**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2016-17 Review Packet – Semester 1**

# AP Psychology Mid-Term Review

**History, Approaches, & Research Methods**

1. Chip believes that human behavior is generated in our unconscious minds and is the result of unresolved conflicts and desires, especially rooted in childhood experience. To which psychological perspective is Chip most likely to prescribe?
2. Sociocultural b) cognitive c) humanistic d) psychodynamic e) evolutionary
3. Debbie is interested in determining if music helps people study. To do this, she uses the help of 20 students in her psychology class. Half the people study with music in the background for an hour and the other half study with no music for an hour.  The students then take a test on that material. In this example, what is the independent variable?
4. Music versus no music d) scores on the exam
5. Group that studies with no music e) students in the class
6. Group that studies with music
7. What is the only form of psychological research that can determine cause and effect?
8. Survey b) longitudinal study c) correlational study d) experiment e) comparative study
9. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency that psychologists use?
10. Mean b) median c) mode d) standard deviation e) variability
11. Which of the following best explains the longitudinal research method?
12. Observing one individual or group in their natural environment for a period of time
13. Comparing groups of various ages for a long time
14. Assessing changes in a small group at different intervals over time
15. Comparing a large group of foreigners
16. Following a small group of people until they die
17. In research terms, what qualifies a study as “valid?”
18. If the study measures what it claims to be measuring d) if the study fails
19. If the study succeeds e) if the study is conducted under strict conditions
20. If the study proves the hypothesis
21. What type of study involves watching participants to see how they behave?
22. Case study b) experiment c) interview d) naturalistic observation e) questionnaire
23. Dr. Miller believes there is a relationship between the amount of carbohydrates a child eats and the hyperactivity of a child. This belief is:
24. A theory b) a variable c) a hypothesis d) untestable e) all of the above
25. Instead of studying his spelling words like everyone else, Scott copies from other people when the teacher gives a test. B.F. Skinner would likely attribute Scott’s cheating to:
26. A genetic tendency to maximize his opportunities for promoting himself above others.
27. His underdeveloped frontal lobe, which is used in complex decision making and judgment.
28. His perception that the test is too difficult, and, therefore, his cheating is justified.
29. Inner conflicts that are buried deep in his unconscious.
30. The fact that he was rewarded for cheating on a test in the past.
31. Dr. Daugherty studies how the thickness of the beaks of one species of birds has undergone changes in response to drought and other environmental factors over a long period of time. Which psychological approach does Dr. Daugherty take?
32. Behavioral b) biological c) evolutionary d) humanistic e) sociocultural
33. What was the name of the pseudoscientific approach to cerebral localization of function that used measurements of bumps and indentations of the skull?
34. Evolutionary theory b) phrenology c) prosopagnosia d) psychology e) skullogy
35. Who, in opposition to Freud, was considered the father of behaviorism?
36. Bandura b) Hanson c) Skinner d) Thorndike e) Watson
37. If the mean, median, and mode are identical, what kind of distribution if present?
38. Ideal distribution d) positively skewed distribution
39. Negatively skewed distribution e) this is not possible
40. Normal distribution
41. In a normal distribution, what is the percentage of scores that lie within one standard deviation of the mean?
42. 24 b) 34 c) 50 d) 68 e) 90
43. On a scatter plot, a pattern extends from the lower-left corner to the upper-right corner. This pattern reflects that this scatterplot shows:
44. Negative correlation d) positive correlation
45. No correlation e) positive skew
46. Negatively skew
47. Patrick wants to talk to his mother about his weekly allowance. It is currently $1, and he would like it to be increased. He gathers data from several of his friends: $2, $4, $4, $5, $7, $20. To make the best argument to his mother, Patrick would be well-advised to use which measure of central tendency?
48. Mean b) median c) mode d) standard deviation e) variance
49. We’ve compared two sets of data in a correlational study and have found a correlation coefficient of +.83. We can legitimately conclude that there’s what kind of relationship between our measures?
50. No relationship d) weak inverse relationship
51. strong inverse relationship e) weak positive relationship
52. strong positive relationship

