

**371. (E)** Reaction formation involves turning unacceptable wishes into acceptable behaviors. In this case, the fact that Tom is still in love with the woman who broke up with him is an unacceptable behavior. Therefore he changes his desires into acceptable behavior.

**372. (C)** According to Freud, the preconscious is the part of the mind that exists right below the surface. It is the connection between the conscious and the unconscious.

**373. (D)** The phallic stage lasts from about three to six years of age. According to Freud it is a time when children's pleasure seeking is centered on the genitals. This stage is important for personality development because it is a time when boys discover their penis as a source of pleasure. According to Freud boys develop a sexual attraction to their mother and as a result feel jealousy toward their father. This concept became known as the Oedipus complex.

**374. (D)** The Electra complex was named for Electra, a woman in Greek mythology who killed her mother. Freud theorized that when girls discover they do not have a penis they turn against their mothers and develop sexual desires for their fathers.

**375. (E)** According to Freud, if a person becomes fixated during the phallic stage he or she may repress sexual urges later in life. Choices (A) and (D) could look like the correct answer, but sexual repression, according to Freud, comes from a fixation during the stage in which children become aware of pleasure from their genitals. During latency all sexual desires are repressed. The genital stage occurs after sexual repression would begin.

**376. (A)** Many psychologists, including neo-Freudians, did criticize Freud for placing too much emphasis on sexual conflict and the unconscious, and ignoring personal responsibility.

**377. (C)** The Oedipus complex is a process in which a child competes with the parent of the same sex for the affections and pleasures of the parent of the opposite sex.

**378. (B)** The id is pleasure seeking, and the superego is highly judgmental. The individual must listen to one of them. Choice (C) could look like the correct answer but because part of Grace's thought process is to keep the money, that is the pleasure-seeking id at work.

**379. (E)** According to Freud, when a person is fixated in the oral stage, later in life he or she may exhibit behavioral patterns that include choices (A), (B), (C), and (D).

**380. (C)** According to Freud, men who are fixated in the phallic stage cannot develop the proper relationship with their mother. This could lead to misogynistic behavior later in life.

## Chapter 20: Personality Psychology

**381. (A)** Archetypes, according to Carl Jung, are universal themes that are part of the collective unconscious. These universal themes are terms or ideas shared by all cultures. Anima, feminine traits; animus, masculine traits; persona, the part of your personality you share publicly; and shadow, the part of your personality you do not publicly share, are all examples of archetypes.

**382. (B)** The humanistic approach to psychology is concerned with individual potential for growth and the unique perceptions that an individual has in terms of attaining that potential. Humanists believe all humans are born with a need for unconditional positive regard, acceptance, and love from others and themselves in order to achieve their full potential. Psychoanalysis focuses on childhood memories. Cognitive psychology focuses on changing one's thought process. Behavioral psychology focuses on changing one's behavior, and developmental psychology focuses on change versus stagnation.

**383. (D)** By taking the first letter of each trait, the "Big Five" traits make up the word OCEAN.

**384. (B)** Generally, type A personality people have more stressful lifestyles. Their fast-paced lifestyle leaves little time for relaxation. Type A personality individuals tend to be in professions that also increase their stress levels. They tend to be perfectionists and will not settle for less. All of these characteristics lead to an increase in potential for cardiac health problems.

**385. (C)** Carl Jung believed in the archetype called the persona. The persona is the universally shared understanding that people try to bring the best part of their personality to the forefront when in public view. They tend to hide the parts of their personality that they are not comfortable with. In this scenario, George allows the public (his classmates) to see his confidence while hiding his insecurities.

**386. (D)** The TAT, Thematic Apperception Test, is a projective test in which the subjects are given ambiguous pictures to tell a story about. The MMPI is a test that looks for personality abnormalities. The Rorschach test is an inkblot test. The LSAT is an exam students take to get into law school.

**387. (E)** Carl Rogers's self theory emphasizes unconditional positive regard for any true, authentic relationship to work. The self theory also places emphasis on congruency, which is when a person's true self, ideal self, and self-image are all congruent with each other. Self-actualization is the ability to reach one's full potential. Empathic understanding is truly understanding and listening to the needs of others. *Extraversion* is the only term that is not part of the self theory.

