

PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION I

Time—1 hour and 15 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 oval on the answer sheet.

1. The painful experience associated with termination of the use of an addictive substance is known as
 - (A) discontinuance
 - (B) tolerance
 - (C) withdrawal
 - (D) forced independence
 - (E) transduction
2. When parents refuse to accept several psychologists' diagnosis of a child's mental illness, they are using which of the following defense mechanisms?
 - (A) Denial
 - (B) Displacement
 - (C) Projection
 - (D) Rationalization
 - (E) Regression
3. After several trials during which a dog is given a certain kind of food at the same time that a specific tone is sounded, there is evidence of conditioning if the dog salivates when
 - (A) the tone only is presented
 - (B) the food only is presented
 - (C) the food and tone are presented together
 - (D) a different tone is presented with the food
 - (E) a different kind of food is presented without a tone
4. A complex pattern of organized, unlearned behavior that is species-specific is called
 - (A) a drive
 - (B) a need
 - (C) a motive
 - (D) an emotion
 - (E) an instinct
5. Which of the following correctly describes the firing of neurons?
 - (A) A protoplasmic transfer of ions
 - (B) A finely graded response
 - (C) An all-or-none response
 - (D) An osmotic process
 - (E) A symbiotic function
6. Distrust of others is symptomatic of
 - (A) mania
 - (B) dementia
 - (C) catatonia
 - (D) paranoia
 - (E) hebephrenia
7. Sigmund Freud believed that dream analysis was a useful device for
 - (A) decreasing repression
 - (B) sublimating the id
 - (C) strengthening the superego
 - (D) displacing instinctual forces
 - (E) gaining insight into unconscious motives
8. When rehearsal of incoming information is prevented, which of the following will most likely occur?
 - (A) The information will remain indefinitely in short-term memory.
 - (B) There will be no transfer of the information to long-term memory.
 - (C) The sensory register will stop processing the information.
 - (D) Retrieval of the information from long-term memory will be easier.
 - (E) Information already in long-term memory will be integrated with the incoming information.

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9. Which of the following behavior-therapy techniques is typically used to reduce fear of heights?
- (A) Time-out
 - (B) Punishment
 - (C) Discrimination learning
 - (D) Token economy
 - (E) Systematic desensitization
10. Painkilling substances produced by the brain are known as
- (A) cortisol
 - (B) endorphins
 - (C) glucocorticoids
 - (D) pheromones
 - (E) hormones
11. Receptors that are especially important for helping a person maintain balance are located in the
- (A) gyrus cinguli
 - (B) inner ear
 - (C) tendons
 - (D) ossicles
 - (E) ligaments
12. In terms of the effect on the central nervous system, alcohol is most accurately classified as which of the following types of drug?
- (A) Depressant
 - (B) Narcotic
 - (C) Psychoactive
 - (D) Stimulant
 - (E) Hallucinogen
13. Research findings in the area of interpersonal attraction indicate that individuals are most likely to be attracted to others who are
- (A) critical of them
 - (B) similar to them in attitudes and values
 - (C) like their parents
 - (D) willing to do favors for them
 - (E) indulgent of their failings
14. On a fishing trip, Ed realizes that he has mistakenly packed the sewing box instead of the tackle box. He wants to fish but returns home because he does not have any line or hooks. Ed's failure to realize that sewing thread can be used as fishing line and that a bent needle can be used as a hook is an example of
- (A) poor problem representation
 - (B) cognitive accommodation
 - (C) backward masking
 - (D) functional fixedness
 - (E) proactive interference
15. Which of the following responses was most likely acquired through classical conditioning?
- (A) The startle response of a baby the first time the baby hears thunder
 - (B) A child's fear of dogs after the child has been bitten by a dog
 - (C) The cry of pain expressed by a man whose hand has been cut on a piece of broken glass
 - (D) The uncontrollable blinking of a woman who has just gotten dust in her eye
 - (E) The salivation of a dog that is halfway through a bowl of its favorite food
16. If a man who is a heavy smoker is given an electric shock every time he takes a puff on a cigarette, which of the following behavior-modification techniques is being used?
- (A) Systematic desensitization
 - (B) Modeling
 - (C) Aversive conditioning
 - (D) Homogeneous reinforcement
 - (E) Interlocking reinforcement
17. The failure of bystanders to give victims of automobile accidents needed assistance is sometimes explained as an instance of
- (A) group polarization
 - (B) deindividuation
 - (C) situational attribution
 - (D) diffusion of responsibility
 - (E) mere exposure effect

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Questions 18-19 refer to the situation described below.

