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AP® Psychology Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2014

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.

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Form I
Form Code 4JBP6-S

85

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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. People who habitually wash their hands numerous times before going to bed most likely have

   (A) a compulsion
   (B) a phobia
   (C) an affective disorder
   (D) a conversion disorder
   (E) a panic disorder

2. People who have difficulty remembering recently learned materials because of similar information learned earlier in life are demonstrating the phenomenon of

   (A) cue-dependent forgetting
   (B) repression
   (C) reconstruction
   (D) retroactive interference
   (E) proactive interference

3. Of the following, a behavioral psychologist is most likely to study the

   (A) perceived locus of control of adults who experience panic attacks
   (B) formation of emotional attachments to significant others
   (C) defense mechanisms used by depressed adults and children in stressful situations
   (D) genetic basis for schizophrenic disorders
   (E) effects of token economies on establishing social skills among children with emotional disturbances

4. Receptors for olfaction are located

   (A) on the basilar membrane of the cochlea
   (B) in taste buds on the tongue
   (C) in the nasal cavity
   (D) in the esophagus
   (E) in the dermis

5. A standardized test must have all of the following EXCEPT

   (A) criteria for scoring
   (B) norms
   (C) uniform instructions
   (D) reliability
   (E) multiple-choice questions

6. In right-handed individuals, which of the following abilities is predominantly a function of the right hemisphere of the brain?

   (A) Speech
   (B) Writing
   (C) Spatial reasoning
   (D) Reading comprehension
   (E) Language comprehension

7. Which of the following terms is used to describe the process by which important group decisions may be distorted because different viewpoints are not encouraged?

   (A) Intellectualizing
   (B) Just-world hypothesis
   (C) Groupthink
   (D) Pluralistic ignorance
   (E) Social loafing

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

8. In Elizabeth Loftus' study of memory reconstruction in which students viewed films of an automobile accident, the major influence on recall was the

   (A) number of pictures the students were shown of the accident
   (B) length of time the students viewed pictures of the accident
   (C) wording of questions the students were asked about the accident
   (D) location of the accident
   (E) sex and age of the students

9. Introspection as practiced by early structuralists is best illustrated by which of the following behaviors?

   (A) Describing one's immediate sensations while looking at a rose
   (B) Determining the best way for children to learn in school
   (C) Conditioning an infant to fear rabbits
   (D) Recalling one's unconscious desires
   (E) Creating intelligence tests for use in the military

10. Following the failure of his business, Mr. Jones disappeared and was discovered two years later in another state practicing law without a license. When questioned, he responded that he had found himself in a strange city and could not remember any personal information. Mr. Jones most likely would be diagnosed with

    (A) amnesia
    (B) dissociative identity disorder
    (C) dissociative fugue
    (D) dementia
    (E) bipolar disorder

11. According to Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer's theory of emotion, which of the following is true?

    (A) The same physiological response can produce different emotions, depending on the context within which the response occurs and a person's interpretation of that context.
    (B) Environmental events trigger physiological responses from the muscles, which in turn activate specific emotional states.
    (C) Emotional experiences and physiological responses are initiated at the same time.
    (D) Specific hormonal release patterns determine particular emotions.
    (E) Feedback from our facial expressions determines our emotions.

12. Which of the following is true about the blind spot in the eye?

    (A) It occurs where the optic nerve leaves the eye.
    (B) It is caused by an excess of bipolar cells in the retina.
    (C) It is most apparent in low levels of illumination.
    (D) It is stimulated only by high levels of illumination.
    (E) It is caused by a bleaching of rhodopsin in the rods.

13. Alan is sure something is wrong with him, even though his doctor has not found any physiological basis for his complaints. He returns to the doctor every few weeks to report symptoms of new illnesses based on information he reads. Alan is most likely to be diagnosed with which of the following types of disorders?

    (A) Mood
    (B) Anxiety
    (C) Dissociative
    (D) Somatoform
    (E) Personality

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14. In adult humans, which of the following is typically true of REM sleep?

(A) It is correlated with dreaming.
(B) It leads to a marked increase in muscle tone.
(C) It alternates with NREM sleep in 30-minute cycles.
(D) It occurs during the first half of an individual's sleep cycle.
(E) It involves decreased blood pressure and heart rate.

15. In a set of studies, Ivan Pavlov first touched a dog lightly on the side of its body and a few seconds later placed vinegar on the dog's tongue. The vinegar made the dog salivate. After several pairings of touch and vinegar, the dog began to salivate as soon as it was touched and before it was given the vinegar. In these studies which of the following was the conditioned stimulus?

(A) Touch to the body
(B) Vinegar on the tongue
(C) Salivation to the vinegar
(D) Salivation to the touch
(E) Time interval between the touch and the vinegar

16. In response to a set of ambiguous pictures, Rita writes several stories in which the main characters desire to compete with some standard of excellence and surpass their own previous performances. Psychologists in the tradition of Henry Murray, David McClelland, and Christiana Morgan would be likely to characterize Rita as rating high in

(A) the need for affiliation
(B) the need for achievement
(C) the need for power
(D) self-monitoring skills
(E) ego strength

17. The feeling that you know someone's name, but cannot quite recall it, is an example of

(A) the tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
(B) the serial position effect
(C) state-dependent memory
(D) retrograde amnesia
(E) anterograde amnesia

18. A participant in a study of music perception listens to music with electrodes attached to her scalp while data are collected on the activity of her brain. This technique is called

(A) electroencephalography (EEG)
(B) computed tomography (CT)
(C) positron-emission tomography (PET)
(D) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
(E) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)

