

17. Keisha was able to roll over at two months, crawl at five months, and walk at ten months. This sequence of development is most likely due to
- (A) egocentrism
 - (B) social context
 - (C) maturation
 - (D) attachment
 - (E) assimilation
18. A psychologist is attempting to get Wade, an 8-year-old autistic boy, to make eye contact when she speaks to him. She gives Wade a piece of candy every time he looks at her face. This treatment illustrates which of the following therapeutic approaches?
- (A) Cognitive
 - (B) Biological
 - (C) Psychodynamic
 - (D) Humanistic
 - (E) Behavioral
19. Which of the following forms of therapy most likely involves a confrontational atmosphere between the therapist and the client?
- (A) Rational-emotive therapy
 - (B) Psychoanalysis
 - (C) Aversive conditioning
 - (D) Person-centered therapy
 - (E) Systematic desensitization
20. A person who has a brain injury is having difficulty seeing and hearing. These symptoms indicate that damage has occurred in the
- (A) parietal and occipital lobes
 - (B) occipital and temporal lobes
 - (C) frontal and temporal lobes
 - (D) temporal lobe only
 - (E) frontal lobe only
21. Individuals who accept personal responsibility for their life experiences may be characterized as having
- (A) unrealistic expectations
 - (B) delusions of grandeur
 - (C) an internal locus of control
 - (D) a pessimistic view of reality
 - (E) an introverted personality
22. A student participates in a month-long sleep study designed to examine free-running circadian rhythms. If all time cues are removed, the student's total sleep-wake cycle is likely to
- (A) average about 25 hours
 - (B) average about 12 hours
 - (C) average whatever it had averaged when the student began the study
 - (D) become even more dependent than usual on the student's activity level
 - (E) become extremely variable
23. If the variance of a set of scores is 100, the standard deviation will be
- (A) 5
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 25
 - (D) 50
 - (E) 125
24. The overall purpose of psychoanalytic therapy is to
- (A) change the behavior patterns of the client in therapy
 - (B) help the client in therapy reach his or her full potential
 - (C) alter the thought processes of the client in therapy
 - (D) help the client in therapy gain new insight into himself or herself
 - (E) help the client in therapy get rid of irrational thoughts