**388. (B)** Carl Rogers said that the self is made up of many self-perceptions and personality characteristics. The ideal self is the person whom an individual strives to become, and the real self is the person an individual actually is. These two personas should be consistent with one another.

**389. (C)** Choice (C) best describes self-efficacy. Many students might get confused with choice (E), but (E) actually defines the term *locus of control*. This term focuses more on whether fate or external causes contribute to our accomplishments.

**390. (D)** Motivation and determination are examples of internal causes of success. External causes would be putting things in the hands of chance or fate.

391. (D) Source traits are used to describe the 35 basic traits from Raymond Cattell's personality theory.

392. (B) The trait theory is an approach for analyzing personality structure. It identifies and classifies similarities and differences in personality characteristics. Factor analysis is an actual statistical method to find relationships among different items. Choice (A) can be eliminated because of the use of the word *genetics*. Choice (D) is too vague to be the correct answer. Choice (E) can be eliminated because of the use of the word *behaviors*.

393. (E) The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is a true-false questionnaire. The Thematic Apperception Test is a writing test based on ambiguous pictures. The Rorschach test is an inkblot test. Although MMPI is a specific type of objective personality test, choice (D), that is not the best answer.

394. (A) Choice (A) is the only correct answer because it completely negates psychoanalysis and the unconscious by claiming that individuals have free will to reach their full potential.

395. (C) Choice (C) is the definition of archetypes.

396. (D) In contrast to Freud's belief in biological drives, Adler proposed that humans are motivated by social urges and feelings of inferiority. Choice (B) falls under Karen Horney. Choice (C) falls under Carl Rogers. Choice (E) is a learning behavior tool.

397. (B) Karen Horney believed that a major influence on personality development stemmed from the relationship a child had with his or her parents. Unlike Freud's belief in psychosexual conflict, Horney believed these conflicts are avoidable if children are raised in a loving and trusting environment.

398. (A) Part of Alfred Adler's theory focuses on the belief that people want to believe in simplistic proverbs, such as "treat people the way you want to be treated." As children, believing in these statements helps individuals cope with the complexities of reality.

399. (D) One major criticism neo-Freudians had regarding Freud was the emphasis he placed on sexual drives and conflicts in determining our behavior. Neo-Freudians believed much more strongly in our free will to make our own choices.

400. (D) This question clearly defines the humanistic approach.

## Chapter 21: Stress and Coping

401. (B) Choice (B) is the definition of the term *stress*. The other choices are all examples of stress but do not give the actual definition.

402. (C) A threat appraisal is when the harm or loss has not yet occurred but the individual knows it will happen in the future. Choice (A) occurs when an individual has already sustained some damage or injury. Choice (B) occurs when there is potential for gain or personal growth but it is necessary to mobilize resources in order to achieve success.

**403. (A)** The fight-flight response directs a great amount of energy to the muscles and brain, therefore eliminating choice (B). Threatening physical stimuli trigger the fight-flight response. Choice (C) is incorrect because it does not solely calm the body down. Choice (D) is incorrect because the fight-flight sequence stimulates the pituitary gland, not the thyroid gland. Choice (E) is incorrect because the heart rate is increased first by the fight-flight sequence.

**404. (D)** This answer defines the term *psychosomatic symptoms*.

**405. (B)** The hypothalamus is stimulated when an individual appraises a situation as threatening, psychologically or physically. In turn, the hypothalamus triggers the pituitary gland and simultaneously activates the sympathetic nervous system.

**406. (A)** The adrenal medulla is activated by the sympathetic nervous system. Epinephrine, also known as adrenaline, is released. This hormone increases heart rate, blood pressure, blood flow to muscles, and release of blood sugar. The liver releases glycogen. Acetylcholine is released in both the PNS and CNS, not the adrenal medulla. Serotonin is primarily found in the gastrointestinal tract and the CNS. Dopamine is partially secreted by the hypothalamus, not the adrenal medulla.

**407. (D)** Hans Selye called his theory the general adaptation syndrome. This theory describes the body's reaction to stressful situations. The alarm stage is the initial reaction to stress. The resistance stage is the body's reaction to continued stress. The exhaustion stage is the body's reaction to continuous and long-term stress.

**408. (A)** Frustration is defined as the feeling that results when a person's attempt to reach a goal is blocked. In this scenario, the coach's goal of winning the game was blocked, causing frustration to occur. Choices (B), (D), and (E) could be examples of aggression but not necessarily frustration.

