AP® Psychology Exam

SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2017

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.

Form I
Form Code 4NBP4-S

85

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. Felicia is experiencing depression. During treatment, her psychologist works to develop a therapeutic relationship with Felicia so that Felicia can explore her potential as a person. What type of treatment protocol is the psychologist using?

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

2. Chuck asked Jane out on a date and he offered her two possible options—to see a movie or to go ice skating. Jane felt a bit stressed about making the decision because she liked both activities. Which of the following conflicts was Jane experiencing?

   (A) Avoidance-avoidance
   (B) Approach-avoidance
   (C) Approach-approach
   (D) Unconscious
   (E) Interpersonal

3. Which of the following are NOT part of a neuron?

   (A) Synapses
   (B) Dendrites
   (C) Somas
   (D) Axons
   (E) Axon terminals

4. Which of the following procedures is intended to control for preexisting differences between the groups of participants in an experiment?

   (A) A double-blind design
   (B) Random sampling
   (C) Random assignment
   (D) Employing a confederate
   (E) Running one participant at a time

5. A certain drug reduces the activity of the central nervous system, including the hippocampus and cerebellum. It affects several neurotransmitters, most notably gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Which of the following is most like the drug in question?

   (A) Methamphetamine
   (B) Cocaine
   (C) Caffeine
   (D) Alcohol
   (E) MDMA (Ecstasy)

6. Little Andrea has just learned that robins are birds. She now sees a sparrow, points to it, and calls out "Bird!" According to Jean Piaget, Andrea is showing the cognitive process of

   (A) assimilation
   (B) accommodation
   (C) equilibration
   (D) habituation
   (E) object permanence

7. The psychological experience of pitch is related to a sound wave's

   (A) frequency
   (B) amplitude
   (C) complexity
   (D) timbre
   (E) power

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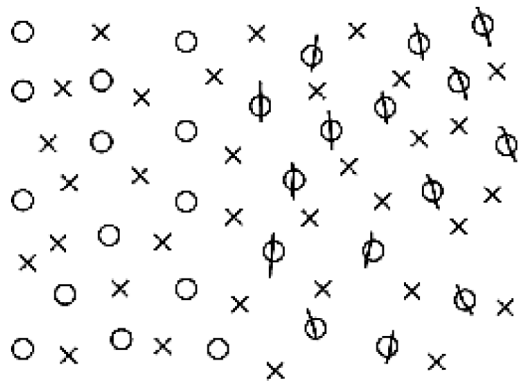
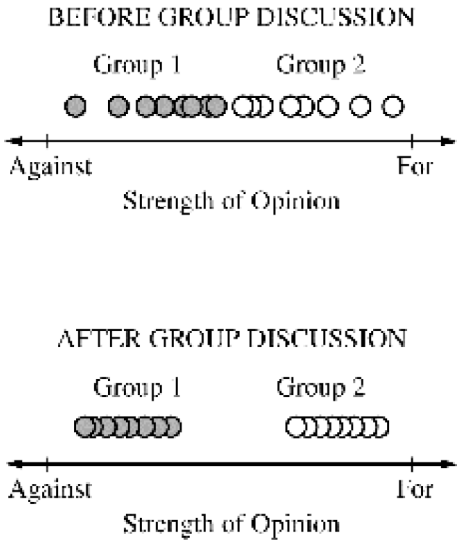


8. In the figure above, a patient has been asked to draw a slash through each circle. The pattern of responses suggests that the patient has most likely experienced damage in which of the following areas?

(A) Left occipital lobe
(B) Medulla
(C) Cerebellum
(D) Endocrine system
(E) Right hemisphere



9. Which of the following psychological concepts is best illustrated in the chart above?

(A) Social loafing
(B) In-group bias
(C) Groupthink
(D) Social facilitation
(E) Group polarization

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10. A person accidentally touches a hand to a hot stove and quickly pulls the hand away, even before sensory information about the hot stove reaches the brain. The person's reaction is most directly enabled by

(A) the hypothalamus
(B) the cerebellum
(C) a spinal reflex
(D) the hippocampus
(E) the sensory cortex

Questions 11-12 refer to the following.

3 4 5 5 7 7 7 8 8 10

Ten participants in a treatment group were asked to rate their feelings of self worth on a scale of one to ten, with a value of ten indicating a very positive feeling of self-worth. The data for the participants are above.

11. What is the mode for these data?

(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
(E) 8

12. What is the mean for these data?

(A) 6
(B) 6.4
(C) 7
(D) 7.33
(E) 7.5

13. Which of the following psychologists would have been likely to say, "I do not care about the unconscious or hidden motives—I want to study behavior directly"?

(A) Carl Rogers
(B) Sigmund Freud
(C) Wilhelm Wundt
(D) William James
(E) John Watson

14. Andy and Noel have been happily married for 25 years. They have a warm and trusting affection for each other. Which social psychology concept applies to their relationship?

(A) Companionate love
(B) Passionate love
(C) Mere-exposure effect
(D) Matching hypothesis
(E) Cognitive dissonance

15. People who live in environments with buildings with square corners and right angles are more susceptible to the Müller-Lyer illusion than are people who live in environments without such angles and corners. The difference in perception between the two groups of people reveals that

(A) a decrease in change blindness results from exposure to a carpentered world
(B) a decrease in depth perception in illusions results from regular exposure to linear perspective
(C) people in highly technological societies are generally less prone to visual illusions than are more primitive societies
(D) people develop perceptual hypotheses based on experiences in their lives
(E) people who are used to buildings with square corners are more likely to be affected by binocular depth cues

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16. Based only on the variable described for each of the following pairs of individuals, which individuals are most likely to show different facial expressions when experiencing the same emotion?

