

AP Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to...
 - ☐ over-explain other people's behaviour by their character
 - ☐ over-explain your own behaviour by your character
 - ☐ ignore behaviour entirely
 - ☐ attribute everything to luck
2. Cognitive dissonance most often changes...
 - ☐ the action that already happened
 - ☐ the attitude, since the action cannot be undone
 - ☐ nothing at all
 - ☐ only other people's attitudes
3. Obedience differs from conformity in that the pressure comes from...
 - ☐ a peer group's unspoken standard
 - ☐ an authority figure's direct instruction
 - ☐ one's own attitudes
 - ☐ a stereotype
4. Psychodynamic theory holds that personality is driven mainly by...
 - ☐ conscious choices
 - ☐ unconscious processes
 - ☐ observable traits
 - ☐ reinforcement schedules
5. Select **all** that are Big Five dimensions.
 - ☐ openness to experience
 - ☐ conscientiousness
 - ☐ extraversion
 - ☐ intelligence

Tick every correct option.

6. Rewarding someone for an activity they already enjoy can...
 - ☐ always increase motivation

- ☐ reduce their intrinsic motivation
- ☐ have no effect at all
- ☐ change their personality traits

7. Seeing outcomes as caused by your own actions is an _____ locus of control.

8. Prejudice and discrimination mean the same thing.

- ☐ True ☐ False

9. The finding that more witnesses makes each less likely to help is the _____ effect.

10. The humanistic tendency to grow toward one's potential is called the self-_____ tendency.

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1. **over-explain other people's behaviour by their character**

It applies specifically to **others'** behaviour; the self half is actor-observer bias.

2. **the attitude, since the action cannot be undone**

The action is fixed, so the **attitude** moves to remove the discomfort.

3. **an authority figure's direct instruction**

Conformity answers a **group**; obedience answers an **authority**.

4. **unconscious processes**

Unconscious processes are the core claim — which is also why the theory is hard to test.

5. **openness to experience; conscientiousness; extraversion**

Intelligence is measured separately; it is not one of the five personality dimensions.

6. **reduce their intrinsic motivation**

The reward can replace **intrinsic** motivation with an **extrinsic** one, which then stops.

7. **internal**

Internal locus attributes outcomes to your own actions; **external** to outside forces.

8. **False**

Prejudice is an attitude; **discrimination** is a behaviour. They often co-occur but are separable.

9. **bystander**

Situational and attentional variables, not character, predict whether someone helps.

10. **actualising**

Self-actualisation and **unconditional positive regard** are the humanistic pair.