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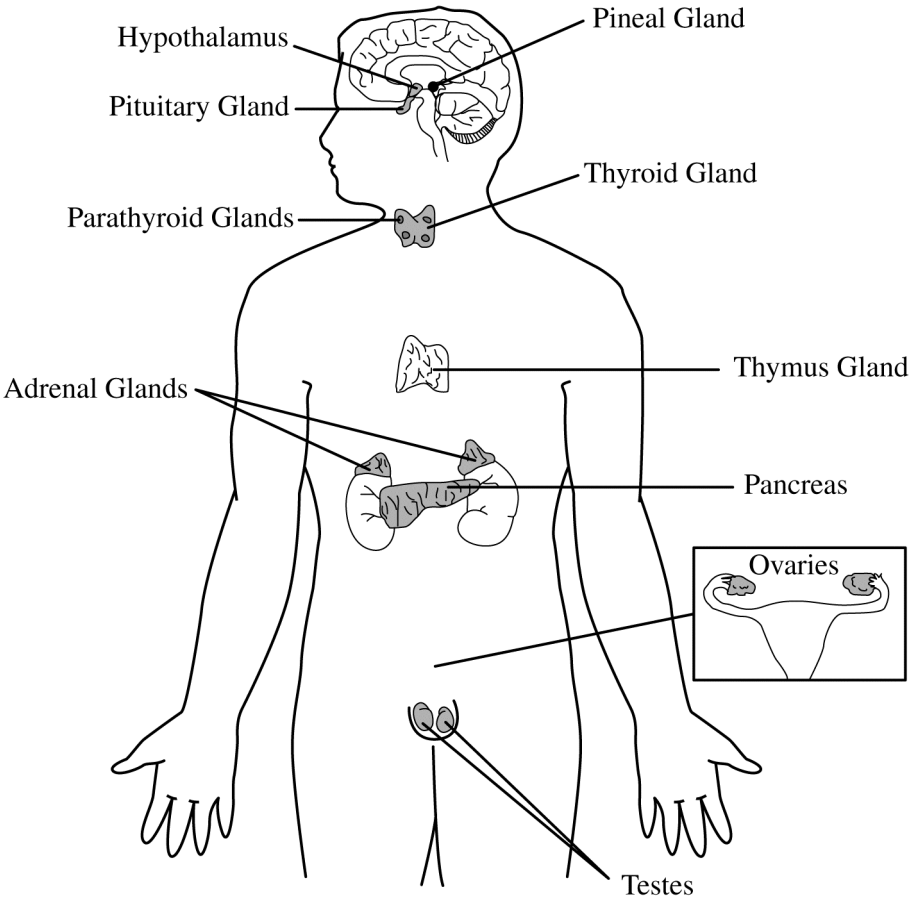

19. The diagram above depicts the human body's

(A) immune system
(B) somatic nervous system
(C) parasympathetic nervous system
(D) sympathetic nervous system
(E) endocrine system

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

20. Which of the following characteristics is generally associated with the use of hallucinogens?

(A) The experience of vivid, distorted images that are not based on sensory input
(B) Improved memory function
(C) Decreased pain sensation and decreased anxiety
(D) Slower bodily functions
(E) The experience of brief euphoria followed by a depressive state

21. According to rational-emotive behavior therapists, the source of much unhappiness is the individual's

(A) fixation at one of the early childhood stages
(B) subconscious fear of achieving happiness
(C) denial of the emotional consequences of an event
(D) attempts to create self-actualizing events
(E) system of inappropriate beliefs

22. Ernst Weber's and Gustav Fechner's psychophysical laws concern the relation between which of the following?

(A) The perceived uniformity and size of a stimulus
(B) The darkness of a room and the time needed for the rods to adjust
(C) The quality of a stimulus and the likelihood that it is perceived as pleasurable
(D) The perceived sizes of afterimages projected across different distances
(E) The intensity of a stimulus and its corresponding psychological sensation

23. A particular group of brain cells seems to provide a basis for observational learning. Researchers call these specialized cells

(A) efferent neurons
(B) afferent neurons
(C) mirror neurons
(D) motor neurons
(E) Schwann cells

24. According to psychoanalytic theory, Tom's constant shoplifting suggests that he has an underdeveloped

(A) id
(B) superego
(C) defense mechanism
(D) pleasure principle
(E) libido

25. According to Noam Chomsky, understanding a sentence involves which of the following transformations between structures?

(A) Perceptual to functional
(B) Symbolic to analytic
(C) Simple to complex
(D) Surface to deep
(E) Pragmatic to syntactic

26. Joan displays anxiety, irritability, inability to concentrate, and apathy. She also reexperiences a disastrous event through nightmares and vivid memories. Joan is experiencing

(A) burnout
(B) hypochondriasis
(C) exhaustion
(D) generalized anxiety disorder
(E) posttraumatic stress disorder

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27. Hypothetical and deductive thinking are characteristic of which of Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

(A) Preoperational
(B) Operational
(C) Conservation
(D) Concrete operations
(E) Formal operations

28. Which of the following increases the chance that an individual will remember a telephone number that has been called several times within a short period?

(A) Spacing
(B) Retrieval
(C) Rehearsal
(D) Free recall
(E) Spontaneous recovery

29. Sandy's father's behavior gives her the impression that he will love her only if she gets very good grades. Carl Rogers would probably say that Sandy

(A) is getting unconditional positive regard
(B) is getting conditional positive regard
(C) is experiencing congruence
(D) has high self-efficacy
(E) has low self-efficacy

30. In certain situations, the larger the number of bystanders, the less likely it is that one of them will help someone in trouble. This result is explained by

(A) altruism
(B) diffusion of responsibility
(C) ethnocentrism
(D) antisocial behavior
(E) group polarization

Questions 31-32 are based on the following.