(A) Two individuals who are from different nations
(B) Two individuals who are from different cultures that have different display rules for the emotion
(C) An individual who is blind and an individual who can see
(D) An individual who is deaf and an individual who can hear
(E) An individual conforming to the James-Lange theory and an individual conforming to the Schachter two-factor theory

17. Research in the field of positive psychology is most supportive of which of the following conclusions?

(A) An external locus of control results in higher levels of optimism.
(B) An internal locus of control lowers immune system functioning.
(C) Locus of control is not an important factor in health and well-being.
(D) Perception of control is determined by situational factors.
(E) Perception of control is related to a sense of well-being.

18. The limbic system is most closely associated with

(A) logic and reasoning
(B) decision making
(C) auditory comprehension
(D) emotions
(E) sensory sensitivity

19. A psychologist develops a new assessment instrument for depression. She gives it to a sample of clients and then, some time later, gives it to the same sample again. What aspect of the assessment is she evaluating?

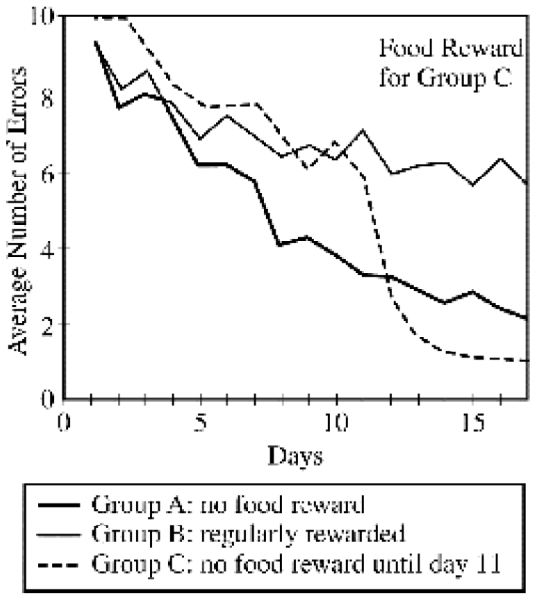
(A) Reliability
(B) Validity
(C) Standardization
(D) Sensitivity
(E) Clinical significance

20. Which of the following is considered a positive symptom of schizophrenia?

(A) Flat affect
(B) Difficulty reading others' emotions
(C) Increased family interaction
(D) Difficulty with attention
(E) Delusions

21. Which phenomenon was demonstrated when participants in Stanley Milgram's experiment chose to administer the highest possible level of voltage charge to the learners?

(A) Conformity
(B) Obedience
(C) Deindividuation
(D) Group cohesion
(E) Lowballing



22. The graph above depicts the results of an experiment in which rats learned to navigate a maze in one of three conditions. According to the results, the food reward given to group C revealed

(A) higher-order conditioning
(B) cognitive mapping
(C) secondary reinforcement
(D) observational learning
(E) assimilation

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23. A therapist uses systematic desensitization to treat a client with a phobia. Which of the following treatment approaches can best explain the fundamental components underlying this technique?

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

24. A research group involved with advertising is conducting a study to investigate whether shoppers are more likely to engage in impulse buying at the checkout than at any other place in the store. For the results of the study to be generalizable, the researchers should

(A) use a representative sample
(B) use a small convenience sample
(C) depend on self-report surveys
(D) create a double-blind procedure
(E) conduct an experiment

25. The pituitary gland is controlled by the

(A) hippocampus
(B) medulla
(C) amygdala
(D) occipital lobe
(E) hypothalamus

26. Which of the following conditions most often results from having an extra copy of chromosome 21 ?

(A) Tourette's disorder
(B) Autism spectrum disorder
(C) Parkinson's disease
(D) Down syndrome
(E) Phenylketonuria (PKU)

27. The therapeutic technique that stresses that the patient should determine the course of therapy is known as

(A) flooding
(B) rational-emotive behavior therapy
(C) logotherapy
(D) family therapy
(E) person-centered therapy

28. Which of the following terms is used to describe an infant's individual style of interacting with the world?

(A) Resilience
(B) Temperament
(C) Intuitive thought
(D) Symbolic thought
(E) Object permanence

29. According to Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, which of the following statements is most representative of the id?

(A) "Practice random kindness."
(B) "More, more, more!"
(C) "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."
(D) "Look before you leap."
(E) "Balance is best."

30. Katie is trying to explain to her parents why they should allow her to attend State University. She presents them with information on tuition, graduation and retention rates, financial aid, and enrollment. Katie is using

(A) the central route to persuasion
(B) groupthink
(C) the door-in-the-face technique
(D) the self-serving bias
(E) an algorithm

31. Barney is a somewhat distractible second-grade student who finds schoolwork a bit boring. After a couple of minutes of working silently, Barney often starts to misbehave until his teacher, Ms. Skinner, calls his name and scolds him. However, he enjoys this attention from her and continues to misbehave. With respect to Barney's misbehavior, Ms. Skinner's attention serves as

(A) punishment
(B) positive reinforcement
(C) negative reinforcement
(D) differential reinforcement
(E) primary reinforcement

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32. Infants are repeatedly shown an object dropping onto a platform. Eventually, the infants spend less time looking at the object, and their heart rates and respirations decrease. This is an example of

(A) sensory adaptation
(B) habituation
(C) dishabituation
(D) generalization
(E) transference

33. Which of the following statements is most consistent with Benjamin Whorf's concept of linguistic determinism?

(A) The languages of nearly all cultures contain the same basic sounds and root meanings.
(B) Language shapes the way an individual thinks and interprets experiences.
(C) The human nervous system is predisposed to the acquisition and use of language.
(D) If an individual is not exposed to language during a critical period, language acquisition will be impaired.
(E) The development of cognitive schemas precedes language development.

