



## SECTION 2

### TEST I SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

---

## QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following best describes an important contribution of John B. Watson (1878–1958) to the development of psychology?
  - A. He sought to broaden the conceptual scope of psychological research by emphasizing the use of theories and techniques drawn from other social sciences.
  - B. He sought to strengthen the scientific basis of psychology by emphasizing the study of observable and measurable behavior.
  - C. He sought to change basic psychological assumptions about human nature by emphasizing the uniqueness of human beings and their capacity for growth.
  - D. He sought to turn psychology into an applied science by emphasizing the development of effective techniques for personality assessment.
2. As a result of a stroke, the left hemisphere of an individual's brain is damaged. This would most likely impair which of the following?
  - A. speech and language
  - B. capacity to arrange items in a pattern
  - C. color recognition
  - D. movement on the left side of the body

**Section 2: Test I Sample Questions**

3. Which line on the table below most accurately matches stages of Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development with a characteristic of each stage?

<b>Line</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Stage 4</b>
A	development of language	mastery of the concept of reversibility	development of motor skills	development of abstract thinking
B	development of object permanence	development of egocentric thinking	mastery of the concept of reversibility	development of abstract thinking
C	mastery of the concept of reversibility	development of object permanence	development of logical thinking	development of egocentric thinking
D	development of motor skills	development of abstract thinking	development of symbolic thinking	mastery of the concept of reversibility

- A. Line A
- B. Line B
- C. Line C
- D. Line D

## Section 2: Test I Sample Questions

4. Convergent thinking is most characterized by the ability to:
- A. draw conclusions from rules and evidence.
  - B. consider multiple perspectives.
  - C. differentiate between fact and opinion.
  - D. compare differing sets of ideas.

5. **Use the behaviors described in the box below to answer the question that follows.**

- rearranging household objects to fit a preconceived notion of order and exactness
- checking the stove repeatedly to make sure the burners are off
- fearing one will become contaminated by touching doorknobs or other "dirty" objects
- brushing one's teeth before, after, and at least twice between meals

The behaviors described above are most characteristic of which of the following types of psychological disorder?

- A. dissociative disorder
- B. sociopathic personality disorder
- C. mood disorder
- D. obsessive-compulsive disorder

## ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	B	The founder of the school of psychology known as behaviorism, John B. Watson believed that environmental influences were the main determinant of behavior. Accordingly, he developed an approach to psychological study that rejected concepts such as "mind" and "consciousness" and focused on the observation and measurement of behavior.	0001
2	A	For most human beings, the left hemisphere of the brain governs movement and feeling on the right side of the body, and also controls a variety of mental activities including mathematical reasoning and computation, logical thinking, and writing, as well as the ability to speak and use language.	0002
3	B	Jean Piaget's theory posits four separate stages through which human cognitive development takes place. The sensorimotor stage (birth–two years) is characterized by the development of motor skills and object permanence; the preoperational stage (two–seven years) by the development of language, symbolic thinking, and egocentric thinking; the concrete operational stage (seven–twelve years) by the development of conservation and mastery of the concept of reversibility; and the formal operational stage (twelve years–adulthood) by the development of logical and abstract thinking.	0003
4	A	Forms of thinking that require one to assemble, organize, and synthesize information and knowledge are referred to as convergent thinking. Drawing conclusions from rules and evidence would be one example of convergent thinking.	0004
5	D	People suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder are often troubled by recurring or persistent impulses such as the need to have one's surroundings be in perfect order or the need to avoid "contamination" from germs or dirt. They also feel the urge to commit repetitive acts such as checking a stove repeatedly to make sure the burners are off or brushing one's teeth repeatedly even though they have just been brushed.	0005