**409. (E)** Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all examples of three different interpretations of a primary appraisal.

**410. (C)** A challenge appraisal is based on one's potential for future success when the proper tools are used. In the example, Eva's professor is letting her know the importance of her success on the tests and quizzes. In other words, the professor is challenging her to do well on them.

**411. (B)** A harm/loss appraisal implies that an individual has already sustained some injury. A harm/loss appraisal elicits negative emotions such as fear and anxiety, and the individual feels stressed. The more negative emotions, the more stress the individual will have. Choice (D) could seem like the correct answer, but all primary appraisals elicit physiological arousal.

**412. (C)** During the exhaustion stage, extended periods of stress cause the body to become physically exhausted. Because the body is not meant to handle such strenuous work from the autonomic nervous system, the immune system weakens and there is a breakdown of the internal organs.

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413. (A) The alarm stage is the initial reaction to stress. This is when the fight-flight response is activated. In this case, Charlene is entering the initial alarm stage just before the chorus concert starts.

414. (E) Choices (A), (B), (C), and (D) are all examples of the most common triggers of stress. Although fear can cause stress, it is not the major cause of stress for most people.

415. (D) Richard Lazarus's theory emphasized the importance of appraising a situation before experiencing stress.

## Chapter 22: Disorders

416. (B) Choice (B) defines the term *mental disorder*. Choice (A) describes insanity. Choice (C) could be any number of types of mental disorders. Choice (D) is not the case for many disorders. Choice (E) is also not the case for all mental disorders.

417. (C) Insanity is legally defined as not knowing right from wrong.

418. (A) The key words from choice (A) associated with the learning perspective are *reinforcement* and *learned behavior*. The learning perspective theorizes that mental disorders are caused from the reinforcement of inappropriate behaviors. Choice (B) would be part of the cognitive perspective. Choice (C) would be part of the psychoanalytic perspective.

419. (C) The Diagnostic Statistical Manual lists common symptoms of psychological disorders. Professionals who classify and diagnose mental disorders use this manual. It does not list the causes of mental disorders, nor does it discuss the treatments.

420. (D) A somatoform disorder is marked by significant bodily symptoms with no physical causes. Although choice (C) might look tempting, individuals with a somatoform disorder do not make up their symptoms. Even though there is no physical cause for their symptoms, they are felt.

421. (E) Obsessive-compulsive disorder consists of persistent obsessive thoughts and irresistible impulses to perform some senseless behavior or ritual. This definition describes the scenario in choice (E).

422. (A) A conversion disorder refers to changing anxiety or emotional stress into real physical or neurological symptoms. In this scenario the soldier turned the psychological horrors of war into a physical symptom of blindness to protect himself.

423. (C) Hypochondriasis is actually classified as a somatoform disorder because of the physical symptoms with no physical cause. Therefore a hypochondriac is not suffering from an anxiety disorder.

424. (B) Generalized anxiety disorder is characterized by excessive worry about almost everything. These anxious feelings can cause irritability and difficulty concentrating.

425. (B) A panic disorder is characterized by unexpected panic attacks. When an individual is having a panic attack he or she has symptoms similar to those Fran showed.

426. (D) Agoraphobia is characterized by anxiety about being in places or situations in which there is no way to escape or the escape might be embarrassing. In many instances the fear causes people to never leave their home for years.

427. (D) Obsessive-compulsive disorder consists of obsessive, irrational thoughts, impulsive behavior, uncontrollable images, and ritualized behavior. Severe depression is not a symptom of the disorder.

428. (A) A conversion disorder is caused by emotional stress, which turns into physical symptoms with no cause.

429. (B) Axis II of the DSM-IV refers to disorders that involve patterns of personality traits that are maladaptive and involve impaired functioning.

430. (D) Recurring, multiple bodily symptoms with no physical cause mark somatoform disorders.

431. (A) Researchers interviewed more than 8,000 individuals between the ages of 15 and 54 years. Almost 50 percent reported having a substance abuse problem at some point in their life. To the surprise of many, substance abuse is considered to be a mental disorder.

432. (C) Exposure therapy gradually exposes the person to the real anxiety-provoking situation or objects that he or she is attempting to avoid by using ritualized behavior and obsessive thoughts.