34. When Cory is given a logic problem to solve, he systematically tries every possible solution until he finds the correct answer. Cory's strategy is to use

(A) an algorithm
(B) a heuristic
(C) a mnemonic
(D) cognitive restructuring
(E) insight

35. Jonathan practiced for a speech competition with other students and the coach. Although his performance during practice was usually average, Jonathan won a gold medal for his performance to a large crowd of attendees at the competition. Which of the following social psychology principles accounts for Jonathan's exceptional performance?

(A) Conformity
(B) Obedience
(C) Social facilitation
(D) Social impairment
(E) Social loafing

36. Shaniqua is a fourth grader who loves to read whenever she has free time. To encourage Shaniqua to continue to read, her parents would best be advised to

(A) give her $1 for every book she finishes
(B) give her $20 for every book she finishes
(C) do nothing additional
(D) ask her teachers to give her a gold star at school for each book she reads
(E) restrict her choice of books to classic literature

37. Konrad Lorenz found that shortly after a gosling is born, it tends to follow the first large moving object it sees. That is an example of

(A) imprinting
(B) object permanence
(C) observational learning
(D) accommodation
(E) a secure attachment

38. Rosemary wants to make the track team because she enjoys running. Her reason for wanting to make the track team is an example of

(A) extrinsic motivation
(B) intrinsic motivation
(C) achievement motivation
(D) a need for affiliation
(E) a need for belongingness

39. Which of the following brain structures is most associated with the emotion of fear?

(A) Cerebral cortex
(B) Amygdala
(C) Cerebellum
(D) Medulla
(E) Reticular formation

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40. Which of the following is the most effective treatment for individuals with schizophrenia?

(A) Psychoanalysis
(B) Antipsychotic medications
(C) Antidepressant medications
(D) Insight therapy
(E) Rational emotive behavior therapy

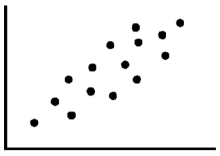
41. The researchers who conducted the Stanford prison simulation believed that the participants designated as guards acted harshly toward those designated as prisoners because the

(A) guards were all male
(B) guards responded to situational factors
(C) guards had negative personality factors
(D) prisoners had negative personality factors
(E) prisoners were young

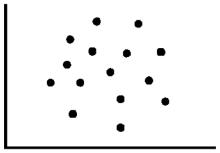
42. Which of the following brain structures has the strongest influence on hunger and satiety?

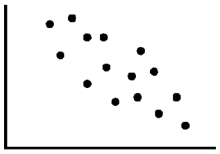
(A) Hippocampus
(B) Medulla
(C) Occipital cortex
(D) Corpus callosum
(E) Hypothalamus

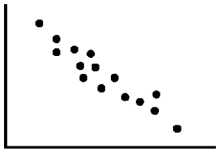
43. Which of the following scatterplots shows the strongest relation?

(A)


(B)

(C)


(D)


(E)


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44. According to research on motivation, employers are most likely to ensure high performance and job satisfaction from their workers if the employers

(A) double the workers' wages
(B) pay per hour rather than per quantity produced
(C) throw a party at the end of each week
(D) redesign jobs to increase workers' responsibility and flexibility
(E) monitor workers and punish the ones who are lazy

45. George was involved in an accident and experienced head trauma. Although his eyes were functioning normally, he was unable to see. Which area of the brain was most likely affected by the accident?

(A) The parietal lobe
(B) The occipital lobe
(C) The hippocampus
(D) Wernicke's area
(E) Broca's area

46. Homeostasis is most closely associated with which motivation theory?

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

47. Matthew learned to play the violin at a very early age. He is able to play several songs from memory, but he does not remember learning to play them. Matthew's ability to play the violin depends on which of the following types of memory?

(A) Episodic
(B) Short-term
(C) Sensory
(D) Semantic
(E) Procedural

48. Chris believed he did well on his exam because he was lucky. Which psychological concept applies to Chris's explanation?

(A) Positive psychology
(B) Humanistic psychology
(C) Internal locus of control
(D) External locus of control
(E) Self-serving bias

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49. Carlos sees the figure above as six unified columns, not four unified rows. Which of the following Gestalt principles is operating most strongly?

(A) Proximity
(B) Similarity
(C) Closure
(D) Good continuation
(E) Common fate

50. Genie was a girl who endured abusive and neglectful conditions and was deprived of language exposure until she was rescued at age 13. Despite remediation, Genie was unable to learn to speak fluently. Historically, this case study was used to demonstrate the effects of

(A) temperament
(B) critical periods
(C) linguistic determinism
(D) self-fulfilling prophecies
(E) cognitive dissonance

51. When Julie's boyfriend bought her a nice present, she thought, "He buys me presents because he's such a nice person." This kind of explanation is referred to as

(A) an attribution
(B) a belief in a just world
(C) mutual independence
(D) a stereotype
(E) social facilitation

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52. Mary rarely expresses her opinions, needs, or desires. Whenever anyone asks for her opinion, she simply defers to the wishes of others. Which of the following personality disorders is most representative of Mary's behavior?

