



AP[®] Psychology 2004 Sample Student Responses

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Time is an important variable in numerous psychological concepts. In the concept of critical period, time is the crucial factor. There is a crucial amount of time that an event can take place, defining a critical period. In a child's development, for example, language is learned during a critical period, when ~~muscles~~ a child's brain is most receptive to language acquisition. If the language is not learned in that critical period of time, language will be extremely difficult for the child to obtain.

~~As~~ Group polarization is affected by time. People have a tendency to be pulled to the ~~same~~ side of the group that is in the majority. If a person feels torn between his own beliefs and the group's beliefs, he may be more inclined to move to the group's beliefs because of the factor of time. The individual experiences pressure to decide ~~on~~ on a belief as seconds and minutes tick away, so the pressure of time helps the group polarization effect to work.

In classical conditioning, the unconditioned stimulus must be presented less than one second after the conditioned stimulus in order for it to be effective.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

In spontaneous recovery, a period of time must pass in order for spontaneous recovery to be made evident. During spontaneous recovery, a person suddenly brings back to conscious ~~an~~ ^a memory from a distant experience, several months or years in the past.

In the James Lange Theory of emotion, a person's emotions cause a behavior. If the concept of time were not present, this theory would be null.

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The critical period is a time interval in development when certain information or behaviors may be acquired (only in that certain time frame). For example, Konrad Lorenz studied birds and found that imprinting occurs within the first few minutes ~~at~~^{after} birth. This shows the necessity of time. It is important to study this topic to understand the nature of some of our developments.

Fluid intelligence is the mind's knowledge of speed & quick information and our ability to process it. My grandma has problems reading new books and learning new languages because fluid intelligence decreases as we age. This shows the importance of time relating to intelligence. It is necessary to gain knowledge early in life and later accept our decrease in "speedy" intelligence.

Group polarization is the tendency for ^{a group} when left without a mediator, to go to extremes on discussions or arguments. I am against the death penalty. I meet with 5 others who agree w/ me and we discuss the issue. After 3 hours we are done & I am even more (much

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more) pro-life. It is important to note that we had time enough to discuss and to go to ~~the~~ extremes of our opinions.

James-Lange theory of emotion is the theory that first our body is ~~physically~~ physically aroused and then we feel our "emotion". I am driving when a deer jumps into my lane. My hands sweat and my parasympathetic nervous system goes into overdrive. Then I say to myself, "Ah! I'm scared! Frightened!..." Time is essential because we must ~~have~~ be aroused for a short period of time before we ~~can~~ realize our "emotion".

~~Classical~~ Classical conditioning is a type of learning which involves the association of 2 stimuli. ~~For~~ For example, I originally ~~hate~~ ~~ate~~ would drool when ever I ~~ate~~ ate veggie pot pie for school lunch. After repeated pairings of seeing the lunch lady first and then ~~the~~ eating the veggie pot pie, I began drooling when ever I saw the lunch lady. However, once I went to a new school, I would visit the lunch lady, but eat no pot pie.
After time, I would no longer drool at the sight of

Mrs. J. This is why a conditioned stimulus (seeing the lunch lady) must be followed by an UCS (eating the veggie pot pie). If not, over time, the CR (response) (doodling when I see Mrs. J) may go extinct.

Refractory period in neural firing is the ~~no~~ time interval in which no neurons may be ~~depolarized~~ ~~depolarized~~ depolarized. This ~~is~~ is important in measuring the amount of time which must be left in between firing. This can be seen in research by Johnson & Master about the 4 stages of sexual arousal (excitement, plateau, orgasm, & resolution). During the resolution period, the male goes into a refractory period.

Sound localization is our ability to find the direction of sound by recognizing the amplitude of the waves. For example, Dr. ~~Freud~~ ^{Sigmund} ~~Freud~~ Jr. (my therapist) ~~is sitting in a chair~~ has me lay in a chair while he speaks to me. Though I cannot see him, by the ~~at~~ intensity of his voice, I can determine if he is on my left or my right. Time is necessary to be able to differentiate between my 2 ears. The wavelengths reach my rt. ear faster and so

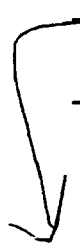
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I know he is seated on my rt.

Spontaneous recovery once again deals with Ivan Pavlov's classical conditioning. After a conditioned R has gone extinct, ~~it~~ ~~it~~ it may suddenly reappear so time later. My eyes water when I cut onions, soon my eyes water at the sight of the knife. After some time, however, this association disappears. 2 years later I happen to see a knife ~~being~~ when my friend is cutting onions. My eyes water once again. Time is crucial because only a certain amount of time may pass between extinction & recovery.

The Critical period is a time period in a child's development that is essential for developing language, theorizes Noam Chomsky. If a child is neglected during or misses this period, he/she would lack in language acquisition. A child who is undernourished during the critical period would not acquire language and struggle the rest of their life. Fluid intelligence refers to the ability to change techniques ~~to~~ in changing situations in problem solving. This ability decreases over time. A 90 year old man who could easily solve long problems when he was younger will take longer to solve similar problems now. Group Polarization ~~is~~, along with Janus's Groupthink, refers to the tendency of groups to make extreme choices. ~~They~~ They limit their choices and spend little time evaluating them, and often go to extremes. A group of kids looking for fun will spend little time evaluating the effects of the choice to vandalize property, and will do it irrationally. The James-Lange theory ~~is~~ refers to the idea that ~~the~~ The body undergoes a physiological change which is later labeled as an emotion. A man who hears a loud bang would undergo epinephrine release and fight-or-flight, then after a little time would label the emotion as "scared". The presentation of the CS should come ^{out} ~~immediately after~~ the same time as the UCS. The association will be weakened if an extended amount of time happens between the CS & UCS in Pavlov's Classical Conditioning. The refractory period in a neural firing is a necessary ~~is~~ period of time for K^+ and Na^+ ions to build



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↳ back up in a neuron before another action potential can occur.
 ↳ A dog receiving food should hear the tone of the bell at the same time as being presented food for the best association to occur.

Sound localization is seen when a person can hear a sound and based on the amount of time it took them to hear it, judge where it came from. A man in ~~the~~ can hear thunder and from the amount of time it took him to hear it, judge how far away a storm is.

Spontaneous recovery happens instantly after a number of years of extinction. A CR will occur instantly when a person is met with a CS and UCS, like a man who heard toilets flushing every time before a feeling scalding water in his shower at college, forgetting the response after college but having it immediately return to him upon moving to a house in which toilets can be heard while he showers and feels scalding water.