433. (A) Axis I of the DSM-IV lists the symptoms and the duration of these symptoms for various mental disorders.

434. (C) Diathesis is a biological predisposition to the disorder. Choice (D) might look tempting, but the biochemical model states that mental disorders have a genetic component. This question places emphasis on the biological predisposition coming to the surface when a stressful event occurs.

435. (D) Gender-identity disorders involve the desire to become a member of the other sex.

### Chapter 23: Mood Disorders and Schizophrenia

436. (E) Schizophrenia is not a mood disorder. A mood disorder is characterized as a prolonged and disturbed emotional state that affects an individual's thoughts and behaviors. Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder with symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations.

437. (C) Dysthymic disorder is characterized by being chronically depressed for a period of two years.

438. (D) The individual is experiencing depression.

439. (A) The individual's personality is affected.

440. (B) The individual is experiencing continuous depression.

441. (C) The individual's self and distorted thinking with codependency and suspiciousness, disregarding the needs of others.

442. (E) The individual is experiencing depression.

443. (B) The individual is experiencing depression and states that he has been doing so since he was a child, possibly due to abuse or coping with stress.

444. (A) The individual is experiencing depression due to the lack of support.

445. (D) The individual will go through a manic episode, possibly a manic-depressive episode in the future.

446. (B) The individual is experiencing depression due to dopamine and other neurotransmitters.

447. (D) The individual is experiencing depression commonly.

448. (E) The individual is experiencing depression of rigid personality on end. Personality is rigid and schizoid.

449. (A) The individual is experiencing depression which is a mood disorder.

438. (D) There is a direct link between levels of serotonin in the body and the onset of depression.
439. (A) Choice (A), major depression, is the only choice that is not a characteristic of a personality disorder. Major depression fits under mood disorders.
440. (B) This scenario describes a psychopath. Disregard for others, random violence, continuous lying, and little remorse are all symptoms of being a psychopath.
441. (C) Schizoid personality disorder is marked with discomfort in close relationships and distorted thinking. People suffering with dependent personality disorder have issues with codependency. People with paranoid personality disorder have patterns of distrust and suspicious thoughts about others. Antisocial personality disorder refers to patterns of disregarding the rights of others with no guilt or remorse.
442. (E) Individuals with paranoid personality disorder suffer from distrust and suspicion of others. They tend to assume that other people have evil tendencies or motives.
443. (B) Dissociative identity disorder is the presence of two or more identities or personality states. Each one has its own thought process and relation to the world. Much research has been done regarding DID. One explanation is a severe trauma from childhood, specifically abuse, which causes the mental split or dissociation of identities as a way of defending or coping with the memories of the trauma.
444. (A) The major indicator that Scott is suffering from antisocial personality disorder is the lack of remorse for his poor behavior.
445. (D) Unlike major depression or dysthymic disorder, individuals with bipolar disorder will go through several days or weeks with depression and then become manic. In this scenario, Pricilla shows her manic behavior by taking her life savings to spend on a shopping spree in Europe.
446. (B) The dopamine theory of schizophrenia says that the level of the neurotransmitter dopamine is overactive in schizophrenic patients, causing a wide range of symptoms. On the other hand, people who suffer from Parkinson's disease actually have low levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine.
447. (D) Manic behavior is not a symptom of schizophrenia. The other choices are all commonly seen symptoms of schizophrenia.
448. (E) Catatonic schizophrenia is characterized by periods of wild excitement or periods of rigid prolonged immobility. The person can remain in the same frozen posture for hours on end. Paranoid schizophrenia is characterized by hallucinations and delusions. Disorganized schizophrenia is marked by bizarre ideas and confused speech.
449. (A) Type I schizophrenia includes having positive symptoms, such as hallucinations, which is a distortion of normal functioning. The other choices are all examples of negative emotion, which means the sympathetic nervous system slows down.

450. (D) Researchers have had a hard time finding a single brain structure responsible for all of the symptoms seen in patients with schizophrenia. Recent studies have shown that schizophrenic brains tend to have an abnormally smaller thalamus.

451. (B) Dissociative fugue is marked by a sudden inability to recall one's own past. The person may not remember his or her identity. Choice (A) might look like a tempting answer, but dissociative amnesia is usually associated with a stressful or traumatic event, physically or psychologically. Choice (C), dissociative identity disorder, is also known as multiple personality disorder, which has nothing to do with memory loss.