Participant	Hours Spent Watching Television per Day	Grade Point Average
1	0.5	3.50
2	1	3.75
3	2	4.00
4	2.5	2.75
5	3	2.75
6	3.5	1.75
7	4.5	2.25
8	5	1.50
9	5	2.50
10	7	1.00

31. What type of graph would a researcher use to represent these data?

(A) A frequency distribution
(B) A histogram
(C) A stem-and-leaf plot
(D) A scatterplot
(E) A normal curve

32. Which of the following statistics best approximates the relation between the variables?

(A) 50%
(B) $N = 20$
(C) $N = 10$
(D) $r = -.90$
(E) $r = .50$

33. A parent who keeps a son's room intact even though he's been happily married and in his own home for five years is exhibiting which of the following defense mechanisms?

(A) Denial
(B) Projection
(C) Reaction formation
(D) Regression
(E) Sublimation

34. The nature-nurture issue is best exemplified by which of the following questions?

(A) Is perception accomplished by passive detection of images in the environment or by active detection of information?
(B) Is language acquisition fairly complete by the early school years, or are most linguistic forms mastered only in adolescence?
(C) Is gender identity most influenced by parental upbringing or by interaction with same-sex peers?
(D) Does development proceed through a series of stages, or is it continuous?
(E) Is level of intelligence the result of one's environment and specific learning, or is it a result of biological maturation?

35. Which of the following would most likely result from an injury to the medulla?

(A) Visual problems that make spatial judgments difficult
(B) Receptive aphasia that makes it difficult to understand what other people are saying
(C) Retrograde amnesia that destroys previously established memories
(D) A problem regulating hunger
(E) A life-threatening disruption of heartbeat and breathing

10, 3, 5, 7, 10, 3, 10, 5, 2

36. The numbers above represent the quiz results for a psychology class. What is the median score for the class?

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 7
(E) 10

37. Individuals are most likely to obey when demands are made by a

(A) close friend
(B) physically attractive individual
(C) legitimate authority
(D) subordinate
(E) colleague of similar rank

38. Barbara is a talented architect. On which type of intelligence will she most heavily rely to complete her next building design?

(A) Linguistic
(B) Musical
(C) Spatial
(D) Naturalist
(E) Interpersonal

39. Seven-year-old Maria helps her mother wash the dishes, while her nine-year-old-brother helps their father with the yard work. This involvement of the children in helping activities directly illustrates the process of

(A) identity diffusion
(B) gender-role development
(C) preconventional morality development
(D) classical conditioning of sex roles
(E) evolutionary determinism

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

40. Immediately after firing, a neuron is incapable of responding to stimulation. This condition is referred to as

(A) the action potential
(B) the threshold difference
(C) specific energy of the nerve
(D) the absolute refractory phase
(E) depolarization

41. A person who experiences prolonged episodes of severe unhappiness and loss of interest in life would most likely be diagnosed with

(A) agoraphobia
(B) specific phobia
(C) generalized anxiety disorder
(D) major depressive disorder
(E) hypochondriasis

42. Negative afterimages are explained by

(A) the trichromatic theory
(B) color detection by rods
(C) the opponent-process theory
(D) a lack of adaptation
(E) dichromatic color perception

43. One way to reduce intergroup conflict is to establish

(A) superordinate goals
(B) bystander apathy
(C) group polarization
(D) counterconformity
(E) diffusion of responsibility

44. The belief that human behavior is the result of unconscious drives and conflicts represents which of the following theoretical perspectives?

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

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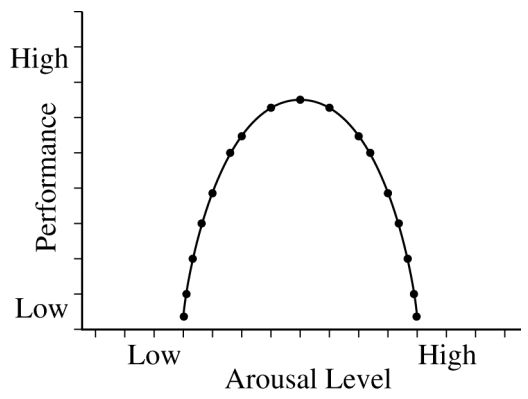
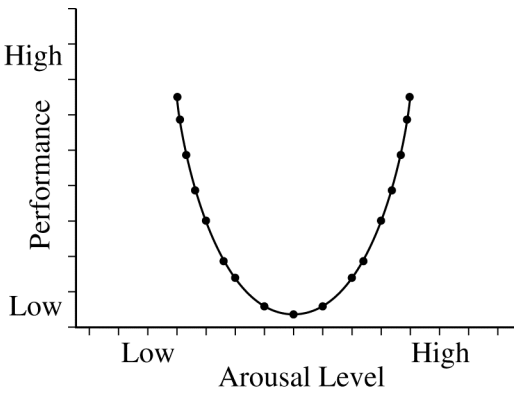
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

45. Which of the following best depicts the relation between performance and arousal?

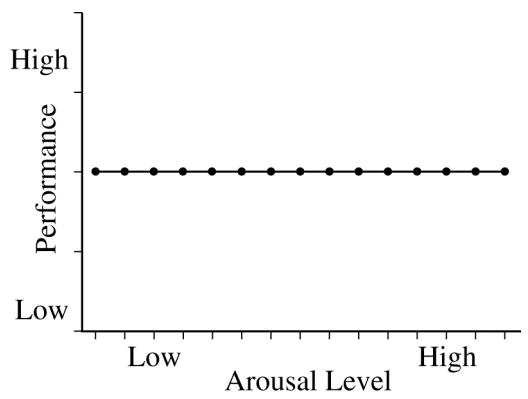
(A)



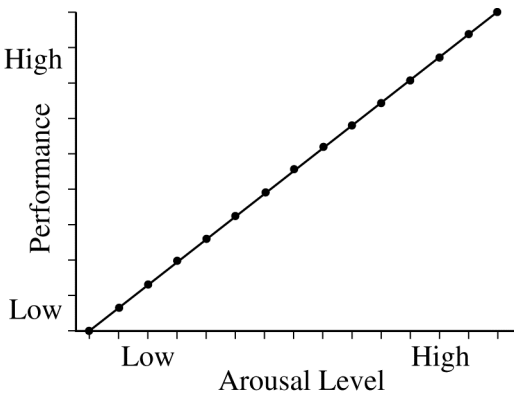
(B)



