Questions 10-12 refer to the following definitions. Each definition can be used once, more than once, or not at all.

(A) Prototype matching to organize information into categories
(B) Maintaining information in memory through repetition
(C) Differential treatment, usually negative, based on group membership
(D) Recognizing an object as distinct from its surroundings
(E) Learning to respond differently to similar stimuli

10. Which is a definition of discrimination that most directly applies to perception?

(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D
(E) E

11. Which is a definition of discrimination that most directly applies to classical conditioning?

(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D
(E) E

12. Which is a definition of discrimination that most directly applies to social psychology?

(A) A
(B) B
(C) C
(D) D
(E) E

13. Contemporary definitions of abnormality might include all of the following criteria EXCEPT

(A) maladaptiveness
(B) personal distress or discomfort
(C) deviance from cultural norms
(D) gender
(E) statistical prevalence

14. The correlations between the IQ scores of identical twins reared apart are lower than those of identical twins reared together. This difference is best explained by which of the following?

(A) Heredity plays an important role in determining IQ.
(B) Environment plays an important role in determining IQ.
(C) Heredity plays no role in determining IQ.
(D) Environment plays no role in determining IQ.
(E) Heredity and environment play an equal role in determining IQ.

15. A test that fails to predict what it is designed to predict lacks

(A) standardization
(B) norms
(C) fairness
(D) validity
(E) reliability

16. Neurosurgeons cut the corpus callosum in the brain disrupting communication between the right and left hemispheres to

(A) prevent the spread of epileptic seizures
(B) reduce anxiety attacks and phobic reactions
(C) reduce the incidence of violent behaviors
(D) treat schizophrenia
(E) reduce mood swings