452. (E) When testing a genetic marker or a genetic link, researchers must use identical twins because they share 100 percent of the same genetic makeup.

453. (B) Major depression is linked to below-normal levels of serotonin. Although there is evidence that below-normal dopamine levels also affect depression, choice (A) says moderate levels, not below-normal levels.

454. (A) Developmental disorders are first diagnosed in early childhood or adolescence. Autism falls under this label because its diagnosis is made in early childhood.

455. (D) Narcissists absolutely suffer from an inflated sense of self. Some students might want to put choice (A) as the answer, but that is not necessarily true for narcissists, more so for individuals suffering with borderline personality disorder.

### Chapter 24: Therapies

456. (C) This question uses the term *past experiences*, which corresponds directly to psychoanalytic therapy and past conflict.

457. (B) Insight therapy focuses on identifying the causes of the client's problems. Once the client has an insight into the cause of the problem, possible solutions are discussed.

458. (A) Unlike a clinical psychologist, a psychiatrist is a medical doctor and can therefore prescribe medication using biomedical treatment.

459. (D) Because ECT can be quick and effective, it works for clients who could possibly be suicidal.

460. (E) Client-centered therapy helps the client assume a self-actualizing state. This therapy empowers the client to reach his or her full potential. With the use of positive regard, the client feels encouraged to take charge of the therapy session.

461. (A) Prozac is part of a category of drugs that work as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. In other words, serotonin becomes more available in the body, helping those who suffer from depression.

462. (C) Rational emotive therapy (RET) is a cognitive therapy that focuses on reconstructing the client's self-defeating ways of thinking.

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463. (B) Choice (B) is the definition of aversive therapy. Aversive therapy basically uses a stimulus-response approach to rid an individual of negative behavior.
464. (D) Most people associate dream analysis with psychoanalysis. Gestalt therapy also includes dream analysis, which helps to look at the whole picture of an individual's conflict.
465. (A) Transference is a Freudian belief that describes a client-therapist relationship. In this process the client transfers emotions and substitutes the therapist for someone important in the client's life.
466. (A) Cognitive therapy, as developed by Aaron Beck, assumes that we have automatic negative thoughts that we continually say to ourselves. By using these thoughts we actually distort our perception of the world.
467. (B) Systematic desensitization is a behavioral technique that gradually exposes a client to a specific feared object while simultaneously practicing relaxation techniques.
468. (D) The humanist approach is built on the importance of empathy and support. Behavioral therapies are sometimes criticized for being too mechanical. The humanist approach focuses most on unconditional positive regard.
469. (C) Rational emotive therapy, according to Albert Ellis, works to rid the client of negative thoughts, which are impeding his or her achievement of life goals.
470. (A) Free association is a technique that encourages the client to talk about any thoughts or images that enter his or her head. This free-flowing talk is supposed to provide material from the unconscious.
471. (E) The presence of the disorder is correlated with reduced levels of light, which accompanies the onset of winter. Controlled exposure to artificial light is often successful in treating seasonal affective disorder.
472. (A) Self-actualization is associated with the humanistic approach, not psychoanalysis.
473. (A) Aaron Beck developed a kind of cognitive therapy that specifically focused on ridding individuals of the negative thoughts that prevent them from achieving their goals.
474. (D) This statement specifically defines the term *biofeedback*. The key word that can help an individual answer this question correctly is *feedback*. Feedback refers to an individual, in this case the client, receiving immediate information.
475. (C) Behavioral therapy is used in treating anxiety disorders through systematic desensitization therapy. Behavioral therapy is used to help individuals with autism through positive reinforcement. Behavioral therapists work with drug addicts to try to find what triggers their addictive tendencies.

## Chapter 25: Social Psychology

**476. (C)** Researchers have analyzed group decision-making processes involved in making bad decisions, such as the Bay of Pigs. They discovered something called “groupthink.” This occurs when group discussions emphasize sticking together to make the “best” decision. There is usually one member who discourages ideas that might threaten group unity. In the Bay of Pigs situation, many of John F. Kennedy’s advisors did just that.

**477. (A)** Asch’s classic experiment on group conformity had individuals conforming on something as simple as two lines being the same length. In this case, social pressures influence conformity. Many students might get confused with obedience, but that was actually Milgram’s experiment.

