**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 March 9, 2023**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 121)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪

1. Class Activity

🡪 **TEST: Unit 10 FRQ**

🡪BEGIN: Unit 11 PPT Review

1. Module 60 – Introduction to Intelligence
2. Module 61 – Assessing Intelligence
3. Module 62 – The Dynamics of Intelligence
4. Module 63 – Studying Genetic and Environmental Influences
5. Module 64 – Group Differences and the Question of Bias

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 10 – Personality
* READ: unit 11 – Testing and Individual Differences
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Unit 10 Test

Unit 10

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| behavioral approach | collective unconscious | Collectivism | Defense mechanisms | Ego |
| Empirically derived test | False consensus effect | Fixation | Free association | Humanistic theories |
| Id | Identification | Individualism | Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory | Narcissism |
| Oedipus Complex | Personality | Personality inventory | Positive psychology | Projective test |
| psychoanalysis | Psychodynamic theories | Psychosexual stages | Reciprocal determinism | Repression |
| Rorschach inkblot test | Self | Self-actualization | Self-concept | Self-efficacy |
| Self-esteem | Self-serving bias | Social-cognitive perspective | Spotlight effect | Superego |
| Terror-management theory | Thematic apperception test | Trait | Unconditional positive regard | unconscious |

Unit 11

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| achievement tests | aptitude tests | cohort | content validity | crystallized intelligence | Down Syndrome |
| emotional intelligence | factor analysis | fluid intelligence | general intelligence | grit | hereditability |
| intellectual disability | intelligence | intelligence quotient | intelligence test | mental age | normal curve |
| predictive validity | reliability | savant syndrome | standardization | Stanford-Binet | stereotype threat |
| validity | Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale |  |  |  |  |

REMINDERS:

* **TEST: Unit 10 🡪 Wednesday, Mar. 8 Note change of date!!**
* **QUIZ:** Unit 11 Vocabulary **🡪 March 13**
* **TEST: Unit 11** 🡪**March 15**
* **QUIZ:** Unit 12 Vocabulary **🡪 March 22**
* **TEST: Unit 12** 🡪 **March 27**
* **QUIZ:** Unit 13 Vocabulary **🡪 March 29**
* **TEST: Unit 13** 🡪 **March 31**
* **QUIZ:** Unit 14 Vocabulary **🡪 April 5**
* **TEST: Unit 14** 🡪 **April 12**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Handout 55-2 Issues in Personality**

**Directions: Indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements using the following response scale. Place the appropriate number in the blank before each item.**

**1 = strongly disagree 2 = disagree 3 = neutral 4 = agree 5 = strongly agree**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Events that occurred during childhood have no effect on one’s personality in adulthood.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sexual adjustment is easy for most people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Culture and society have evolved as ways to curb human beings’ natural aggressiveness.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Little boys should not become too attached to their mothers.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. It is possible to deliberately “forget” something too painful to remember.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. People who chronically smoke, eat, or chew gum have some deep psychological problems.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Competitive people are no more aggressive than noncompetitive people.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Fathers should remain somewhat aloof to their daughters.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Toilet training is natural and not traumatic for most children.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The phallus is a symbol of power.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A man who dates a woman old enough to be his mother has problems.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. There are some women who are more interested in demeaning men than loving them.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Dreams merely replay events that occurred during the day and have no deep meaning.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. There is something wrong with a woman who dates a man who is old enough to be her father.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. A student who wants to postpone an exam by saying “My grandmother lied . . . er, I mean died,” should probably be allowed the postponement.

**Handout 55-3 Defense Mechanisms**

Directions: Next to each of the statements below, indicate with the appropriate letter the defense mechanism that is illustrated. Use the following code.