In an experiment designed to determine whether watching violent scenes on television increases the frequency of aggressive behavior in children, one group of subjects saw a nonviolent cartoon and another group saw a violent cartoon. In the play period that followed the viewing of the cartoons, researchers observed the two groups of children together and counted instances of aggressive behavior.

18. The control group in the experiment is the group that
- (A) the researchers thought would be most aggressive
 - (B) performed the larger number of aggressive acts
 - (C) performed the smaller number of aggressive acts
 - (D) watched the violent cartoon
 - (E) watched the nonviolent cartoon
19. The dependent variable in the experiment is the
- (A) amount of aggressive behavior exhibited by the children
 - (B) amount of time that each child spent interacting with the other children
 - (C) group in which each child was originally placed
 - (D) violent cartoon
 - (E) nonviolent cartoon
20. Which of the following is most characteristic of individuals with chronic schizophrenia?
- (A) Extreme mood swings
 - (B) Disordered thinking
 - (C) Profound sadness
 - (D) Unaccountable loss of body function
 - (E) Loss of memory
21. Activation of the sympathetic branch of the autonomic nervous system results in
- (A) an increase in salivation
 - (B) an increase in digestion
 - (C) an increase in respiratory rate
 - (D) a decrease in heart rate
 - (E) a decrease in pupil dilation
22. The terms “modeling” and “imitation” are most closely associated with which of the following?
- (A) Classical conditioning
 - (B) Gestalt theory
 - (C) Hypothesis testing
 - (D) Operant conditioning
 - (E) Social learning theory
23. In a famous series of experiments conducted by Harry Harlow, infant monkeys were separated from their mothers at birth. The infants were then given two surrogate mothers (a terry-cloth “mother” and a wire “mother”), each of which alternately had a nursing bottle that provided food to the infants. The experimental results showed that in frightening situations the infant monkeys
- (A) were more likely to become aggressive toward the wire mother than toward the terry-cloth mother
 - (B) failed to seek out either of the mothers because of their lack of experience in seeking contact comfort
 - (C) preferred the wire mother, even when the terry-cloth mother had the nursing bottle
 - (D) preferred the terry-cloth mother, even when the wire mother had the nursing bottle
 - (E) would run and cling to whichever mother had the nursing bottle
24. According to Sigmund Freud, a child’s early experience in coping with external demands leads to the development of the
- (A) unconscious
 - (B) preconscious
 - (C) Oedipus complex
 - (D) id
 - (E) ego
25. According to Albert Bandura, people who believe that their efforts will be successful and that they are in control of events have a high level of
- (A) insight
 - (B) self-efficacy
 - (C) social responsibility
 - (D) reciprocal determinism
 - (E) self-monitoring skill