# Biological Bases of Behavior

1. As Jill walked toward the stage to give her speech, her heartbeat accelerated, her blood pressure rose, and she began to sweat. Jill’s state of arousal was activated by what part of the nervous system?
2. Central b) peripheral c) sympathetic d) parasympathetic e) cerebral
3. What brain structure provides the major link between the nervous system and the endocrine system?
4. Amygdala b) cerebellum c) corpus callosum d) hypothalamus e) reticular formation
5. Which part of the cerebral cortex directs the muscle movements involved in producing speech?
6. Amygdala b) angular gyrus c) Broca’s area d) reticular formation e) Wernicke’s area
7. Which brain scan measures subtle changes in brain electrical activity?
8. CAT scan b) EEG scan c) fMRI scan d) MRI scan e) PET scan
9. What parts make up the central nervous system (CNS)?
10. Brain b) spinal cord c) brain and spinal cord d) skull e) all other nerves
11. A squirrel fails to react with fear to a signal of impending shock if they have suffered damage to the:
12. Amygdala b) corpus callosum c) hippocampus d) hypothalamus e) thalamus
13. The lateralization of brain function suggests that language functions are generally found in which hemisphere?
14. Left hemisphere d) dorsal hemisphere
15. b) frontal hemisphere e) right hemisphere
16. c) hind hemisphere
17. In some neurons, the axon is insulated by the
18. Ganglion b) nerve fiber c) myelin sheath d) Pancinian sheath e) Sylvian sheath
19. The term central nervous system refers to the
20. Autonomic system d) grey matter
21. Brain and the spinal cord e) spinal cord and the glandular system
22. Cerebral cortex and the cerebellum
23. Sensory motor responses that are rapid and automatic are called
24. Affective b) instincts c) permeable d) reflexes e) reuptakes
25. Humans have approximately 70,000 genes that are arranged on how many pairs of chromosomes?
26. 10 b) 23 c) 27 d) 46 e) 144
27. The term “soma” is synonymous with
28. Neuron b) dendrite c) cell body d) axon e) synapse
29. In 2001, scientists finished assembling the complete inventory of all human genes. What is this called?
30. Human genome d) human phenotype
31. Human genotype e) human phoneme
32. Human meme
33. A stroke patient is shown a vacation snapshot, which she describes as “man… tall… woman… hat… mountain… smiles.” This patient is most likely suffering from which of the following conditions?
34. Broca’s agnosia d) Wernicke’s agnosia
35. Broca’s aphasia e) Wernicke’s aphasia
36. schizophrenia
37. The somatosensory area of the cerebral cortex is responsible for our sense of:
38. Hearing b) sight c) smell d) taste e) touch
39. As the result of a cerebral hemorrhage, a patient lost the ability to breathe and died. An autopsy will show damage to what part of the brain?
40. Amygdala b) cerebellum c) hippocampus d) medulla e) midbrain
41. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter?
42. Acetylcholine b) dopamine c) epinephrine d) insulin e) serotonin
43. Complete the analogy—left hemisphere is to right hemisphere as:
44. Balance is to movement d) language functioning is to spatial ability
45. Broca’s area is to Wernicke’s area e) sensation is to action
46. Hearing is to speaking
47. Travis and Reid were both seen stumbling down the street. Travis was drunk, which explained his lack of balance. Reid, on the other hand, was sober. He was unable to maintain his balance due to damage to a particular part of his brain. Where did this damage most likely occur?
48. Cerebellum b) medulla c) pons d) reticular formation e) thyroid
49. What part of the brain has been surgically altered in “split-brain” patients?
50. Cerebellum b) cerebrum c) corpus callosum d) distal cortex e) hippocampus
51. Which hormone, secreted by the pineal gland, increases when periods of darkness begin and promotes feelings of drowsiness?
52. Cortisol b) epinephrine c) insulin d) melatonin e) testosterone
53. A drug that enhances the effect of a neurotransmitter by mimicking its effects or by preventing its breakdown in the synapse is referred to as what?
54. An agonist d) an inhibitory post-synaptic potential
55. An antagonist e) a transducer
56. An excitatory post-synaptic potential
57. Which of the following neurological disorders is associated with a deficiency of acetylcholine?
58. Alzheimer’s disease d) Parkinson’s disease
59. Autism e) Wernicke’s aphasia
60. Huntington’s disease
61. Which of the following changes is not caused by the activation of the sympathetic nervous system?
62. Acceleration of heart action d) opening of respiratory passages
63. Decrease in digestive secretions e) all of the above are caused by activation of the SNS
64. dilation of pupils