**478. (B)** Self-serving bias refers to explaining our successes by attributing them to our dispositions or personality traits and attributing our failures to the situation.

**479. (A)** Philip Zimbardo’s “mock prison” experiment in the early 1970s is extremely important to know for the AP exam. He was interested in studying group dynamics in prison. He got student volunteers to play the roles of prisoners and prison guards. The volunteers became immersed in their roles, and many of the guards conformed so much to what was expected of their role that they began to punish and humiliate the volunteers who played the roles of powerless inmates.

**480. (D)** Choice (D) basically defines the term *cognitive dissonance*. Essentially, we strive to keep our behaviors and attitudes consistent with one another. Leon Festinger coined this term to describe the internal tension when our behavior and attitude do not mesh.

**481. (B)** Foot in door is a method of persuasion that relies on compliance to a second request if a person complies with a small request first. Students might confuse the correct answer for door in face, but that is actually the complete opposite. With door in face, an individual will settle for a small request after rejecting a larger one.

**482. (C)** Stanley Milgram originally developed this experiment to try to better understand the answer many Nazi soldiers gave in the Nuremberg trials. Milgram’s experiment deals specifically with obedience to authority figures.

**483. (A)** Milgram discovered that people were less likely to be obedient if the authority figure was in another room. People were more likely to be obedient when the authority figure was standing in the room with them.

**484. (D)** The diffusion of responsibility theory says that in the presence of others, individuals feel less personal responsibility and are less likely to take action in a situation where help is required.

**485. (B)** The fundamental attribution error refers to our tendency, when looking for a cause of a person’s behavior, to focus on the person’s disposition and ignore or overlook the situational reasons.

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486. (E) Part of Asch's results showed that individuals are less likely to conform in certain situations; one is if there is just one other person who does not conform in the group.

487. (C) Group cohesion is simply group togetherness, which is determined by how much group members perceive that they share common attributes, goals, and values.

488. (B) In the Lapiere experiment, Lapiere wrote letters to several hotel and restaurant owners during a time when many Asian Americans were discriminated against and asked them if they would allow Asians into their place of business. Most refused these potential customers. But, in person, those same restaurant and hotel owners invited these people in.

489. (C) Compliance is a kind of conformity in which we give in to social pressure in our public responses but do not change our private beliefs.

490. (D) Deindividuation states that we are more likely to behave out of character when there are high levels of anonymity and low probability of getting caught. Choice (E) might look correct, but that is actually an example of diffusion of responsibility.

491. (A) Using specific dilemmas, researchers compared the recommendations from individuals in a group with those made by the group after it had engaged in discussion. Group discussions change individuals' judgments, such as when groups urge a more risky recommendation than do individuals.

492. (B) Groupthink occurs when group discussions emphasize sticking together with an agreement over the use of critical thinking. This situation creates an "in group" and an "out group." Allowing all group members the freedom to share their opinions can eliminate groupthink.

493. (D) In this scenario, Randy believes he personally works harder than others, attributing his success to his own disposition. While choice (E) might look enticing, just because Rebi overestimates her ability to run a program does not mean she is attributing her success to her own disposition.

494. (A) A self-fulfilling prophecy is a situation in which a person has a strong belief about a future behavior and then acts unknowingly to fulfill or carry out that behavior. In this case, Jean believed her professor so much that her behavior reflected the statement.

495. (B) Because the question asked what the dissonance theory would state, David would have to change one of his beliefs in order to reduce his cognitive inconsistencies.

496. (B) Although choice (D) might look like the correct answer, it is not specific enough to this scenario. The actor-observer bias occurs when a person judges other people's behavior based on their personal attributes and the person's own behavior based on the situation.

497. (B) Although many people believe in the notion that opposites attract, the reality is that individuals tend to date and marry people similar to themselves in terms of morals, values, and life perspectives.

498. (D) The just-world hypothesis is the belief that good people do good things and bad people do bad things. To understand why an individual was raped, the just-world hypothesis would cause a person to assume the victim “asked for it.”

499. (E) This scenario defines the concept of social facilitation, which is the increase in performance in the presence of a crowd.

500. (C) Diffusion of responsibility is the idea that in the presence of others, individuals feel less personal responsibility and are less likely to take action in a situation where help is required.

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