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26. Because studies of learning show that events occurring close together in time are easier to associate than those occurring at widely different times, parents should probably avoid which of the following?
- (A) Corporal punishment
 - (B) Mild punishment
 - (C) Consistent punishment
 - (D) Inescapable punishment
 - (E) Delay of punishment
27. According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Individuals may have peak experiences when meeting physiological needs.
 - (B) Self-actualization will always precede the meeting of needs for esteem.
 - (C) There are cultural differences in the rate at which individuals attain self-actualization.
 - (D) Women are more likely to reach self-actualization than men are.
 - (E) Physiological needs must be met before an individual achieves self-actualization.
28. A teen-ager would most probably draw on which of the following to recall her tenth birthday party?
- (A) Episodic memory
 - (B) Semantic memory
 - (C) Echoic memory
 - (D) Eidetic imagery
 - (E) State-dependent learning
29. Leadership, job satisfaction, and employee motivation are all studied in which of the following psychological disciplines?
- (A) Human factors psychology
 - (B) Industrial-organizational psychology
 - (C) Community psychology
 - (D) Counseling psychology
 - (E) Experimental psychology
30. According to the ethical guidelines set by the American Psychological Association (APA), which of the following is true of psychological research in which animals are used as subjects?
- (A) It must not involve the use of surgical procedures.
 - (B) It is no longer permitted by the APA without special authorization.
 - (C) It should conform to all APA ethical guidelines for animal research.
 - (D) It must be limited to investigations that use correlational procedures.
 - (E) It may not be conducted by psychologists who do not have a license.
- 31.* Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched with the hormone that it secretes?
- (A) Thyroid gland..thyroxine
 - (B) Adrenal gland..epinephrine
 - (C) Pituitary gland..prolactin
 - (D) Pancreas..insulin
 - (E) Ovary..testosterone
32. Hunger and eating are primarily regulated by which of the following?
- (A) Androgens
 - (B) Estrogens
 - (C) The hypothalamus
 - (D) The kidneys
 - (E) The medulla oblongata
33. Elena is presented with a list of 20 numbers. When asked to recall this list, she remembers more numbers from the beginning than from the end of the list. This phenomenon demonstrates which of the following types of effect?
- (A) Mnemonic
 - (B) Primacy
 - (C) Recency
 - (D) Secondary
 - (E) Clustering

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*This question was not scored because recent research has invalidated option E as the correct answer.

34. A prototype is best defined as
- (A) an example of habituation
 - (B) an example of bottom-up processing
 - (C) the equivalent of feature abstraction
 - (D) the hypothetical "most typical" instance of a category
 - (E) an essential element of category membership
35. Theories of motivation that assert the existence of biological motives to maintain the body in a steady state are called
- (A) mechanistic
 - (B) homeostatic
 - (C) reductionistic
 - (D) genetic
 - (E) instinctual
36. According to attribution theory, Pablo is most likely to attribute his high score on a difficult exam to
- (A) good luck
 - (B) his intelligence
 - (C) his instructor's teaching ability
 - (D) the low level of difficulty of the exam
 - (E) his classmates' inadequate preparation for the exam
37. In which of the following types of research are the same children tested periodically at different points in their development?
- (A) Clinical case study
 - (B) Between subjects
 - (C) Cross-sectional
 - (D) Ethnographic
 - (E) Longitudinal
38. The occipital lobes contain
- (A) the primary visual cortex
 - (B) the prefrontal cortex
 - (C) the somatosensory cortex
 - (D) the pons
 - (E) sensory and motor connections to other brain regions
39. Eleanor Gibson and her colleagues have used the visual cliff to measure an infant's ability to perceive
- (A) patterns
 - (B) depth
 - (C) size constancy
 - (D) shape constancy
 - (E) different hues
40. The most well-adjusted and socially competent children tend to come from homes where parents employ which of the following parental styles?
- (A) Minimal supervision
 - (B) Authoritarian
 - (C) Authoritative
 - (D) Indulgent
 - (E) Permissive
41. Which of the following approaches to psychology emphasizes observable responses over inner experiences when accounting for behavior?
- (A) Behaviorist
 - (B) Cognitive
 - (C) Existentialist
 - (D) Psychodynamic
 - (E) Structuralist
42. Carla tutors other students because she likes to be helpful, whereas Jane tutors classmates strictly for pay. Their behaviors demonstrate the difference between
- (A) primary and secondary drives
 - (B) instinctive and derived drives
 - (C) appetitive and aversive motivation
 - (D) intrinsic and extrinsic motivation
 - (E) positive and negative reinforcement
43. The view that human emotions are universal has been supported by studies of
- (A) facial expressions
 - (B) body language
 - (C) linguistic structures
 - (D) hedonic relevance
 - (E) biological symmetry
44. Dopamine, norepinephrine, and acetylcholine are all
- (A) hormones excreted by the endocrine glands
 - (B) secretions of the exocrine glands
 - (C) drugs used in the therapeutic treatment of memory disorders
 - (D) enzymes involved with the degradation of interneuron signals
 - (E) neurotransmitters that excite or inhibit a neural signal across a synapse