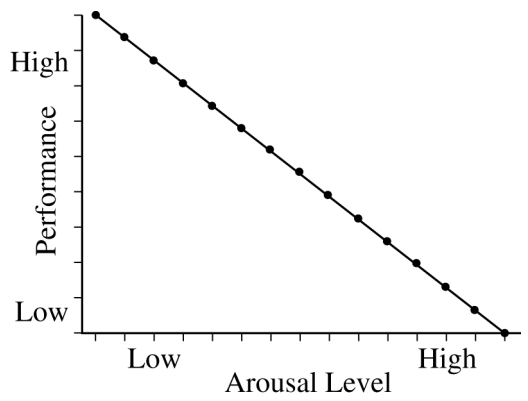
(C)



(D)



(E)



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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

46. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the role of the hypothalamus in the regulation of hunger?

(A) It primarily responds to such environmental cues as the sight and smell of food.
(B) It acts with the endocrine system to control hunger and satiety.
(C) It monitors stomach contractions through the cranial nerves to determine the extent of hunger.
(D) It is effective in triggering, but not in depressing, the sensation of hunger.
(E) It produces a sense of satiety to counter hunger feelings that arise from stomach contractions.

47. Of the following, which is essential for operant conditioning to occur?

(A) Partial reinforcement
(B) A behavioral consequence
(C) A stimulus substitution
(D) Spontaneous recovery
(E) Delayed conditioning

48. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association help ensure that human participants in psychological research

(A) get paid for their time and trouble
(B) have not participated in similar research in the past
(C) are protected from physical and psychological harm
(D) understand the hypotheses of the researcher before they take part
(E) keep the purposes of the research project confidential

49. The results of Harry Harlow's experiments with infant monkeys and surrogate mothers show that

(A) contact comfort was the primary basis of attachment for the infant monkeys
(B) female infant monkeys are more independent than male infant monkeys
(C) female infant monkeys are more obedient than male infant monkeys
(D) food outranked all other factors in the development of the infant monkeys' attachment to the mother
(E) infant monkeys mimic the surrogate mothers' behavior

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

50. Which of the following kinds of learning is indicated by the ability to recall a memorized list of unrelated words in reverse order?

(A) State-dependent
(B) Latent
(C) Serial
(D) Procedural
(E) Paired-associate

51. When the stimuli in a task occur in highly predictable ways, an individual is often able to attend to both that task and another one at the same time. When this occurs, the processing of the first task is

(A) controlled
(B) automatic
(C) top-down
(D) bottom-up
(E) sequential

52. Money most often modifies people's behavior because it is a powerful

(A) negative reinforcer
(B) secondary reinforcer
(C) conditioned stimulus
(D) high-order stimulus
(E) discriminative stimulus

53. In memory experiments on free recall, the recency effect refers specifically to the

(A) enhanced recall of items at the beginning of a list of words
(B) enhanced recall of items at the end of a list of words
(C) enhanced recall of items in the middle of a list of words
(D) diminished recall of items at the end of a list of words
(E) diminished recall of items at the beginning of a list of words

54. Which of the following statements best describes the placebo effect?

(A) It can be brought about by the individual's expectations.
(B) It can be induced by antipsychotic drugs.
(C) It is found only among individuals in psychoanalysis.
(D) It is considered an invalid concept in research on client-centered therapy.
(E) It is typically experienced by individuals in long-term therapy.

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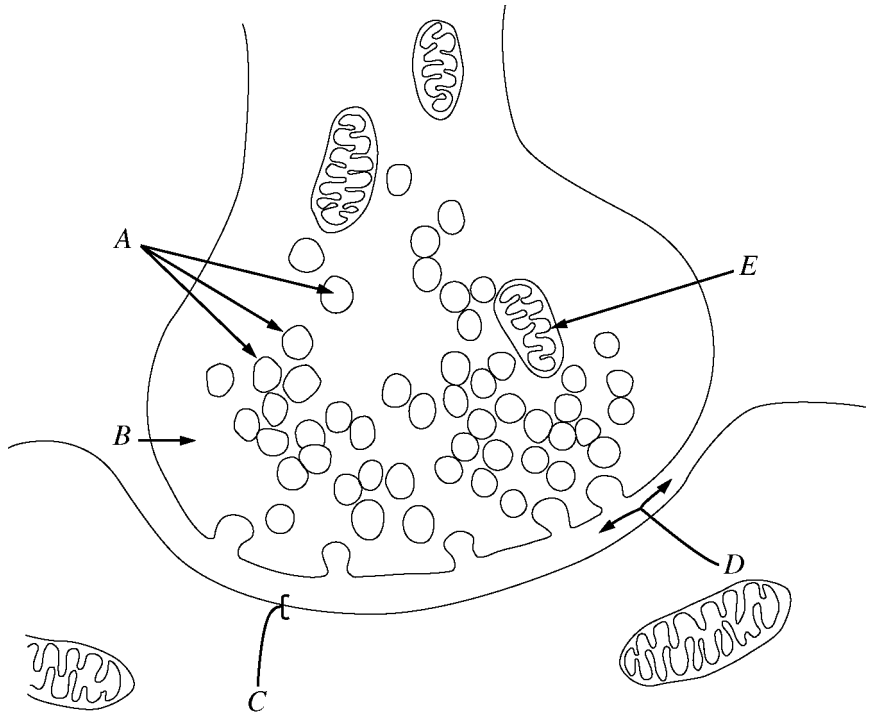
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 55-56 refer to the labeled structures in the diagram of a synapse below.