# Sensation & Perception

1. Although Robert was sitting right next to his wife, he smelled a skunk minutes before she did. Apparently, Robert has a lower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for skunk odor than his wife.
2. Accommodation level d) tolerance level
3. Absolute threshold e) olfactory threshold
4. Adaptation level
5. After feeling the cold water against your skin when you first jump into the pool, after a few minutes, you no longer feed cold. This best illustrates:
6. Accommodation d) Gate control theory
7. sensory adaptation e) Just-noticeable difference
8. transduction
9. What is the process by which we recognize, interpret, and organize our sensations?
10. Perception b) sorting c) sensation d) threshold e) transduction
11. What are the two types of receptors in the eye?
12. Cones & rods b) disks & rods c) cones & poles d) rods & poles e) disks & cones
13. What carries information for the rods and cones back out to the ganglion cells and then to the brain?
14. Afferent neurons b) bipolar cells c) glial cells d) optic nerve e) temporal lobe
15. Jenny likes to look at the stars at night. Since it is dark, she uses which cells in the eye to get a good look?
16. ones b) fovea c) peripheral d) retina e) rods
17. A condition under which a person experiences the Gestalt phenomenon called “closure” would involve
18. A circle with approximately 1/8th of its line omitted d) intersecting lines
19. A square with diagonal lines going to opposite corners e) parallel lines
20. A triangle with a dot in the middle
21. Pete is looking at a number of circles on a piece of paper. When he views the circles from one angle, the circles look like craters. When he rotates the page and looks from a different angle, the craters look like bumps. What is the source of this change in his perception of the circles?
22. Convergence b) light and shadow c) linear perspective d) relative position e) texture
23. Of the following, which is a monocular cue for depth perception?
24. Accommodation b) assimilation c) convergence d) interposition e) retinal disparity
25. Jerry is looking at a two-dimensional picture of a railroad track. It appears as if the track is heading off into the distance. What explains this phenomenon?
26. Closure b) linear perspective c) motion parallax d) Phi phenomenon e) texture gradient
27. In another two-dimensional picture of a railroad track, a small object is perceived by a person as a train. This is an example of which of the following?
28. Accommodation b) closure c) continuity d) motion parallax e) size constancy
29. What is the phi phenomenon?
30. An important part of telekinesis
31. It deals with experiences common to the state of alpha-wave relaxation
32. It occurs in response to a spot of light in a darkened room
33. It occurs in response to sequentially flashing lights
34. It relates to electrical stimulation in the brain
35. A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse through the process known as:
36. Transposition b) transaction c) transduction d) transition e) transference
37. “Umami” is defined as:
38. A small membrane separating parts of the ear
39. A sex hormone
40. A species of chimpanzee distantly related to humans
41. a neurotransmitter present in the neuromuscular junction
42. one the five basic tastes, sensed by specialized receptor on the human tongue
43. Tripp has just been presented with a 1,100 Hz tone. As the frequency is slowly increased, Tripp is instructed to tell the experimenter when he notices a difference in pitch. At 1,150 Hz, Tripp reports noticing a difference. Therefore, we can confirm that 50 Hz is Tripp’s

a) absolute threshold d) difference threshold

b) detection threshold e) maximum threshold

c) accommodation threshold

1. Karen can detect the position of her leg and foot as she walks. This feedback arises by way of which sense?
2. Cerebellar b) kinesthetic c) olfactory d) sixth e) vestibular
3. A picture of 2 distinct arrows, <−−> and >−−<, are perceived to be of different lengths even though they are not. What is this illusion called?
4. Haagen-Dazs illusion d) Muller-Lyer illusion
5. King illusion e) Zeller illusion
6. Klein illusion
7. In the 1800s, Thomas Young and Hermann von Helmholtz proposed a theory of perception. With what is the Young-Helmholtz theory concerned?
8. Color perception b) depth perception c) encoding d) pitch perception e) size vs. shape

# States of Consciousness

1. What will most likely be influenced by staying up especially late on weekends?
2. Seasonal affective disorder d) lucid dreaming
3. narcolepsy e) circadian rhythm
4. REM rebound
5. Large, slow brain waves called Delta waves are **most** associated with which stage of sleep?