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45. The cognitive theory of depression states that depression results from
- (A) anger directed toward the self and significant others
 - (B) an excess of certain neurotransmitters in the brain
 - (C) failure in adult love relationships
 - (D) maladaptive interpretations of life events
 - (E) oral fixations from disturbed mother-infant relationships
- 46.* All of the following infant behaviors are usually considered by developmental psychologists to be reflexes EXCEPT
- (A) rooting
 - (B) reaching
 - (C) sucking
 - (D) grasping
 - (E) smiling
47. The most common form of color blindness is related to deficiencies in the
- (A) blue-yellow system
 - (B) red-green system
 - (C) process of visual summation
 - (D) bipolar cells
 - (E) secretion of rhodopsin
48. A person is asked to listen to a series of tones presented in pairs, and asked to say whether the tones in each pair are the same or different in pitch. In this situation the experimenter is most likely measuring the individual's
- (A) sound localization ability
 - (B) dichotic listening ability
 - (C) difference threshold
 - (D) echoic memory
 - (E) attention span
49. A survey shows that children who have encyclopedias in their homes earn better grades in school than children whose homes lack encyclopedias. The researcher concludes that having encyclopedias at home improves grades. This conclusion is erroneous primarily because the researcher has incorrectly
- (A) failed to allow for experimenter bias
 - (B) identified the independent variable
 - (C) identified the dependent variable
 - (D) inferred correlation from causation
 - (E) inferred causation from correlation
50. The release of those with mental disorders from mental hospitals for the purpose of treating them in their home communities is called
- (A) deinstitutionalization
 - (B) milieu therapy
 - (C) primary prevention
 - (D) secondary prevention
 - (E) noncrisis intervention
51. Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning is best described by which of the following?
- (A) Personal conscience is innate and all human beings develop it at the same rate.
 - (B) By adulthood, all people judge moral issues in terms of self-chosen principles.
 - (C) Ethical principles are defined by ideals of reciprocity and human equality in individualistic societies, but by ideals of law and order in collectivistic societies.
 - (D) Children grow up with morals similar to those of their parents.
 - (E) Children progress from a morality based on punishment and reward to one defined by convention, and ultimately to one defined by abstract ethical principles.
52. The intelligence quotient (IQ) has traditionally been based on the relationship between an individual's mental age and his or her
- (A) stage of cognitive development
 - (B) level of physiological development
 - (C) reading ability
 - (D) chronological age
 - (E) quantitative aptitude
53. In Ivan Pavlov's experiments in classical conditioning, the dog's salivation was
- (A) an unconditioned stimulus only
 - (B) an unconditioned response only
 - (C) a conditioned response only
 - (D) both an unconditioned and a conditioned stimulus
 - (E) both an unconditioned and a conditioned response

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*This question was not scored because results of recent research indicate that more than one answer may be correct.

54. Which of the following is a characteristic common to all individuals with a narcissistic personality disorder?
- (A) A domineering attitude toward others
 - (B) An unwarranted sense of self-importance
 - (C) Restricted ability to express warmth and affection
 - (D) Inability to form social relationships
 - (E) Oversensitivity to rejection or possible humiliation
55. Hypnosis has been found useful in the treatment of
- (A) pain
 - (B) autism
 - (C) dementia
 - (D) paranoia
 - (E) schizophrenia
56. In a normal distribution of test scores, the percentage of scores that fall at or below the mean score is
- (A) 17.5
 - (B) 25
 - (C) 50
 - (D) 66.6
 - (E) 95
57. Persistent repetitive thoughts that cannot be controlled are known as
- (A) compulsions
 - (B) obsessions
 - (C) phobias
 - (D) delusions
 - (E) sublimations
58. Which of the following statements is true of behaviorism?
- (A) It was formulated to account for cognitive development.
 - (B) It is rooted in Sigmund Freud's view of the importance of early experiences.
 - (C) It focuses on the development of thought processes and knowledge.
 - (D) It holds that development is largely a product of learning.
 - (E) It emphasizes the dominance of heredity over environment.
59. Which of the following best characterizes individuals diagnosed as having personality disorders?
- (A) They are typically afraid to leave their homes.
 - (B) They are consistently psychotic in their cognition and affect.
 - (C) They may function reasonably well in society.
 - (D) Their symptoms are characterized by sudden onset and short duration.
 - (E) They developed their problems as a result of drug abuse.
60. The mean will be higher than the median in any distribution that
- (A) is symmetrical
 - (B) is not normal
 - (C) is positively skewed
 - (D) represents measures for a random sample
 - (E) represents measures for a biased sample
61. Which of the following is typically cited as a characteristic of autistic children?
- (A) Minor developmental delays in academic achievement
 - (B) Above-average performance on tests of creativity
 - (C) Severely impaired interpersonal communication
 - (D) Tendency to seek younger playmates
 - (E) Paranoia comparable with that experienced in schizophrenia
62. The goal of rational-emotive therapy is to help clients
- (A) focus on the significance of childhood events for current feelings of self-worth
 - (B) correct self-defeating thoughts about their lives
 - (C) avoid putting themselves in risky situations
 - (D) practice relaxation techniques and autohypnosis to reduce anxiety
 - (E) use introspection to alleviate their feelings of self-doubt