55. Which letter indicates the synaptic cleft?

(A) *A*
(B) *B*
(C) *C*
(D) *D*
(E) *E*

56. Which letter indicates the postsynaptic membrane?

(A) *A*
(B) *B*
(C) *C*
(D) *D*
(E) *E*

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

57. In developmental psychology, one advantage of cross-sectional over longitudinal studies is that cross-sectional research

(A) controls for cognitive ability
(B) controls for gender
(C) controls for cultural influences
(D) involves subjects of the same age
(E) requires comparatively little time

58. Which of the following is an example of social facilitation?

(A) A student scores higher on tests taken with classmates than with strangers.
(B) A child smiles more often in the presence of family members than in the presence of strangers.
(C) An elementary school student reads more books when promised free pizza for reading a greater number.
(D) An athlete performs better in games before a large crowd than she does in practice.
(E) An editor's productivity increases when she is given a private office.

59. The pitch of a sound is analogous to which of the following features of light?

(A) Brightness
(B) Size
(C) Saturation
(D) Hue
(E) Intensity

60. Which parenting style is characterized by high demands for obedience and low warmth?

(A) Permissive
(B) Authoritarian
(C) Authoritative
(D) Neglectful
(E) Indulgent

61. Lithium carbonate is used to treat

(A) agoraphobia
(B) anorexia nervosa
(C) panic disorder
(D) bipolar disorder
(E) dissociative fugue

62. If students get approximately the same score on the second administration of a test as they did on the first, then the test is

(A) valid
(B) normed
(C) objective
(D) reliable
(E) standardized

63. Although people can acquire phobias to almost any object or situation, certain phobias (e.g., those to snakes, spiders, heights) are much more common than others. This finding can best be explained by which of the following concepts?

(A) Biological preparedness
(B) Spontaneous recovery
(C) Stimulus discrimination
(D) Stimulus generalization
(E) Observational learning

64. In psychoanalysis, transference refers to the

(A) inability of the patient to form an emotional attachment to the therapist
(B) reluctance of the patient to bring to awareness unconscious information that has been repressed
(C) irrational reactions of the therapist toward patients which may interfere with the effectiveness of treatment
(D) patient's projection onto the therapist of feelings associated with significant figures in the patient's past
(E) conscious process used by the patient to defend against unacceptable impulses toward the therapist

65. Neo-Freudian theories of psychoanalysis such as those of Karen Horney and Erik Erikson differ from Freud's conceptualization in that they are <u>less</u> likely to

(A) emphasize the libido
(B) emphasize the ego
(C) account for cognitive development
(D) be based on empirical findings
(E) call for the use of group therapy as a mode of treatment

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

66. Holding a predetermined belief about a group of people, regardless of the personal qualities of the individual members, is referred to as

(A) stereotyping
(B) discrimination
(C) self-justification
(D) dissonance
(E) polarization

67. In an experiment to test the effects of hunger on aggressive behavior, aggressive behavior would be the

(A) placebo
(B) control
(C) hypothesis
(D) dependent variable
(E) independent variable

68. The Gestalt principle that refers to an individual's tendency to perceive an incomplete figure as whole is called

(A) figure-ground
(B) motion parallax
(C) closure
(D) proximity
(E) shape constancy

69. According to social learning theory, aggression is the result of which of the following?

(A) The death instinct
(B) Postconventional thought
(C) Catharsis
(D) Displacement
(E) Modeling

70. Which of the following correctly lists Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs from bottom to top?

(A) Safety, physiological, esteem
(B) Basic, subordinate, intermediate
(C) Basic, subordinate, superordinate
(D) Physiological, safety, esteem, belonging, self-actualization
(E) Physiological, safety, belonging, esteem, self-actualization

71. The depletion of which of the following neurotransmitters is most closely associated with the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease?

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

72. Mary Ainsworth's research indicates that a toddler with a secure attachment style is most likely to do which of the following when left with a caregiver, such as a babysitter, for the first time?

(A) Show distress when left, calm down and play, and run to the mother when she returns
(B) Cry when left and continue to cry until the mother returns
(C) Not notice when the mother leaves and not seek attention from the mother when she returns
(D) Play happily when the mother leaves but exhibit anger and rejection toward the mother when she returns
(E) Show distress when the mother leaves and not seek attention when the mother returns

73. B. F. Skinner's claim that the environment determines an individual's behavior was criticized for

(A) failing to explain how personality can change over time
(B) failing to acknowledge cognitive influences on behavior
(C) failing to acknowledge situational factors
(D) attributing behavior solely to genetics
(E) emphasizing unconscious influences on behavior

74. John is generally pleasant, but during final exams he experiences more intense stress than other students experience. He is irritable and easily frustrated. According to the Big Five model of personality, John would be

(A) high in introversion
(B) high in neuroticism
(C) high in conscientiousness
(D) low in agreeableness
(E) low in openness to experience

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

75. An individual uses a paper clip to unlock the door to her house because she has misplaced her key. This individual's approach to solving the problem avoids

(A) syllogistic reasoning
(B) inductive reasoning
(C) deductive reasoning
(D) functional fixedness
(E) means-end analysis

76. Experimental research differs from correlational research in that experimental research

(A) allows for prediction
(B) may reveal a causal relation
(C) establishes a mathematical relation
(D) defines the strength of the relation
(E) uses a dependent variable

77. Which of the following is an example of discrimination learning?

(A) A pigeon trained to peck a red key sometimes pecks an orange key.
(B) A four year old calls her aunt "Mommy."
(C) A dog still salivates to the sound of a bell after ten trials of extinction.
(D) A rat avoids an electric shock by responding to the light that always precedes it.
(E) A dog trained to salivate to a particular tone does not salivate to any other tone.