a) Stage 1 b) stage 2 c) stage 3 d) stage 4 e) REM sleep

1. What drug most commonly inhibits arousal centers?
2. Alcohol b) barbiturates c) cocaine d) hallucinogens e) nicotine
3. Which of the following statements about the typical pattern of sleep cycles is false?
4. If someone has been sleep-deprived, he or she enters REM sleep sooner after falling asleep than he or she otherwise would
5. Infants spend more time in REM sleep than do adults
6. Near the end of a good night’s sleep, a person spends most of his or her time in Stages 1, 2, and REM
7. The first stage of sleep is stage 1
8. We most often naturally awaken during Stage 4 sleep
9. During which stage of sleep are EEG recordings most similar to those during alert, awake periods, giving this stage its nickname, “paradoxical sleep?”
10. REM Sleep b) stage 1 c) stage 2 d) stage 3 e) stage 4

# Learning

1. Through direct experience with animals, small children come to anticipate that dogs will bark and that birds will chirp. This best illustrates what psychological learning concept?
2. Associative learning d) respondent behavior
3. Law of effect e) spontaneous recall
4. Latent learning
5. Blinking in response to a puff of air directed to your eye is a(n):
6. Conditioned response d) unconditioned stimulus
7. Conditioned stimulus e) none of the above
8. Unconditioned response
9. Maddie gets a speeding ticket, and her parents take her car away for 2 weeks. This is an example of what reinforcement schedule?
10. Positive punishment d) negative reinforcement
11. Negative punishment e) rules enforcement
12. Positive reinforcement
13. What is an example of a secondary reinforcer?
14. Instant satisfaction b) money c) food d) positive reinforcement e) negative reinforcement
15. Leah is interested in helping her daughter learn manners. Each time her daughter says something that is close to appropriate, she rewards her. Eventually, her daughter should learn good manners. What term is explained by this process?
16. Generalization b) habituation c) positive reinforcement d) priming e) shaping
17. Which of the following is an example of a fixed-interval reinforcement schedule?
18. Being paid by the week d) when a dog gets a treat every time it sits on command
19. Getting a reward for good behavior once in a while e) winning money at a slot machine
20. Getting paid for each time-share you sell
21. Responding to a stimulus in order to avoid electric shock is an example of what?
22. Avoidance conditioning d) shaping
23. b) escape conditioning e) successive approximation
24. c) punishment
25. Rats that do not find a positive reinforcer at the end of a maze learn slowly when compared to rats that do find a positive reinforcer at the end of a maze. However, if the first group does begin receiving a positive reinforcement at the end of a maze, their performance in the maze begins to match the second group’s performance. This is an example of what effect?
26. Behavior chaining b) intrinsic learning c) latent learning d) law of effect e) law of exercise
27. Under which reinforcement schedule is it most important for an organism to learn to accurately estimate time?
28. Combined ratio b) fixed interval c) fixed ratio d) variable interval e) variable ratio
29. Which is most true of punishment?
30. It has a long-range inhibitory effect upon behavior
31. It is effective as a means of extinction
32. It is effective in behavior control without undesirable side effects
33. It is effective specifically in cases of retroactive inhibition
34. Its inhibitory effect is only short-range, and the general behavior tendency remains essentially unchanged
35. What is the basis of Thorndike’s Law of Effect?
36. In addition to practice, there must be reinforcement
37. In addition to reinforcement, there must be reward
38. Neither practice nor reward is important to learning
39. something learned with reinforcement can never be extinguished
40. practice alone produces learning
41. The terms “reconditioning” and “spontaneous recovery” both describe the increase in a conditioned response that was believed to be extinguished. What is the key difference between these two terms?
42. Spontaneous recovery occurs after period with no exposure to either the conditioned response or unconditioned response, whereas reconditioning occurs after re-exposure to pairings of the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus
43. Spontaneous recovery occurs for biologically prepared associations, whereas reconditioning can occur with any arbitrary learned association
44. Spontaneous recovery refers to classical conditioning and reconditioning refers to operant conditioning
45. Spontaneous recovery refers to positive reinforcement and reconditioning refers to negative reinforcement
46. The two terms are synonyms; there is no difference
47. In signal-detection research, occasionally a subject will report detecting a signal even in the signal’s absence. What is this called?
48. False alarm b) false positive c) hit d) miss e) sandbagging
49. The conditioned stimulus gets its meaning from its association with the:
50. Conditioned response d) unconditioned response
51. Generalized stimulus e) unconditioned stimulus
52. Instinctual relevance
53. A gambler’s addiction is a result of what reinforcement schedule?
54. Counterpunishment b) fixed interval c) fixed ratio d) variable interval e) variable ratio
55. When an animal receives a punishment but learns that pressing a button will eliminate the punishment, escape learning takes place. However, if there is no response that will turn off the shock, the situation is best described as what?
56. Avoidance learning d) latent learning
57. Second-order conditioning e) conditioned emotional response
58. Learned helplessness
59. Every day, Zach walks home from school with his sister, Abby. One day, Abby has to stay late for soccer practice, so Zach tries to walk home by himself. He has never done this before, but he is surprised to discover that he learned the route correctly after all of those walks with his sister. What is Zach’s situation an example of?
60. Accidental learning d) shaping
61. instinctual imprinting e) successive approximation
62. latent learning