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63. A person with sight in only one eye lacks which of the following visual cues for seeing in depth?
- (A) Retinal disparity
 - (B) Linear perspective
 - (C) Motion parallax
 - (D) Relative size
 - (E) Texture gradient
64. Multiple personality is a type of
- (A) dissociative disorder
 - (B) schizophrenia
 - (C) dementia praecox
 - (D) bipolar disorder
 - (E) manic-depressive psychosis
65. The intensity at which a sound becomes audible for a given individual is known as the individual's
- (A) contrast sensitivity
 - (B) absolute threshold
 - (C) response threshold
 - (D) critical frequency
 - (E) just noticeable difference
66. A teacher asks students to think of as many uses for a brick as possible. By listing 50 uses, most of which the class finds new and unusual, Susan is displaying
- (A) computational learning
 - (B) paired-associate learning
 - (C) hypothetical thinking
 - (D) divergent thinking
 - (E) convergent thinking
67. The primary effect of the myelin sheath is to
- (A) increase the velocity of conduction of the action potential along the axon
 - (B) increase the velocity of conduction of the action potential across the synapse
 - (C) facilitate the incoming stimulus signals at sensory receptors
 - (D) reduce the amount of unused neurotransmitter in the synaptic cleft
 - (E) protect the terminal buttons of the neuron from destruction by enzymes
68. Which of the following was true of Solomon Asch's experiments on conformity?
- (A) People conformed if they knew and respected the authority figure present.
 - (B) An increase from 7 to 12 confederates increased conformity by experimental subjects.
 - (C) Experimental subjects conformed less frequently when their judgments were made known to the group.
 - (D) About 99% of the judgments made by the experimental subjects were wrong.
 - (E) If the confederates' judgments were not unanimous, the degree of conformity by experimental subjects decreased.
69. Which of the following concepts was advanced by social psychologists to help explain why people who are part of a crowd sometimes commit aggressive, antisocial acts that they would not commit if they were alone?
- (A) Groupthink
 - (B) Cognitive dissonance
 - (C) Social facilitation
 - (D) Deindividuation
 - (E) Catharsis
70. A somatoform disorder is best described as an illness that
- (A) results from inadequate parenting in childhood
 - (B) occurs when defense mechanisms are used inappropriately
 - (C) is psychological in nature with no physical symptoms
 - (D) is physical in nature with no psychological symptoms
 - (E) is physical in nature and caused by psychological factors
71. It is widely known in Jerry's social circle that he is the most stubborn and inflexible member of the group. Yet Jerry complains that all his friends are opinionated and rigid. Jerry's complaints are most clearly a sign of
- (A) displacement
 - (B) repression
 - (C) projection
 - (D) reaction formation
 - (E) rationalization