78. According to research on interpersonal perception, the formation of friendships is associated with which of the following?

I. Physical attractiveness
II. Physical proximity
III. Attributions of similarity

(A) II only
(B) III only
(C) I and II only
(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

79. Which of the following is a type of therapy for alcoholism that involves the administration of a drug that will induce nausea after a person consumes alcohol?

(A) Aversion
(B) Implosive
(C) Flooding
(D) Instrumental
(E) Rational-emotive behavior

80. Caffeine and nicotine are in the same class as which of the following drugs?

(A) Marijuana
(B) Valium
(C) Cocaine
(D) Alcohol
(E) Peyote

81. The function of dendrites is to

(A) receive information from other neurons
(B) secrete neurotransmitters to the postsynaptic neuron
(C) provide energy for the synthesis of acetylcholine
(D) connect the cell body with the terminal branches
(E) speed up transmission of synaptic neurotransmitters

82. General intelligence test scores obtained during adolescence best predict which of the following?

(A) The probability that a qualified jobholder will perform that job satisfactorily
(B) The efficiency of interpersonal skills
(C) Quality of personal adjustment
(D) Grades in school
(E) The job or profession at which a person would be happy

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

83. When ten-month-old Frances throws her toy out of sight, she looks to see where it falls. Developmental psychologists would say that Frances' behavior indicates that she has developed

(A) centration
(B) conservation
(C) egocentrism
(D) object permanence
(E) accommodation

84. After having a stroke resulting from a blockage of blood to the medial temporal lobe, Gerald could not remember new information, such as the books he had just read, new songs he had just heard, or the faces of new people he had just met. Gerald was experiencing

(A) dissociative fugue
(B) dissociative amnesia
(C) retrograde amnesia
(D) anterograde amnesia
(E) conversion disorder

85. Which of the following kinds of learning is involved when a person displays a new behavior after watching someone else perform it?

(A) Generalization
(B) Latent learning
(C) Insight learning
(D) State-dependent learning
(E) Observational learning

86. Feature detectors are neurons that are turned on or off by specific features of visual stimuli like edges and movement. Where in the visual system are these feature detectors located?

(A) Occipital cortex
(B) Retina
(C) Optic chiasm
(D) Lens
(E) Cornea

87. Information is relayed to the spinal cord or the brain by

(A) afferent neurons
(B) Schwann cells
(C) T cells
(D) efferent neurons
(E) neuroglia

88. A person displays a set of rare behaviors that psychologists had not known about previously, because nobody had ever shown them before. The best strategy to investigate the nature of those behaviors is

(A) an experiment
(B) a survey
(C) a case study
(D) cross-sectional research
(E) correlational research

89. A trait that appears in an organism only when both parents possess the gene for that trait is referred to as

(A) autosomal
(B) recessive
(C) polygenic
(D) dominant
(E) phenotypic

90. All of the following are projective assessment techniques EXCEPT

(A) sentence-completion tests
(B) inkblot tests
(C) drawing tests
(D) the Thematic Apperception Test
(E) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

91. Which of the following is an explanation of why travelers suffer from jet lag?

(A) They experience an increase in REM rebound.
(B) There is a decrease in the duration of alpha waves in sleep.
(C) They experience excess amounts of NREM sleep.
(D) There is a reduction in their parasomnias.
(E) There is a disruption in their circadian rhythm.

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

92. A student has just failed a psychology exam. Which of the following explanations is LEAST likely to be evidence of the self-serving bias?

(A) "My teacher hates me."
(B) "That material was so hard that no one could have passed that class."
(C) "I didn't study hard enough."
(D) "I was having a pretty bad day when I took that test."
(E) "The room was too hot for me to be able to concentrate."

93. When a conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus, a resulting decrease in the conditioned response is called

(A) acquisition
(B) incremental learning
(C) discrimination
(D) extinction
(E) generalization

94. All of the following statements about suicide are true EXCEPT:

(A) It is common for people who commit suicide to have talked about suicide.
(B) Women attempt suicide more often than do men.
(C) Suicide is one of the most common causes of death among young people.
(D) Suicide is attempted only by people who are depressed.
(E) Men use more lethal means of attempting suicide than do women.

95. Operational definitions are used for which of the following reasons?

(A) They enable researchers to replicate studies by precisely describing the variables and how they are used.
(B) They exclude mental processes from being studied, as they are no longer considered part of the scientific study of psychology.
(C) They determine which test of statistical significance will be used to analyze the results of the experiment.
(D) They keep the participants in the control group from knowing they have received the placebo.
(E) They determine whether the experiment is better suited for a laboratory or a field setting.

96. Learning that is not demonstrated at the time it occurs is called

(A) conceptualization learning
(B) social learning
(C) latent learning
(D) schematic learning
(E) insight learning

97. Pam works hard in school because her parents give her ten dollars for every A she receives. Pam's parents are attempting to influence her academic efforts by capitalizing on

(A) instinctive needs
(B) primary needs
(C) extrinsic motivation
(D) intrinsic motivation
(E) reactance

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98. Which of the following Freudian constructs is believed to protect the organism from anxiety by making memories inaccessible?

(A) Ego ideal
(B) Pleasure principle
(C) Primary-process thinking
(D) Repression
(E) Superego

99. A disadvantage of using Alfred Binet's concept of mental age in assessing intelligence is that

(A) it is inappropriate for adults
(B) it is based on a negatively skewed distribution
(C) its norms are no longer appropriate
(D) it has a gender bias
(E) it produces unreliable test results among rural children

100. A therapist using systematic desensitization to help a client overcome a fear of big dogs would probably begin treatment by asking the client to

(A) free-associate to the word "dog"
(B) walk into a room where there is a small dog
(C) describe her past experience with dogs
(D) buy a puppy
(E) master a set of relaxation techniques

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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AP® Psychology Exam

SECTION II: Free Response

2014

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 4JBP6-S

85

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. Maria witnessed a large demonstration to increase awareness of global climate change. Protestors were distributing informational flyers about the dangers of global climate change and encouraging spectators to join the demonstration. After watching for a few minutes, Maria decided to participate in some of the activities.