(A) Obsessive-compulsive
(B) Paranoid
(C) Antisocial
(D) Dependent
(E) Narcissistic

53. The notion that human behavior is greatly influenced by unconscious thoughts and desires is most consistent with which of the following psychological approaches?

(A) Cognitive
(B) Biological
(C) Behavioral
(D) Sociocultural
(E) Psychodynamic

54. Joel's pupils become dilated, his digestion is reduced, and his skin becomes cold. Which system is controlling his bodily changes?

(A) Parasympathetic
(B) Central
(C) Sympathetic
(D) Somatic
(E) Endocrine

55. Kristin sees a forty-year-old man fall to the ground. According to studies on prosocial behavior, which of the following situations would decrease the likelihood of her helping him?

(A) Kristin feels distress with not helping.
(B) Kristin's empathy is high.
(C) The man is Kristin's cousin.
(D) The man clearly states that he needs help.
(E) The man fell at a crowded farmers market.

56. While reviewing scores from a chapter test, a teacher discovered that the mean score was higher than the median. Which of the following statements is most likely correct?

(A) The range of the set of scores is the difference between the mean and the median.
(B) The standard deviation is equal to the mean.
(C) The distribution of scores for the test is normal.
(D) The distribution of scores for the test is positively skewed.
(E) The distribution of scores is multimodal.

57. Colleen likes to have others do things for her and is quick to criticize other people for being dependent and lazy. This demonstrates which defense mechanism?

(A) Displacement
(B) Regression
(C) Projection
(D) Rationalization
(E) Sublimation

58. The scapegoat theory suggests that

(A) group viewpoints become more extreme when they are discussed
(B) the world is just and people get what they deserve
(C) prejudice provides an outlet to blame others for one's problems
(D) the presence of others can enhance or detract from one's ability to perform a task
(E) a person in a crowd often has diminished self-restraint and self-awareness

59. Which of the following have been shown to have a positive correlation?

(A) Age and REM sleep
(B) Stress and health
(C) Mothers' smoking and their babies' birth weight
(D) Self-esteem and depression
(E) Perceived lack of control and learned helplessness

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60. Many people who have been diagnosed with major depressive disorder find their symptoms are reduced when they take a medication that alters their serotonin or norepinephrine levels. Their outcome supports which of the following approaches to depression?

(A) Cognitive
(B) Psychodynamic
(C) Sociocultural
(D) Biological
(E) Behavioral

61. The "Little Albert" study demonstrated that

(A) humans can learn through observation
(B) biological constraints affect learning in humans
(C) fear can be conditioned in humans
(D) punishment can effectively decrease behavior in humans
(E) learning in humans is fundamentally different from learning in other species

62. According to Erik Erikson, individuals in early adulthood often seek a life partner with whom they will share their most closely held secrets and hopes. Erikson called this psychosocial stage of development

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

63. Five-year-old Mary watches while her teacher pours equal amounts of water into two similar glasses. The liquid from one of the glasses is then poured into a tall, thin container, and Mary is asked which contains more—the original glass or the tall, thin container. She says the tall, thin container contains more liquid. According to Jean Piaget, this example illustrates a lack of

(A) egocentrism
(B) conservation
(C) object permanence
(D) preconventional thought
(E) basic trust

64. Which of the following is true regarding visual information processing?

(A) Feature detectors in the retina process information before rods and cones.
(B) Rods and cones receive neural signals from ganglion cells.
(C) Bipolar cells relay information to ganglion cells that form the optic nerve.
(D) Feature detectors process information before bipolar cells.
(E) Rods transduce wavelength and cones transduce light intensity.

65. The original dopamine hypothesis refers to the view that schizophrenia is at least partially caused by

(A) too much dopamine in the brain
(B) too much dopamine in the spinal cord
(C) too little dopamine in the brain
(D) too little dopamine in the spinal cord
(E) too little dopamine in the peripheral nervous system

66. Sally says that her dream about going to a circus is just her brain attempting to make sense of random stimulation from the brain stem. Sally's explanation is consistent with which of the following theories of dreaming?

(A) Housekeeping
(B) Feedback deprivation
(C) Wish fulfillment
(D) Cognitive problem-solving
(E) Activation-synthesis

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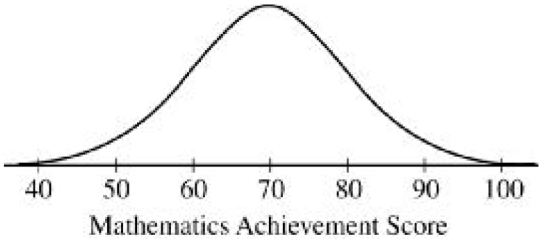

67. Mathematics achievement scores from a group of tenth graders are shown above. The distribution is normal with a standard deviation of 10. Approximately what percentage of students scored between 50 and 80?

(A) 50%
(B) 68%
(C) 75%
(D) 82%
(E) 96%

68. Which of the multiple intelligences posited by Howard Gardner is most closely related to the concept of emotional intelligence?

(A) Kinesthetic
(B) Intrapersonal
(C) Naturalist
(D) Spatial
(E) Linguistic

69. Which of the following is always true of standardized tests?

(A) They are supposed to be administered and scored in a consistent manner.
(B) They are supposed to be administered individually.
(C) They are verified experimentally.
(D) They are scored electronically.
(E) They are projective.

70. For every twenty cell phones that Tom sells, he will get a $50 bonus. The bonuses are an example of which of the following types of reinforcement schedules?

