

GRE® Psychology Update

Corrections:

Please note the following updates and corrections.

Book Pages	Corrections
pages 4–5, Required/Recommended Items (already corrected in the second printing)	<p>The recommended items listed in the first printing are incorrect and should not be brought to the testing center. The following items are prohibited by the testing service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Testing aids are not permitted at the testing center. These include but are not limited to mechanical pencils, pens, pagers, beepers, calculators, watch calculators, books, pamphlets, notes, rulers, highlighter pens, stereos or radios with headphones, telephones, cell phones, watch alarms, stop watches, dictionaries, translators, and any electronic or photographic devices. – You may not eat, drink, or use tobacco during the testing time. – Paper of any kind is not permitted in the testing room.
Page 354, Practice Test I Answer Key; page 369, Practice Test I Answers and Explanations	<p>The answer to question 146 in Practice Test 1 should be listed in the answer key on page 354 as C; the explanation to question 146 on page 369 should read:</p> <p>A one-year-old who responds to a sudden repositioning of his head by flinging out his arms and stretching his fingers is demonstrating the Moro reflex. This response is inappropriate for a one-year-old, so choice (C) is correct.</p>
page 438, Explanations for Practice Test II questions 150-152 (already corrected in the second printing)	<p>The following explanations for questions 150-152 were omitted in the first printing.</p> <p>150. A Petty and Cacioppo developed the elaboration likelihood model of persuasion. This model distinguishes between a central and a peripheral route to persuasion. If an issue is important or meaningful to us, it is related to the central route. If an issue is not important to us, we adopt a peripheral route. Not surprisingly, Petty and Cacioppo found that subjects follow a persuader's argument more attentively when dealing with central issues.</p>

151. A

The prodromal phase refers to the period of poor adjustment that a patient goes through prior to being diagnosed with schizophrenia. This phase is followed by the active phase in which a patient exhibits the symptoms typical of schizophrenia. The length of the prodromal phase is fundamental to the distinction between process and reactive schizophrenia. A lengthy prodromal phase is indicative of process schizophrenia while a brief prodromal phase is associated with reactive schizophrenia.

152. B

Instinctual drift refers to the tendency of animals to return to innate behavioral propensities after they have been conditioned to behave in a different way. Therefore, it would be advisable to develop a training program that takes biological predispositions for certain behaviors into account. Choice (B) is a good paraphrase of this idea.