72. Which of the following is a genetic disorder that results in a deficiency of a liver enzyme which, if not treated soon after birth, may eventually lead to profound mental retardation?
- (A) Down syndrome
 - (B) Tay-Sachs disease
 - (C) Fetal alcohol syndrome
 - (D) Toxoplasmosis
 - (E) Phenylketonuria (PKU)
73. Electroconvulsive therapy has been most successful in the treatment of
- (A) phobias
 - (B) schizophrenia
 - (C) psychogenic amnesia
 - (D) multiple personality
 - (E) clinical depression
74. Which of the following is most useful in understanding an employer's interpretation of an employee's poor performance?
- (A) Cannon's theory
 - (B) Reinforcement theory
 - (C) Attribution theory
 - (D) Arousal theory
 - (E) Cognitive dissonance
75. Which of the following accurately describes a major change in perspective in the field of developmental psychology over the past twenty-five years?
- (A) A shift from an emphasis on childhood and adolescence to an interest in development over the life span
 - (B) A shift from a cognitive to a psychoanalytic interpretation of developmental phenomena
 - (C) A shift in research focus from cognitive to personality development
 - (D) A decrease in interest in the physiological factors affecting growth and development
 - (E) A decrease in interest in the study of the cognitive components of intellect
76. Which of the following has been most effective in the treatment of schizophrenia?
- (A) Administration of L-dopa
 - (B) Prefrontal lobotomy
 - (C) Psychoanalytic therapy
 - (D) Drug therapy that blocks neurotransmitter sites
 - (E) Drug therapy that increases the activity of limbic system neurons
77. Which of the following allows the examination of living brain tissue visually without performing surgery?
- (A) Computerized axial tomography
 - (B) Stereotaxic examination
 - (C) Retrograde degeneration
 - (D) Biofeedback
 - (E) Ablation
78. The change in the curvature of the lens that enables the eye to focus on objects at various distances is called
- (A) accommodation
 - (B) adaptation
 - (C) conduction
 - (D) convergence
 - (E) consonance
79. The hypothesis that intelligence is in part inherited is best supported by the fact that the IQ correlation for
- (A) pairs of twins reared together is greater than the correlation for pairs of twins reared apart
 - (B) pairs of identical twins is greater than for pairs of fraternal twins
 - (C) pairs of fraternal twins is greater than the correlation for other pairs of siblings
 - (D) adopted children and their adoptive parents is greater than zero
 - (E) adopted children and their adoptive parents is greater than the correlation for the same children and their biological parents
80. The technique of strengthening behavior by reinforcing successive approximations is called
- (A) positive reinforcement
 - (B) negative reinforcement
 - (C) distributed practice
 - (D) modeling
 - (E) shaping

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81. According to Jean Piaget, what is the earliest stage at which a child is capable of using simple logic to think about objects and events?
- (A) Sensorimotor
 - (B) Preoperational
 - (C) Symbolic
 - (D) Concrete operational
 - (E) Formal operational
82. Bipolar disorders are most effectively treated with a combination of tricyclic antidepressants and
- (A) acetaminophen
 - (B) antianxiety drugs
 - (C) beta-blockers
 - (D) amphetamines
 - (E) lithium carbonate
83. The tendency of most people to identify a three-sided figure as a triangle, even when one of its sides is incomplete, is the result of a perceptual process known as
- (A) closure
 - (B) proximity
 - (C) similarity
 - (D) feature analysis
 - (E) shape constancy
84. According to Carl Rogers, the role of the therapist in person-centered psychotherapy is to
- (A) accept the client unconditionally so that the client's own desire for mental health and positive growth will flourish
 - (B) express warmth and empathy and suppress negative feelings that arise in the relationship with the client
 - (C) use a didactic approach to teach the client to correct maladaptive behavior
 - (D) establish behavior-change programs to alter the problematic behavior that is often learned in early childhood
 - (E) define ideal characteristics of mental health for the client and to encourage the client to incorporate these elements in his or her personality
85. One criticism of Sigmund Freud's psychosexual theory of development is that it
- (A) emphasizes developmental changes in the oral and anal stages
 - (B) views adult disorders as adjustments to the environment
 - (C) views fear of loss as a motivating drive
 - (D) is based on empirically unverifiable constructs
 - (E) is based on ethnographic studies
86. For most people, which of the following is an activity based in the right hemisphere of the brain?
- (A) Muscular control of the right hand
 - (B) Simple spatial reasoning
 - (C) Arithmetic reasoning
 - (D) Language comprehension
 - (E) Speech
87. Which of the following are the stages in Hans Selye's general adaptation syndrome?
- (A) Appraisal, stress response, coping
 - (B) Shock, anger, self-control
 - (C) Anxiety, fighting, adapting
 - (D) Alarm, resistance, exhaustion
 - (E) Attack, flight, defense
88. The defense mechanism of reaction formation is best exemplified in which of the following situations?
- (A) A college student speaks sharply to her roommate after quarreling with her professor about her grades.
 - (B) A woman who is unaware of her anger toward her friend expresses affection for that friend.
 - (C) A runner forgets the name of the opponent who just defeated her in an event for which she held the record.
 - (D) A man who dislikes his supervisor believes that his supervisor dislikes him.
 - (E) An elderly man lights up a cigarette just after learning that he has been cured of a respiratory ailment.
89. Which of the following is true of the reticular activating system?
- (A) It is the major system in the brain for controlling emotions.
 - (B) It functions primarily in the control of motor responses.
 - (C) It regulates levels of arousal.
 - (D) It regulates body temperature.
 - (E) It controls the uptake of pituitary hormones.