(A) Fixed ratio
(B) Fixed interval
(C) Variable ratio
(D) Variable interval
(E) Continuous

71. The validity of hypnosis as a treatment for psychiatric disorders is most directly threatened by

(A) the disagreement between psychologists and psychiatrists about which disorders it should be used for
(B) the perception that it is rooted in biological science rather than in psychological science
(C) the difficulty of obtaining a license to practice
(D) the lack of empirical support for its efficacy
(E) the generally negative bias regarding its use

72. After sustaining a traumatic injury, Russ is having difficulty comprehending the meaning of words. Which of the following parts of his brain has most likely been damaged?

(A) The motor cortex
(B) Wernicke's area
(C) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
(D) The somatosensory cortex
(E) The reticular formation

73. When a child behaves well for an entire day, the child earns a star. After acquiring fifteen stars, the child is allowed to pick a prize from a toy chest. The star is best described as

(A) an unconditioned stimulus
(B) an unconditioned response
(C) a conditioned response
(D) a primary reinforcer
(E) a secondary reinforcer

74. Frank witnessed a burglary, and he felt very upset. Shortly after the event, Frank lost his ability to see. Doctors were unable to find a biological reason for his blindness. Which of the following is Frank most likely experiencing?

(A) Panic disorder
(B) Bipolar disorder
(C) Conversion disorder
(D) Tardive dyskinesia
(E) Schizophrenia

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75. Which of the following is a strength of naturalistic observation?

(A) It makes data collection easy, which saves time and money.
(B) It allows researchers to draw conclusions about cause and effect.
(C) It produces data that are easily quantified for statistical analysis.
(D) It allows researchers to easily control many variables at once.
(E) It minimizes artificiality, which can be a problem in laboratory studies.

76. Tyler ate a cheeseburger from a fast food restaurant for dinner, and he was awake all night feeling sick. Now, just thinking about eating any fast food makes him feel nauseous, and he is certain that he will never want to eat it again. Tyler's aversion to fast food can best be explained by

(A) shaping
(B) extinction
(C) spontaneous recovery
(D) stimulus generalization
(E) latent learning

77. Which of the following statements describes the Flynn effect?

(A) Intelligence quotient (IQ) scores in the United States were higher in 2003 than in 1993.
(B) IQ scores in the United States were lower in 1999 than in 1989.
(C) Children who attend Head Start programs show short-term gains in IQ scores.
(D) There is no statistically significant relationship between IQ scores and creativity.
(E) People may earn higher scores when they are told the test is a personality assessment rather than an intelligence test.

78. While at a crowded gathering, Zach realized that his attention was being drawn away from his conversation every time a person nearby said the word "exactly." Zach's response is an example of

(A) the Gestalt principle of closure
(B) the cocktail party effect
(C) sensory adaptation
(D) bottom-up processing
(E) the just-noticeable difference

79. According to research by Fergus I. M. Craik and Endel Tulving on levels of processing, which of the following would most improve the ability to recall the word "umbrella"?

(A) Counting the number of syllables in the word "umbrella"
(B) Deciding whether an umbrella would be useful to pack for a trip
(C) Mentally spelling the word "umbrella"
(D) Writing the word "umbrella"
(E) Deciding whether the word "umbrella" rhymes with the word "banana"

80. While shopping in the grocery store, Shelby stopped and was blocking the aisle. Another shopper asked Shelby to step aside so that she could move down the aisle. Shelby moved out of the way to let the shopper pass. Which of the following phenomena accurately describes Shelby's action?

(A) Informed consent
(B) Compliance
(C) Social facilitation
(D) Social impairment
(E) Social loafing

81. The Big Five personality factors are based in which psychological perspective?

(A) Behaviorism
(B) Cognitive psychology
(C) Neuropsychology
(D) Trait psychology
(E) Biopsychology

82. During English class, Caleb is worried about an unfinished history project he needs to turn in later in the day. While the English teacher and other students discuss a short story the class just read, Caleb's attention is focused on how to finish the history project. The next day he is unable to recall the short story details presented in English class. The recall problem is most likely due to

(A) retroactive interference
(B) proactive interference
(C) source amnesia
(D) encoding failure
(E) retrieval failure

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GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

83. In Ivan Pavlov's classical conditioning paradigm, the dog salivated in response to the food at the outset of the experiment because the food was

(A) a conditioned stimulus
(B) a conditioned response
(C) an unconditioned stimulus
(D) an unconditioned response
(E) a secondary reinforcer

84. What type of theorist is most likely to assess people's personalities by having them draw pictures, in the hope that the drawings will reveal underlying personality characteristics?

(A) Psychoanalytic
(B) Behavioral
(C) Humanistic
(D) Cognitive
(E) Social cognitive

85. Which of the following types of therapy focuses on changing a behavior by changing maladaptive thinking?

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

86. Raj, a four-year-old child, learned to open the door to a classroom by pulling on the handle. Now whenever he approaches any door he pulls on the handle and is confused when that does not work. This is best explained by Raj's having developed which of the following for door opening?

(A) Accommodation
(B) Object permanence
(C) Conservation
(D) A mental set
(E) Divergent thinking

87. After spending hours in her kitchen preparing dinner, Rebecca no longer notices the strong smell of garlic until her guests arrive and mention the smell. Her failure to notice the smell of garlic illustrates

(A) anosmia
(B) synesthesia
(C) sensory adaptation
(D) subliminal perception
(E) the just-noticeable difference

88. A healthy, seventy-year-old editor of a print magazine is likely to experience the greatest decline in which of the following cognitive tasks?