   A. Explain how each of the following concepts may have influenced Maria's decision to participate in the protest.

      - Availability heuristic
      - Cognitive dissonance
      - Internal locus of control
      - Postconventional morality

   B. Explain how each of the following concepts would help Maria to convince others to adopt her position.

      - Foot-in-the-door
      - Framing
      - Peripheral route to persuasion

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ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

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2. Pat and Mike had lunch at a local café. Because Mike would pass the library on his way home, Pat asked Mike to drop a book off at the library for him. Although Mike had a very long list of errands to complete, he agreed to return the book. However, when Mike arrived home, he realized that he had not returned the book to the library.

   A. Explain how each of the following could be involved in Mike's failure to return the book.

      - Cognitive maps
      - Encoding failure
      - Prospective memory

   B. Explain how the following psychological concepts could influence how Pat reacts to Mike's failure to return the book.

      - Big Five trait of conscientiousness
      - Dispositional/internal attribution
      - Reaction formation
      - Reciprocity norm

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ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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

2. Pat and Mike had lunch at a local café. Because Mike would pass the library on his way home, Pat asked Mike to drop a book off at the library for him. Although Mike had a very long list of errands to complete, he agreed to return the book. However, when Mike arrived home, he realized that he had not returned the book to the library.

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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.**

AP Psychology

2014

APPENDIX - ANSWERS

Matching multiple-choice answers and free-response scoring follow.

Answer Key for AP Psychology Practice Exam, Section I

Question 1: A
Question 2: E
Question 3: E
Question 4: C
Question 5: E
Question 6: C
Question 7: C
Question 8: C
Question 9: A
Question 10: C
Question 11: A
Question 12: A
Question 13: D
Question 14: A
Question 15: A
Question 16: B
Question 17: A
Question 18: A
Question 19: E
Question 20: A
Question 21: E
Question 22: E
Question 23: C
Question 24: B
Question 25: D
Question 26: E
Question 27: E
Question 28: C
Question 29: B
Question 30: B
Question 31: D
Question 32: D
Question 33: A
Question 34: E
Question 35: E
Question 36: C
Question 37: C
Question 38: C
Question 39: B
Question 40: D
Question 41: D
Question 42: C
Question 43: A
Question 44: E
Question 45: A
Question 46: B
Question 47: B
Question 48: C
Question 49: A
Question 50: C
Question 51: B
Question 52: B
Question 53: B
Question 54: A
Question 55: D
Question 56: C
Question 57: E
Question 58: D
Question 59: D
Question 60: B
Question 61: D
Question 62: D
Question 63: A
Question 64: D
Question 65: A
Question 66: A
Question 67: D
Question 68: C
Question 69: E
Question 70: E
Question 71: B
Question 72: A
Question 73: B
Question 74: B
Question 75: D
Question 76: B
Question 77: E
Question 78: E
Question 79: A
Question 80: C
Question 81: A
Question 82: D
Question 83: D
Question 84: D
Question 85: E
Question 86: A
Question 87: A
Question 88: C
Question 89: B
Question 90: E
Question 91: E
Question 92: C
Question 93: D
Question 94: D
Question 95: A
Question 96: C
Question 97: C
Question 98: D
Question 99: A
Question 100: E

Free-Response Scoring Guidelines

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

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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 (she, her, Maria is sufficient to establish context).
4. A definition may contribute to the answer but the student must also provide an application of the definition.
5. Since definitions do not score, if a student provides an incorrect definition, but a correct application, the point should score.
6. Students will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise have scored a point.
7. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.
8. Students cannot use the term alone to express the meaning or application of the term.
9. Circular definitions will not be accepted; this is considered parroting the question and does not add any meaning to the question.

Point 1: Availability heuristic

A. To earn this point the student must address **BOTH** of the following
   - An example (event/prior knowledge) that easily comes to mind (pops into her mind, first thing she thinks of) or is recalled; **AND**
   - An influence of these on her decision to participate in the protest.

Examples:

Score "Maria remembered information from the news of increasing storms and temperatures due to climate change which causes her to join the protest."

Score "She participated in the protest because she recalled a conversation with her grandmother about protesting in the 60s. As a result, she decides to join the global change protest, because she acknowledges the value of protesting."

Do not score persuasion - individual cannot be persuaded by the handout, flyer or site of the protest.

Do not score availability without a cognitive process such as recall.

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Question 1 (continued)

Point 2 - Cognitive dissonance

A. To earn this point, the student must address **ALL** of the following:
   - Mismatch (beliefs and actions/two beliefs), **AND**
   - Tension (distress, discomfort, worry, feelings of guilt) **OR** the resolution of tension; **AND**
   - Influence decision to participate in the protest.

Examples:

Score "Maria believes that she should do her part to limit climate change, up until this point she has not actively engaged in the environmental movement. She feels tension as a result, which causes her to participate in the protest."

Score "She loves her father, who is the head of large industrial plant, which has created environmental hazards. She worries about this because she wants her children to have clean air to breathe and thus joins the protest."

Point 3 - Internal locus of control

A. To earn this point the student must address **BOTH** of the following:
   - Maria must believe that her actions are the result of her own agency, **AND**
   - Her decision to participate reflects her belief she can bring about certain consequences.

Examples:

Score "Maria decided to join the protest because she believes she is the initiator of her actions."

Score "Maria's internal locus of control is weak; others convinced her to join the protest."

Do not score intrinsic motivation – the behavior is its own reward.

Do not score self-control.

Do not score solely explaining external locus of control.

