

AP Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Reading messy handwriting easily because you know the words relies mainly on...

- ☐ bottom-up processing
- ☐ top-down processing
- ☐ sensory adaptation
- ☐ transduction

2. An algorithm differs from a heuristic in that it...

- ☐ is always faster
- ☐ guarantees a correct answer but is slower
- ☐ never applies to real problems
- ☐ is used only by computers

3. Long-term potentiation refers to...

- ☐ forgetting over long periods
- ☐ synaptic connections strengthening with repeated firing
- ☐ the capacity of short-term memory
- ☐ a model of memory stores

4. Spreading the same study time over several sessions is the _____ effect.

5. Which rehearsal reliably moves material into long-term memory?

- ☐ maintenance rehearsal
- ☐ elaborative rehearsal
- ☐ neither
- ☐ both equally

6. A multiple-choice question tests mainly...

- ☐ recall
- ☐ recognition
- ☐ encoding
- ☐ storage

7. The worldwide rise in IQ scores over time is called the _____ Effect.

8. Select **all** Gestalt principles the CED names.

- ☐ closure
- ☐ figure and ground
- ☐ proximity
- ☐ convergence

Tick every correct option.

9. Continuing a failing course of action because of resources already spent is the _____-cost fallacy.

10. Select **all** that are explicit memories.

- ☐ your first day at school
- ☐ the capital of France
- ☐ a historical date
- ☐ riding a bicycle

Tick every correct option.

AP Psychology

1. **top-down processing**

Prior knowledge filling in unclear input is **top-down** processing.

2. **guarantees a correct answer but is slower**

The trade is certainty against speed: algorithms guarantee, heuristics hurry.

3. **synaptic connections strengthening with repeated firing**

LTP is the biological account of why repeated practice makes a memory stick.

4. **spacing**

The total time is held constant; only the **distribution** changes.

5. **elaborative rehearsal**

Elaborative rehearsal connects new material to what you know; repetition alone only holds.

6. **recognition**

The options act as **cues**, which makes it a recognition task.

7. **Flynn**

The **Flynn Effect** is attributed to societal factors, not to changing biology.

8. **closure; figure and ground; proximity**

Convergence is a **binocular depth cue**, not a Gestalt grouping principle.

9. **sunk**

Only the **remaining** costs and benefits should decide; spent resources are gone either way.

10. **your first day at school; the capital of France; a historical date**

Riding a bicycle is **procedural**, and procedural memories are implicit.