(A) Remembering who was the president of the United States in 1960
(B) Quickly learning the process of editing and publishing an Internet-based magazine
(C) Recalling the name and author of a favorite book
(D) Remembering the names of grandchildren
(E) Explaining the process of magazine publishing before computers and the Internet

89. The theorist who conducted pioneering research on latent learning and cognitive maps was

(A) Albert Bandura
(B) Martin Seligman
(C) Edward Tolman
(D) B. F. Skinner
(E) Ivan Pavlov

90. A test that measures a student's potential ability is

(A) an achievement test
(B) an aptitude test
(C) an intelligence test
(D) a personality inventory
(E) an interest inventory

91. Which of the following psychological disorders is correctly paired with the appropriate classification?

(A) specific phobia . . schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders
(B) major depressive . . personality disorders
(C) obsessive-compulsive . . depressive disorders
(D) conversion . . personality disorders
(E) posttraumatic stress . . trauma- and stressor-related disorders

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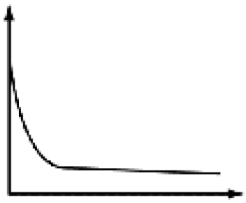
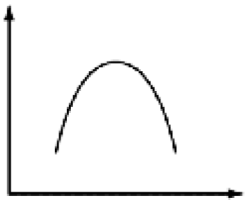
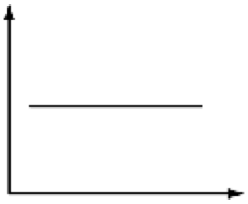
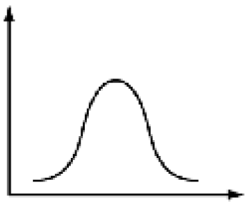
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

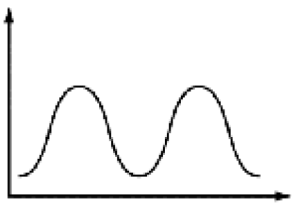
92. Hermann Ebbinghaus tested his memory using combinations of three-letter nonsense syllables. Which of the following graphs best represents his findings about the relationship between forgetting and time?

(A)


(B)


(C)


(D)


(E)


93. Which of the following statements about the perception of taste is true?

(A) Infants are not able to perceive taste differences until they are at least twelve months old.
(B) Older adults frequently experience decreases in the sense of smell that make it more difficult to perceive the flavor of food.
(C) The basilar membrane is responsible for sending messages about tastes from the tongue to the brain.
(D) The five primary taste qualities are spicy, sour, salty, bitter, and sweet.
(E) Taste receptors are located exclusively on the tip of the tongue.

94. Hillary glances at a graph and then turns her head away less than a second later. When she tries to immediately remember what she saw, which of the following types of memory does Hillary use?

(A) Iconic
(B) Procedural
(C) Declarative
(D) Implicit
(E) Echoic

95. Mikayla, a high school student strongly opposed to video game use, is researching the topic for a speech she will deliver to her English class. Rather than searching for "the effects of video games," Mikayla searches for "the dangers of video games" and finds hundreds of Web sites with information she can use to argue her position. Her behavior is an example of

(A) using a syllogism
(B) confirmation bias
(C) insight
(D) self-serving bias
(E) functional fixedness

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Questions 96-97 are based on the following.

A psychologist designed a study to test the effects of cell phone use on driving safety. Participants were randomly assigned either to drive an automobile simulator while talking to a friend on a cell phone or to drive a simulator without talking on a phone.

96. Which type of research does the scenario describe?

(A) Participant observation
(B) Naturalistic observation
(C) Correlational
(D) Case study
(E) Experimental

97. In the study, cell phone use can be described as

(A) a dependent variable
(B) an independent variable
(C) a confounding variable
(D) a random variable
(E) an operational definition

98. People respond more favorably when they are faced with a 95 percent success rate than with a 5 percent failure rate because of

(A) framing
(B) intuition
(C) overconfidence
(D) belief perseverance
(E) the representativeness heuristic

99. Suzie screamed at her little brother, and her mother yelled, "We do not yell in this house!" Suzie continues to yell at her brother despite her mother reprimanding her. Suzie's behavior is best explained by

(A) observational learning
(B) stimulus generalization
(C) latent learning
(D) negative reinforcement
(E) intermittent reinforcement

100. Robert has a persistent fear of having a heart attack in public that has resulted in his not wanting to leave his house. Therefore, he severely limits the time he spends out in public. Robert's condition is most similar to which of the following disorders?

(A) Social anxiety
(B) Obsessive-compulsive
(C) Generalized anxiety
(D) Agoraphobia
(E) Separation anxiety

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

2017

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 4NBP4-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. Rachel is an excellent high school student who earns high grades in challenging classes. She has recently been hired as a part-time lab assistant at a medical clinic. She is concerned that the job will affect her school performance.

   Part A

   Provide a specific example that clearly illustrates how each of the following would inhibit Rachel's success at her new job.

   - Stereotype threat
   - Adrenal glands
   - Lack of REM sleep

   Part B

   Provide a specific example that clearly illustrates how each of the following would enhance her performance as a student with a challenging academic schedule.

   - Distributed practice
   - Reciprocal determinism
   - Self-efficacy

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.

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ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 1 is reprinted for your convenience.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

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   - Reciprocal determinism
   - Self-efficacy

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 1

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

2. Thirty-year-old Kent found a bag containing several thousand dollars in the park. He is discussing with his family whether to give the money to the appropriate authorities or to keep the money.

Explain how each of the following psychological concepts could influence Kent's decision-making process.