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90. Which of the following types of test is designed to measure an individual's knowledge of a subject?
- (A) Achievement
 - (B) Attitude
 - (C) Aptitude
 - (D) Projective
 - (E) Interest inventory
91. A word or part of a word that is in itself meaningful, but that cannot be broken into smaller meaningful units, is called a
- (A) grapheme
 - (B) morpheme
 - (C) phoneme
 - (D) performative
 - (E) holophrase
92. Which of the following studies has had the most profound impact on ethical issues in psychological research?
- (A) Stanley Milgram's study of obedience
 - (B) Solomon Asch's study of conformity
 - (C) Daryl Bem's study of self-perception
 - (D) William McGuire's study of self-concept
 - (E) Leon Festinger's study of cognitive dissonance
93. Behaviorally oriented therapists seek to modify a client's behavior by
- (A) repressing the client's deviant thoughts
 - (B) relating past events to the client's current behavior
 - (C) removing the underlying causes of the client's behavioral problems
 - (D) explaining the significance of the client's dreams
 - (E) changing the contingencies of reinforcement for the client
94. If Carmelita stares at a red spot for one minute and then shifts her gaze to a white piece of paper, she is likely to experience an afterimage that is
- (A) green
 - (B) red
 - (C) blue
 - (D) violet
 - (E) black
95. The place in the retina where the optic nerve exits to the brain is called the
- (A) lens
 - (B) sclera
 - (C) fovea
 - (D) blind spot
 - (E) aqueous humor
96. Responses extinguish fastest when they are learned through which type of reinforcement schedule?
- (A) Continuous
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Variable-interval
 - (D) Variable-ratio
 - (E) Fixed-interval
97. According to Benjamin Whorf's linguistic relativity hypothesis, which of the following is true?
- (A) Individuals have a natural predisposition to learn language.
 - (B) Individuals learn positive instances of concepts faster than they learn negative instances.
 - (C) Children learn their first language from their relatives and their peer group.
 - (D) Different languages predispose those individuals who speak them to think about the world in different ways.
 - (E) Children learn quantifying words such as "more" and "further" sooner than they do absolutes such as "every" and "all."
98. In their discussions of the process of development, the advocates of nature in the nature-nurture controversy emphasize which of the following?
- (A) Socialization
 - (B) Cognition
 - (C) Maturation
 - (D) Experience
 - (E) Information processing

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99. Which of the following is an example of metacognition?
- (A) Memorizing 100 words in a foreign language
 - (B) Recognizing the faces of people after meeting them once
 - (C) Solving a complex problem in a slow, deliberate way
 - (D) Understanding the role of various parts of the brain in memory
 - (E) Knowing the effectiveness of different strategies for learning statistical formulas

100. The debate over whether development occurs gradually, without discernible shifts, or through a series of distinct stages is termed
- (A) nature vs. nurture
 - (B) developmental vs. cognitive
 - (C) cross-sectional vs. longitudinal
 - (D) continuity vs. discontinuity
 - (E) maturation vs. learning

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.