# Memory

1. Which one of the following rehearsal strategies would be most effective in remembering the name of someone you just met?
2. Intentional rehearsal d) proactive rehearsal
3. b) maintenance rehearsal e) retroactive rehearsal
4. c) elaborative rehearsal
5. Memory for automatic activities, such as bike riding and handwriting, is known as:
6. Declarative memory d) semantic memory
7. Procedural memory e) sensory memory
8. Repressed memory
9. If you studied French in high school, you might have a hard time learning Spanish vocabulary words in college because of:
10. Decay b) dual coding c) generalization d) proactive interference e) retroactive interference
11. Retrograde amnesia is a phenomenon in which a person suffers a brain injury from a stroke or an accident and loses memory of what?
12. Childhood events before age 8 d) events immediately before the injury
13. Declarative memory e) procedural memory
14. Events immediately after injury
15. The Ebbinghaus forgetting curve shows:
16. A bell-shaped curve
17. A gradual drop in retention followed by a steep decline
18. A steady, gradual decrease of memory over time
19. A steep initial drop in retention followed by a gradual decline
20. Higher retention for rote learning than for concept learning
21. What is memory loss that occurs only as a result of the passage of time called?
22. Amnesia b) decay c) dementia d) interference e) natural forgetting
23. Damage to or removal of what part of the brain can cause anterograde amnesia?
24. Cerebellum b) corpus callosum c) hippocampus d) hypothalamus e) thalamus
25. The process by which a stimulus is attended to, identified, studied, and incorporated into memory is known as:
26. Appraisal b) chunking c) encoding d) feature detection e) retrieval
27. The capacity of working memory, according to Miller’s Law, is quantified as:
28. 7 ± 2 bits b) 7 ± 2 chunks c) 7 ± 3 chunks d) 9 ± 2 bits e) 9 ± 2 chunks
29. “Last night, I ate Chipotle for dinner” is an example of what type of memory?
30. Episodic b) flashbulb c) procedural d) semantic e) taste aversion
31. “French toast, pancakes, and eggs are all common breakfast foods” is an example of what type of memory?
32. Episodic b) flashbulb c) procedural d) schema e) semantic
33. When Gwendolyn told her roommate about the chemistry exam she had just completed, she knowingly exaggerated its difficulty. Subsequently, Gwendolyn’s memory of the exam was that it was as difficult as she had reported it to be. This best illustrates:
34. Flashbulb memory d) proactive interference
35. misinformation effect e) self-reference effect
36. mood-congruent memory
37. “One is a bun. Two is a shoe. Three is a tree. Four is a door.” This is part of what method to improve memory?
38. Elaborative rehearsal b) method of loci c) pegword d) rhythmic encoding e) visual imagery
39. Which of the following is an example of prospective memory?
40. Remembering how to play checkers d) remembering your third birthday
41. Remembering how to ride a bike e) remembering to buy your sister a birthday present next wee
42. Remembering the capital of Georgia