- Prefrontal cortex
- Postconventional moral reasoning
- Antisocial personality disorder
- Evolutionary psychology
- Cognitive dissonance
- Incentive theory
- Groupthink

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.

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ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 2 is reprinted for your convenience.

2. Thirty-year-old Kent found a bag containing several thousand dollars in the park. He is discussing with his family whether to give the money to the appropriate authorities or to keep the money.

Explain how each of the following psychological concepts could influence Kent's decision-making process.

- Prefrontal cortex
- Postconventional moral reasoning
- Antisocial personality disorder
- Evolutionary psychology
- Cognitive dissonance
- Incentive theory
- Groupthink

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 2 is reprinted for your convenience.

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Explain how each of the following psychological concepts could influence Kent's decision-making process.

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ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 2

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- Incentive theory
- Groupthink

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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 ON THE COVER.**
- **MAKE SURE YOU HAVE USED THE SAME SET OF AP NUMBER LABELS ON ALL AP EXAMS YOU HAVE TAKEN THIS YEAR.**

AP Psychology

2017

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

Free-Response Scoring Guidelines

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

AP® PSYCHOLOGY
2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

Rachel is an excellent high school student who earns high grades in challenging classes. She has recently been hired as a part-time lab assistant at a medical clinic. She is concerned that the job will affect her school performance.

Part A

Provide a specific example that clearly illustrates how each of the following would inhibit Rachel's success at her new job.

- Stereotype threat
- Adrenal glands
- Lack of REM sleep

Part B

Provide a specific example that clearly illustrates how each of the following would enhance her performance as a student with a challenging academic schedule.

- Distributed practice
- Reciprocal determinism
- Self-efficacy

General Considerations

1. Answers must be presented in sentences, and sentences must be cogent enough for the meaning of the response to come through. Spelling and grammatical mistakes do not reduce the score of a response, but spelling must be close enough that the reader is convinced of the word.
2. Do not score any notes made on the question section of the booklet. Score only what has been written in the blanks provided in the booklet.
3. Definitions alone will not score, but they may be used to enhance the application.
4. Within a point, a student will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise have scored a point. A correct application with incorrect definition is not considered a direct contradiction and should score the point.
5. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.
6. Responses that simply parrot or repeat the terms from the question will not score.
7. A response can score point only if it clearly conveys what part of the question is being answered. It is possible to infer what part of the question is being answered if it is consistent with the order of the question.

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Question 1 (continued)

Part A: Responses must refer to inhibiting job performance, not school performance for points 1, 2, and 3.

Point 1
Stereotype Threat:

Responses should explain that Rachel's job performance may be inhibited if she is confronted with or aware of stereotypical beliefs that the new job is difficult for a specified population/category to which Rachel belongs (gender, age, or ethnicity).

Examples:

- If Rachel is told that high school students aren't mature enough to work in a medical setting, she may question her own ability and begin to make mistakes in the lab.
- Because Rachel knows that more men work in the medical field, she may think that she may not be as good as male lab assistants and decide to quit her job.

Do not score: Examples of discrimination or stereotypes.

Point 2
Adrenal Glands:

Responses should explain that adrenal gland activity could inhibit Rachel's performance. If she becomes too aroused, or is not aroused enough, her performance will be impaired (nervousness, anxiety, stress).

Note: Students do not have to specify a hormone.

- Rachel's anxiety about her job causes her adrenal glands to release hormones, which will lead to a heightened state of arousal making it harder for her to concentrate on her job.
- If Rachel's adrenal glands are not secreting enough noradrenaline, she may lack the alertness she needs to perform her job properly.
- Rachel's adrenal glands increase how stressed she feels, which makes it hard for her to focus at work.

Point 3
Lack of REM Sleep:

Responses should explain that Rachel's REM stage of sleep is key for forming and consolidating new memories. Without REM sleep, she will have trouble processing and recalling information important to her job performance.

Note: The impairment should not be due to sleep deprivation alone.

Examples:

- Without REM sleep, Rachel will have difficulty processing what she learned earlier that day and makes mistakes at work.
- When asked to perform a procedure, Rachel's lack of REM sleep will interfere and cause her to be unable to remember how to do it.

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Question 1 (continued)

Part B: Responses must reflect enhanced performance at school, job or in another setting.

Point 4
Distributed Practice:

Responses must indicate studying that is spaced out or spread out over multiple time periods for enhanced school or job performance.

Score: "spacing effect," "not cramming"

Examples:

- Rachel studied the material a little bit each day during the semester.
- Rachel studies in intervals, which helps her remember the material better.

Do NOT Score:

- Rachel studied the material over a long period of time.
- References to grouping or chunking without an indication of spaced practice over time.
- "Spaced out" or "spread out" her studying, without indicating multiple time periods.

Point 5
Reciprocal Determinism:

Responses must include **ALL three** elements, indicating enhanced school or job performance:

1) Personal Factors (self-cognitions, feelings, biological predispositions)
2) Behaviors
3) Environmental setting

Examples

- Because Rachel is conscientious, she organizes her study time efficiently, which allows her to work longer hours at the clinic, so she learns procedures more quickly at work.
- Rachel is an extravert, which makes it easy for her to approach others, so she often seeks out teachers for help at school. This improves her understanding of the material.

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Question 1 (continued)

Point 6
Self-Efficacy:

Responses must reflect a belief (knowledge, expectancy) in one's ability to perform a behavior or task, which would help her succeed at school or job.

- Rachel knows that she will be able to balance school and work, which leads to greater success.
- Rachel believes that she can learn anything so she masters tasks quickly in the lab.

