

AP Psychology Benchmark 1 Review
September 19, 2017

Social Psychology (25 Questions)

1. Give an example of a thought in a person's head during the Asch line study that would show normative social influence.
2. Give an example of a thought in a person's head during the Asch line study that would show informational social influence.
3. What is the difference between attribution theory and the fundamental attribution error?
4. Give examples of stereotyping, discrimination, and prejudice that show the difference between each term.
5. What is important about symmetry?
6. What information do social scripts give us? How are they shaped?
7. What is the difference between group polarization and groupthink?
8. How are harmony and groupthink related?
9. According to social exchange theory, why are people altruistic?
10. How can the reciprocity norm affect altruism?
11. Give an example of a type of person you would definitely help according to social responsibility norm.
12. How would the presence of others in a parking lot affect your likelihood of helping a stranger? What's this called?
13. If you tell a new friend all your secrets and they listen, you'll start to like them a lot more. What's that called?
14. What is the difference between ingroup bias and the outgroup homogeneity bias?
15. What was the most important result from the Milgram study?
16. What was the most important result from the Asch study?
17. What was the most important result from the Zimbardo study?
18. Give an example of a time when the presence of others would cause social facilitation for you.
19. Give an example of a time when the presence of others would cause social impairment for you.

20. Why doesn't the presence of others always lead to social facilitation?

21. Name three social norms.

22. Explain how we could avoid a social trap by having a win-win orientation when we both want to use the car that we share today.

23. How does social loafing affect an individual's performance on a shared task?

24. The more I am around my students this year, the more I like them. What's this phenomenon called?

25. When soldiers are dressed in uniform with face paint or a mask, they're significantly more likely to torture or kill enemies. What's this lack of restraint in a group setting called?

26. How does cognitive dissonance theory help us understand the foot-in-the-door phenomenon?

27. How does cognitive dissonance explain the actions of the guards in the Zimbardo study?

28. How can the just world phenomenon encourage prejudice?

29. What are the two types of aggression?

30. What intention does an action have to have in order to be considered aggression?

31. What does the frustration-aggression principal say about the results of anger/frustration?

32. How is the catharsis hypothesis related to aggression?

Memory (25 Questions)

33. What is the difference between automatic and effortful processing?

34. What are three things people automatically encode?

35. Explain sensory, short term, and long-term memory, using the three-stage memory processing model.

36. What are the limits of each type of memory in the question above?

37. What are the three steps during which people can "forget" information?

38. Give an example of "forgetting" during the each of the three stages of memory.

39. Explain the different results a student would get from spaced/distributed vs massed practice.
40. How can a student use knowledge of the serial position effect to avoid its consequences?
41. How is source amnesia different from the misinformation effect?
42. Why does the self-reference effect lead to better memory recall?
43. How could hearing Jingle Bells lead you to notice every man with a big belly and a white beard as Santa Clause? What's this called?
44. How are retrieval cues involved in priming?
45. How do retrieval cues make recognition easier than recall?
46. When I'm feeling depressed, my mood causes me to retrieve memories when I was also feeling depressed. What's this called?
47. What is the difference between acoustic, visual, and semantic encoding?
48. How is infantile amnesia related to semantic encoding?
49. How can chunking help with study? How can you chunk your psychology terms to help you study for the test?
50. What is the most important reason a brain is different than a computer?
51. Where are explicit memories processed?
52. Where are implicit memories processed?
53. What is the difference between proactive and retroactive interference?
54. What is the difference between anterograde and retrograde amnesia?
55. How does memory construction influence our ability to remember the past like it really was?
56. How can you avoid the effects of memory construction for important events in your life?
57. How should your teacher talk about benchmarks to frame them so that you're a fan of them?
58. What's the difference between the availability heuristic and the representativeness heuristic?

59. How does Chomsky explain language acquisition?
60. How does Skinner explain language acquisition?
61. I think teenagers are always trying to steal things from me, so I'm constantly watching them so I can notice them stealing. What's this thinking tendency called?
62. I think teenagers are always trying to steal things from me, and even though I've never had anything stolen from me, I just keep on believing it. What's this thinking tendency called?
63. I keep trying it the same way, because that way worked once time, even though that way isn't working now. What's this thinking tendency called?
64. I am extremely sure that I'm capable of figuring out anything without help. What's this thinking tendency called?
65. I don't realize that I could use my extra socks as gloves to keep my hands warm. What's this thinking tendency called?
66. When should someone use an algorithm rather than a heuristic? When should the person use a heuristic?
67. What's a prototype? What's the point of it?
68. What's a concept?
69. What two terms are types of fixations?
70. How many phonemes are in the word GRASS?
71. How many morphemes are in the word MALADJUSTED?
72. What are the stages of language acquisition?
73. When do kids start to show overgeneralization?
74. Give an example of overgeneralization.
75. What's the difference between syntax and semantics?
76. When do kids start to show understanding of syntax?
77. When do kids start to show understanding of semantics?