Point 4 - Postconventional morality

A. To earn this point the student must address **BOTH** of the following:
   - Morality must be based on one's personal code of ethics that reflects an abstract ethical construct **OR** morality must emphasize the universal good; **AND**
   - These beliefs must influence her decision to participate.

Examples:

Score Maria joins the protest because she thinks that it is the right thing to do to save the environment.

Score Maria shows postconventional morality when she decides to join the protestors for the benefit of society.

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Question 1 (continued)

Point 5 - Foot-in-the-door

A. To earn this point, the student must address **ALL** of the following:
   - Minor initial request related to her position, **AND**
   - Which gains agreement, **AND**
   - More substantial request connected to the position.

Examples:

Score "Maria asks others to carry a small sign in the protest to which they agree. Later, they make a donation in response to her request."

Score "She asks someone to sign a petition regarding the environment. When they agree, she asks them to join the protest."

Score "Maria asks others to read a chart on increasing temperatures. Once they accept the data, she asks them to read a book on many different components regarding climate change."

Do not score door-in-the-face – making a large request, which is denied, then making a smaller request.

Point 6 - Framing

A. To earn this point the student must explain that the words or phrases Maria intentionally selects regarding the protest or climate change must influence others to agree with her position.

Examples:

Score "To convince others, Maria chooses to use words such as "disaster" and "catastrophe" rather than presenting "climate change data."

Score "Maria discusses the benefits of participating in a protest to convince them to participate rather than just asking them."

Score "Maria presents data that 75% of forests are in danger instead of presenting data that 25% of forests are safe."

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Question 1 (continued)

Point 7 - Peripheral route to persuasion

A. To earn this point the student must explain that Maria uses means other than central elements of climate change or protesting to encourage others to agree with her point of view.

Examples:

Score "Maria points out how attractive the speaker is to encourage others to join the protest."

Score "Maria emphasizes how creative and colorful the flyer is to get others to agree with the data on climate change."

Score "It was her sense of humor or emotional appeal exclusively which convinced others that global warming is a cause worth adopting."

Do not score subliminal persuasion – stimuli presented below level of awareness.

Do not score central route processing (relying on facts, data, evidence, etc.).

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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 (he, Mike, Pat is sufficient to establish context).
4. A definition may contribute to the answer but the student must also provide an application of the definition.
5. Since definitions do not score, if a student provides an incorrect definition but a correct application the point should score.
6. Students will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise have scored a point.
7. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.
8. Students cannot use a term alone to express the meaning or application of the terms.
9. Circular definitions will not be accepted; this is considered parroting the question and does not add any meaning to the question.

Point 1 - Cognitive maps

A. To earn this point the student must indicate that there is an unused or lack of mental representation of the spatial route to the library.

Note: Students must use a synonym for Cognitive Map (mental representation of a physical layout, internal representation, mental understanding of an environment's layout, perceptual arrangement).

Examples:

Score Mike's mental representation of the route needed to complete his errands did not include a stop at the library.

Score Mike had a perceptual arrangement for where the library was located on his way home but did not access it while running his errands.

Do not score mental image of a list (errands, locations, etc.).

Do not score method of loci.

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Question 2 (continued)

Point 2 - Encoding failure

A. To earn this point, the student must indicate that the information has either exceeded the capacity of short-term memory **OR** has not been transferred to long-term memory.

Note: "Encode" can be used as long as there is an impact on transfer into long-term memory.

Examples:

Score "Mike did not incorporate the task of returning the book into his long-term memory."

Score "The many errands Mike had to run exceeded the capacity of his short-term memory; therefore he did not remember to return the book."

Do not score retrieval failure – inability to pull information out of memory.

Point 3 - Prospective memory

A. To earn this point the student must indicate a failure to accomplish an intended plan to return the book.

Note: "failed to remember to" is a key phrase.

Examples:

Score "Mike forgot to return the book as he had planned."

Score "Mike did not drop off the book between the grocery story and the dry cleaners as he intended."

Point 4: Big five trait of conscientiousness

A. To earn this point the student must address **BOTH** of the following:
   - A description conscientiousness (or lack of) for either Mike or Pat, **AND**
   - A reaction from Pat (which may be positive or negative).

Note: Some acceptable words meaning conscientiousness may include: dutiful, self-disciplined, organized, diligent, dependable, likely to carry through on a task, efficient.

Examples:

Score "Pat is aware of Mike's lack of attention to detail, which causes him to forget to return the book, and so forgives him."

Score "Pat is very self-disciplined and therefore gets very upset when Mike forgets to return the book."

Do not score any of the other four traits (agreeableness, extraversion, openness, neuroticism).

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2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

Point 5: Disproportional/internal attribution

A. To earn this point, the student must include **ALL** of the following:
   - Some reference to Mike's or Pat's consistent personality characteristics, **AND**
   - A reaction from Pat.

Examples:

Score "Due to the fundamental attribution error, Pat yells at Mike because he is selfish and forgot to return the book."

Score "Pat perceives Mike as absent-minded and is upset."

Score "Pat gets angry at himself for being too trustful of others and letting Mike return the book."

Score "Pat would attribute Mike's failure to return the book to laziness."

Point 6: Reaction Formation

A. To earn this point the student must indicate a general understanding of:
   - Pat's true inner feelings, **AND**
   - A response from Pat that is opposite of those feelings.

Examples:

Score "Instead of expressing his anger toward Mike, Pat smiles and gives Mike a hug."

Do not score a description of the behavior (e.g., being nice) without mention of opposite inner feeling.

Point 7: Reciprocity norm

A. To earn this point Pat's reaction must include responding in a similar fashion to Mike's failure to return the book.

Examples:

Score "Because Mike did not return the book for Pat, Pat will not give him a ride to school."

Score "If Pat had forgotten to return the book, Mike would forgive him; therefore he forgives Mike for his forgetfulness."

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