Maslow's interest in self-actualization.
  - D) Albert Bandura's interest in personal control.
  - E) Carl Rogers' interest in unconditional positive regard.

20. According to Freud, defense mechanisms are used by the
- A) id to defend against the accusations and guilt feelings produced by the superego.
  - B) ego to prevent threatening impulses from being consciously recognized.
  - C) superego to prevent expression of sexual and aggressive drives.
  - D) id, ego, and superego in a repetitive sequence of internal conflicts.
  - E) unconscious to avoid the self-serving bias.
21. Tests that present ambiguous stimuli designed to uncover hidden personality dynamics are called \_\_\_\_\_ tests.
- A) empirical
  - B) projective
  - C) multiphasic personality
  - D) factor analytic
  - E) aptitude
22. Jin is searching for a sense of purpose in life that goes beyond fulfilling her own potential for growth and self-actualization. According to Maslow, Jin is striving for
- A) identification.
  - B) self-transcendence.
  - C) free association.
  - D) reciprocal determinism.
  - E) self-concept.
23. Carl Rogers would have suggested that many of the defense mechanisms described by Freud are used to minimize the perceived discrepancy between
- A) manifest content and latent content.
  - B) the collective unconscious and the personal unconscious.
  - C) the actual self and the ideal self.
  - D) an internal locus of control and an external locus of control.
  - E) self-actualization and self-transcendence.
24. Sigmund Freud is to the psychoanalytic perspective as Gordon Allport is to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) behavioral
  - B) humanistic
  - C) trait
  - D) social-cognitive
  - E) self-concept

25. Most psychologists would agree that personality traits
- A) appear to be stable over time.
  - B) are not useful predictors of mortality, divorce, or occupational attainment.
  - C) seem to be stable across situations.
  - D) stabilize early in life.
  - E) are not socially significant.
26. According to Bandura, reciprocal determinism involves multidirectional influences among
- A) mind, body, and behavior.
  - B) thoughts, emotions, and actions.
  - C) behaviors, internal personal factors, and environmental events.
  - D) id, ego, and superego.
  - E) learned helplessness, locus of control, and optimism.
27. The Stanford-Binet, WAIS, and WISC tests are all types of
- A) personality tests.
  - B) factor analysis tests.
  - C) achievement tests.
  - D) multiple intelligence tests.
  - E) general intelligence tests.
28. Factor analysis is a statistical procedure that can be used to
- A) derive IQ scores by comparing mental age with chronological age.
  - B) evaluate how accurately test items predict a criterion behavior.
  - C) extract test norms from a standardization sample.
  - D) identify clusters of closely related test items.
  - E) provide a quantitative estimate of heritability.
29. Who would have been most enthusiastic about the value of a single intelligence test score as an index of an individual's mental capacities?
- A) L. L. Thurstone
  - B) Charles Spearman
  - C) Howard Gardner
  - D) Robert Sternberg
  - E) B. F. Skinner