Do NOT score: self-confidence, efficiency, self-esteem, or internal locus of control without reference to a belief.

Example:

- Rachel was confident she knew the material for the test, which led her to spend more time in the clinic.
- Rachel is efficient and manages her time well.

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Question 2

Thirty-year-old Kent found a bag containing several thousand dollars in a park. He is discussing with his family whether to give the money to the appropriate authorities or to keep the money.

Explain how each of the following psychological concepts could influence Kent's decision-making process.

- Prefrontal cortex
- Postconventional moral reasoning
- Antisocial personality disorder
- Evolutionary psychology
- Cognitive dissonance
- Incentive theory
- Groupthink

General Considerations

1. Answers must be presented in sentences, and sentences must be cogent enough for the meaning of the response to come through. Spelling and grammatical mistakes do not reduce the score of a response, but spelling must be close enough that the reader is convinced of the word.
2. Do not score any notes made on the question section of the booklet. Score only what has been written in the blanks provided in the booklet.
3. Definitions alone will not score, but they may be used to enhance the application.
4. Within a point, a response will not be penalized for misinformation unless it directly contradicts correct information that would otherwise have scored a point. A correct application with incorrect definition is not considered a direct contradiction and should score the point.
5. Rubric examples provided for each point are not to be considered exhaustive.
6. Responses that simply parrot or repeat the terms from the question will not score.
7. A response can score point only if it clearly conveys what part of the question is being answered. It is possible to infer what part of the question is being answered if it is consistent with the order of the question.
8. To score, each concept must be discussed in the context of Kent's deciding to either keep or return the money.

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2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2 (continued)

Point 1
Prefrontal cortex:

Responses should describe at least one example of a prefrontal cortex function (e.g., planning, reasoning, decision making, judgement, attention, empathy) and tie it to Kent's situation.
SCORE
Example:
- "By deciding to keep the money, Kent is using his prefrontal cortex, which is used for decision making."

DO NOT SCORE
Example:
- "Prefrontal cortex is the ability to make good decisions."

NOTE: If decision making is used, the function and application should be distinct. Responses in which some non-brain area is responsible for the decision making process do NOT score.

Point 2
Postconventional moral reasoning:

Responses should explain that this stage reflects universal or abstract ethical principles, such as the greater good or justice, as opposed to simply following rules/laws or avoiding punishment/gaining rewards.
SCORE
Example:
- "He is able to think about this ethical dilemma abstractly and keeps the money."

DO NOT SCORE
Example:
- "At Kent's age, he should be deciding whether giving back the money is the right or wrong thing to do."

Point 3
Antisocial personality disorder:

Responses should explain that someone with this disorder has increased impulsivity and hedonism, or lacks guilt, empathy, or regard for the rights of others. The response must describe how the presence or absence of ASPD would affect how Kent makes the decision.
SCORE
Example:
- "Keith, Kent's brother, has ASPD and lacks empathy and convinces him not to return the money."

DO NOT SCORE
Example:
- "Because Kent is shy, he will not tell the police that he found the money."

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Question 2 (continued)

Point 4
Evolutionary psychology:

Responses should include an explanation of engaging in behaviors either that 1) were evolutionarily selected for in previous generations or 2) contribute to survival of the species, including passing on his genes or increasing odds of his offsprings' survival.
SCORE
Examples:
- "If Kent's family is poor, Kent would keep the money to help make sure that his family is going to survive."
- "Evolutionary psychology says that we as humans inherit traits. Kent gives back the money because his ancestors were moral and he has that gene."

DO NOT SCORE:
Examples:
- "Evolutionary psychology's aspect of survival of the fittest leads Kent to keep the money to buy food."
- "Evolutionary psychology says that humans change over time. If Kent is more selfish, he might keep the money."

NOTE: Responses that include reciprocal helping do score.

Point 5
Cognitive dissonance:

Responses should explain both the discrepancy between thoughts and/or behaviors, as well as the anxiety, discomfort, or uneasiness that comes from that discrepancy.
SCORE
Example:
- "Kent felt stress because he knew he should give back the money but he also knows that he could really use the money to pay for college."

DO NOT SCORE
Examples:
- "Kent knows it is wrong to keep the money but he really wants to keep it anyway."
- "Kent's family tells him to give back the money but he wants to keep it. He knows his family will be disappointed that he kept it."

Point 6
Incentive theory:

Responses should explain that extrinsic/external rewards have a direct impact on people's behavior. This incentive can be tied to either keeping or giving back the money. The extrinsic reward must be something other than the found money itself.
SCORE
Example:
- "Suzy tells Kent that if he keeps the money, she will go on a date with him. This causes Kent to keep the money."
- "Because the authorities haven't offered a finder's fee for the money, he does not return it."

DO NOT SCORE
Example:
- "Due to the incentive theory, Kent keeps the money as a reward."

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Question 2 (continued)

Point 7
Groupthink:

Responses should explain that Kent's decision making is impaired or affected because the group/family discussion is driven by maintaining consensus or group harmony rather than critical or rational thinking. Responses that describe Kent attempting to avoid the effects of groupthink also score.

SCORE

Examples:

- "Kent wants to make a good decision but everyone seems to just agree with each other rather than thinking logically."
- "Kent told the members of the family to give their honest opinions even if they end up getting mad because he wants to make the best decision."

DO NOT SCORE

Examples:

- "Kent's family all agree that he should keep the money so he does."
- "All of Kent's family members give their advice on the situation and from that, he gave back the money."

NOTE: Responses that reference conformity alone do NOT score.

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