# Language & Cognition

1. After suffering a brain injury in a car accident, Russell cannot form new memories. He can, however, remember his life experiences before the accident. Russell’s memory problem most clearly illustrates:
2. Repression d) intentional forgetting
3. retroactive interference e) encoding failure
4. source amnesia
5. On the first day of her new job, Jess is introduced to eight new coworkers. Moments later, she can only remember the names of the first three and last two coworkers. Her experience illustrates what memory-based psychological concept?
6. Overwhelmed encoding d) the next-in-line effect
7. Source amnesia e) serial position effect
8. The spacing effect
9. In attempting to find and purchase high-quality makeup products, Carla reminds herself that the most expensive brands are the best. Carla’s self-reminder illustrates the use of:
10. An algorithm b) cognitive dissonance c) a heuristic d) the framing effect e) functional fixedness
11. Which of the following is an example of a 2-year-old Sophia’s overextension in language?
12. Misspelling words d) saying “feed you” when meaning “feed me”
13. Mispronouncing words e) saying “I seed” for past tense of “I saw”
14. Saying “doggie” for every animal with four legs and a tail
15. Which of the following is an example of a 2-year-old Sophia’s overextension in language?
16. Belongingness needs d) safety & security
17. b) physiological needs e) self-actualization
18. esteem needs
19. Dora is organizing a fundraiser for her school’s Health Club. She plans to donate a portion of the proceeds to a charitable organization focused on a world health problem. She is deciding between a foundation focused on increasing the accessibility of AIDS medication and an organization focused on malaria prevention and treatment. Believing that it is more prevalent than malaria, she chose AIDS. It turns out that Dora is wrong: fewer people have AIDS than malaria, but she has heard more about AIDS in her lifetime so she believes she can think of more stories pertaining to that disease. What was Dora using when reasoning about the frequency of these two diseases?
20. Availability heuristic d) confirmation bias
21. Cognitive dissonance e) representative heuristic
22. Complex heuristic
23. What are phonemes?
24. Gaps between speech sounds that indicate word boundaries d) smallest meaningful units of sound in speech
25. Measurement units of acoustic energy e) smallest structural units of sound in speech
26. syllables
27. Who developed the hypothesis of linguistic determinism? That is, that language patterns play a dominant role in shaping a person’s thoughts and behavior.
28. Freud b) Gardner c) Somerville d) Sternberg e) Whorf
29. A robin is judged to be a better example of a bird than some others, a parrot or flamingo, for example. Therefore, a robin would be considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of birds.
30. Ideal b) imprint c) prototype d) reciprocal e) representative heuristic
31. On Monday, the meteorologist forecast a 20% chance of rain, so Jose took his umbrella to work. On Wednesday, the meteorologist reported an 80% chance of sunshine, so Jose left his umbrella at home. Jose’s behavior illustrates what psychological concept?
32. Belief perseverance d) overconfidence
33. Confirmation bias e) representative heuristic
34. Framing effect
35. The correlation between scores obtained on two halves of a single test yields information about the test’s:
36. Central tendency of scores d) standard error of measurement
37. Frequency distribution of scores e) validity
38. reliability
39. Which linguist is most closely associated with the concept of universal grammar? He famously challenged behaviorist accounts of language acquisition.
40. Broca b) Chomsky c) Lorenz d) Wernicke e) Whorf
41. In order to determine if someone has just said “bark” or “park,” you have to discriminate the initial sound, or:
42. Morpheme b) phoneme c) syllable d) phonic e) differentiated emphasis
43. Bill uses a “rule of thumb” when solving a maze quickly on an iPad app. He is using:
44. An algorithm b) a mental representation c) a mental set d) a heuristic e) a shortcut
45. People tend to seek out and find more convincing evidence that is consistent with an already-held view. This pattern, which can lead one astray, is known as what?
46. Actor-observer effect d) hindsight bias
47. Confirmation bias e) self-serving bias
48. Fundamental attribution error
49. Which of the following is considered to be a possible cause of the misinformation effect?
50. Inadequate encoding b) interference c) priming d) proactive interference e) source confusion
51. You would be more likely to agree to a surgery with a 50% success rate than a 50% failure rate. What psychological concept illustrates this concept?
52. Algorithms b) confirmation bias c) framing effect d) hindsight bias e) representative heuristic
53. If you ask most Americans where they were when they learned about the 9/11 attack, you will likely hear a vivid, detailed recollection. This is an example of a somewhat controversial phenomenon called:
54. Encoding specificity d) shock-induced selective attention
55. Flashbulb memory e) the Stroop effect
56. Intentional memory creation
57. Interference theory and decay theory are contrasting ideas to explain what memory process?
58. Dreaming b) encoding errors c) forgetting d) mental imagery e) prosopagnosia
59. Kelly is studying for her AP Psychology exam and knows that she is more likely to retain more information if she studies for two hours a day for fifteen days than if she studies six hours a day for five days. While either way, she is contributing 30 hours to studying, her idea that studying two hours a day instead of six hours a day is based on evidence for what memory concept?
60. Consistent exposure theory b) constancy effect c) cramming effect d) practice effect e) spacing effect
61. Mary scores at the 87th percentile. In testing, this means:
62. 87 percent of those taking the test were above her
63. 87 percent of those taking the test were equal or below her
64. 13 percent of those taking the test were equal to her
65. 13 percent of those taking the test were below her
66. She has met the cognitive label for an intellectual disability