A. Repression B. Regression

C. Reaction Formation D. Rationalization

E. Displacement F. Sublimation

G. Projection

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Even a top baseball player will sometimes strike out on an easy pitch. When this happens, his next action may be to throw his bat or kick the water cooler with all his might.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Soldiers exposed to traumatic experiences in concentration camps during wartime sometimes had amnesia and were unable to recall any part of their ordeal.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The mother of an unwanted child may feel guilty about not welcoming her child. As a result, she may try to prove her love by becoming overindulgent and overprotective of the child.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Mrs. Brown often accuses other women of talking too much and spreading rumors. It is rather obvious to those who know her that she is revealing her own inclinations in that area.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Paul, an aggressive child, had problems in elementary school, as he would frequently fight with other children. Paul found when he entered high school that he could channel this hostility into sports such as football and soccer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The habitual drinker may insist that he really doesn’t care much for the taste of alcohol but feels that he is obliged to drink with friends “just to be sociable.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mrs. James can’t understand why her husband has been so grumpy and irritable for the past week. It certainly isn’t her fault that he didn’t receive the anticipated promotion at the factory.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Parents might be reassured to know that children who pull wings off flies and jab pins in the dog may eventually find their niche in the areas of dentistry or surgery.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mike is always trying to impress his pals with how strong and independent he has become. However, when Mike has social or emotional problems, he still wants his dad to figure out the solution.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. A student forgot that his dreaded final exam in geometry was scheduled for Friday. This seemed unusual as the date of the exam had been marked on his calendar for several weeks.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. A boy will sometimes react against the strong sexual attraction that he feels toward girls by becoming a confirmed “woman hater.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The majority group of a culture may blame all the various ills of society on a small minority group. This is a process termed “scapegoating” and is a factor in racial and religious prejudice.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. The individual who actually likes to have others do things for him may be quick to criticize other people for being dependent and lazy.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. James Riley has suffered heavy financial losses recently while playing the stock market. Upon trading his big luxury car for an old small car, Jim informed his associates that he bought the cheaper car to do his part in the battle against air pollution.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. David Walters recently lost his executive position in a large corporation. Rather than seek a new job, David finds comfort and escape through drinking, as alcohol helps him forget the details of being fired.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Tory is apt to become annoyed when he recalls his earlier conviction as a Peeping Tom. Tory has left his sordid past behind and now is a busy photographer for Playboy magazine.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Joan has discovered an amazing coincidence in relation to her attendance at school. Every time a test in Spanish is scheduled, she oversleeps and arrives at school too late for the class.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. Reformers may conduct campaigns against pornographic literature in order to fight their own erotic interest in such material. They campaign to convince others of their own purity and goodness.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Margaret is convinced that she received a “C” in her chemistry class instead of an “A” because of widespread cheating by her fellow students. She is sure that she must be as capable in the chemistry course as in her other subjects.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. The young wife, after a bitter conflict with her husband, gives up her marriage as a failure and returns to the home of her parents. She again takes on the role of the dependent child who expects unlimited love and indulgence.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. The high school teacher was criticized by the principal for having a disruptive class. When the teacher got home that night, he argued with his wife and kicked the dog.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Adults who were sexually molested during childhood often report that all the details of the painful episode have been forgotten.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. It is possible that smokers have graduated from earlier stages of thumb-sucking and pencil-chewing, neither of which would be acceptable behavior in adult society. Smoking is a socially acceptable outlet for the oral need.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The woman with a strong sexual drive may feel that most other women exhibit flirtatious behavior or wear revealing clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. After John was rejected by the admissions office at Yale, he claimed that he wouldn’t enjoy attending such a large school anyway. Besides, he might receive higher grades at a smaller local college.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Mary has secretly disliked her mother since she was a young child. As these feelings arouse anxiety, Mary usually tells friends that she loves her mother very much.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Roger is a heavy drinker but has managed to keep this behavior a secret from his friends. He is sure that most people actually drink as much as he does.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. One psychological theory holds that the desire for sexual gratification, if frustrated or blocked, may eventually find expression in painting or the writing of poetry.

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. A number of psychologists believe that social crusaders who advocate

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 Class ActivityHandout 60-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Most psychologists agree about what intelligence actually is.

T F 2. Intelligence is generally regarded as the ability to do well in school and to do well on standardized intelligence tests.

T F 3. People who are analytical, creative, or practical are considered intelligent.

T F 4. Some people score very low on intelligence tests but show amazing intelligence in one or two areas.

T F 5. Research is showing that being passionate about an activity and persistent in pursuing goals is just as, if not more, important to success than intelligence.

T F 6. Successfully comprehending social situations is not really considered an aspect of intelligence.

T F 7. Intelligent people have 50% bigger brains that people who are not as intelligent.

**Handout 61-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Intelligence tests were first designed to identify children who are likely to struggle in school.

T F 2. Intelligence tests were used in the early 1900s to keep certain “feebleminded” minority groups from immigrating to the United States.

T F 3. Some of the most popular intelligence tests used today test both verbal and nonverbal skills.

T F 4. The more people you test for intelligence, the more their scores will resemble a lopsided mountain when you graph the scores.

T F 5. Intelligence test scores have been steadily improving since the 1920s.

T F 6. Intelligence tests that predict how well people will do in college are highly reliable and valid.

**Handout 62-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Academically bright people are better than average people when it comes to success in marriage, friendships, jobs, and maintaining mental health.

T F 2. Stereotypes about people of high intelligence being “nerdy” and deficient in social skills have been shown to be true.

T F 3. The vast majority of people with mental retardation learn to lead largely independent lives.

T F 4. Children’s performance on intelligence tests predict their performance on intelligence tests as adults.

T F 5. Accumulated knowledge increases with age, but the ability to reason quickly decreases with age.

**Handout 63-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. The intelligence test scores of identical twins are as similar as if the same person took the test twice.

T F 2. Adoptive children have similar intelligence scores as their adoptive parents.

T F 3. Extreme deprivation of attention and care to infants has little impact on future performance on intelligence tests.

T F 4. When promised money to do well on intelligence tests, teenagers often do better on them than those who weren’t promised a reward.

T F 5. Believing that intelligence is unchangeable can negatively affect performance on a test, especially after one has failed at a task before taking the test.

**Handout 64-1: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Girls are better spellers than boys.

T F 2. Boys are more often found in special education classes and among those with the highest SAT math scores.

T F 3. Playing action video games boosts spatial abilities.

T F 4. In most cultures, we see little difference in the intelligence test scores between majority and minority groups.

T F 5. When reminded of one’s minority race or female gender before taking a test, people will often perform worse than they are capable.