

hold more extreme ideas than those with which they entered the group. One possible reason for this phenomenon is that in the group, the responsibility for the extreme decision seems to be divided among the group's members. Out-group bias is the prejudice people feel against members of other groups. Self-fulfilling prophecy is the idea that one person's expectations about another person can influence the second person's behavior. Self-serving bias is the tendency to take greater responsibility for successful outcomes than unsuccessful ones. The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to underestimate the influence of situational factors on other people's behavior.

100. (A) In a positively skewed distribution, there are more low scores than high scores. Typically, one or several unusually high scores, or outliers, skews the distribution. As a result, the mean is pulled up, toward the extreme scores, and is therefore higher than the median. Outliers generally have no effect on the mode, the most frequently occurring score, so it is difficult to make a general statement about the relationship of skew to the mode.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE ERROR ANALYSIS SHEET

After checking your answers on the practice test, use the tables below to analyze your results.

The first table below indicates what overall AP exam score is mostly likely for different ranges of scores on the multiple-choice section of the test. Performance on the free-response questions will influence the overall score, but performance on the multiple-choice section is a good predictor of the overall exam score. Note that this exam is different than many exams you are used to: getting 75% correct on an exam in your AP psychology class would probably worry you and your teacher, but getting 70 out of the 100 multiple-choice items correct on the AP Psychology Exam is likely to earn you an overall score of a 4! (Note: This table changes for each test each year, so the table below is an approximation based on recently released exams).

Number of Multiple-Choice Items Correct	Overall Exam Score You Would Most Likely Receive
88–100	5
74–87	4 or a 5
60–73	3 or a 4
45–59	2 or a 3
30–44	1
0–29	1

Use the table below to “diagnose” your performance on the practice test: You can classify your errors by topic area, which will give you an idea about what your “stronger” and “weaker” chapters might be. By circling the numbers of the questions you answered incorrectly in the table below, you can get a picture of which chapters you might need to focus your study on.

CHAPTER	QUESTION NUMBERS								
History and Approaches	24	31	55						
Methods	2	23	53	54	56	100			
Biological Bases of Behavior	3	22	25	57	58	59	88	89	97
Sensation and Perception	20	21	26	51	52	60	61	92	
States of Consciousness	19	50	93						
Learning	5	18	27	49	62	63	85	86	
Cognition	6	17	28	29	48	64	83	90	91
Motivation and Emotion	4	7	16	30	46	47	65	84	
Developmental Psychology	8	14	15	45	66	67	81	82	
Personality	1	13	32	33	44	68	80	94	
Testing and Individual Differences	12	34	35	69	79	87	95		
Abnormal Psychology	9	10	36	37	43	70	71	96	
Treatment of Psychological Disorders	11	40	41	73	76	77	98		
Social Psychology	38	39	42	72	74	75	78	99	