

# DUMPSBOSS.

**CLEP History and Social Sciences: American Government, Educational Psychology, History of the United States, Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Psychology**

**Test Prep CLEP-History-and-Social-Sciences**

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 20**

**Total Premium Questions: 884**

**Buy Premium PDF**

**<https://dumpsboss.co>**

**[support@dumpsboss.co](mailto:support@dumpsboss.co)**

**support@dumpsboss.co**  
**dumpsboss.co**

## Topic Break Down

<b>Topic</b>	<b>No. of Questions</b>
<b>Topic 1, American Government</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Topic 2, Human Growth &amp; Development</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Topic 3, Introduction to Educational Psychology</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Topic 4, Introductory Psychology</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Topic 5, Introductory Sociology</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Topic 6, Principles of Macroeconomics</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Topic 7, Principles of Microeconomics</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Topic 8, Social Sciences and History</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Topic 9, U.S. History I</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>884</b>

## QUESTION NO: 1

According to Piagetian theory, which of the following concepts is LEAST related to the other four?

- A. Adaptation
- B. Assimilation
- C. Accommodation
- D. Schema
- E. Disequilibrium

**ANSWER: D**

### Explanation:

A schema is a mental network for organizing concepts and information; assimilation, accommodation, adaptation, and disequilibrium are all ways that an existing schema might be temporarily or permanently altered.

## QUESTION NO: 2

If the source of information is judged to be of low credibility, most people will

- A. be persuaded anyway
- B. experience cognitive dissonance
- C. disregard the information
- D. ask for proof to support the source's position
- E. feel altruistic toward the speaker

**ANSWER: C**

### Explanation:

A source with low credibility is not very persuasive.

## QUESTION NO: 3

The Bill of Rights contains amendments related to all of the following areas EXCEPT

- A. Freedom of speech

- B. The right to bear arms
- C. The right to a speedy trial
- D. The right to sexual freedom
- E. Freedom not to have soldiers stationed in one's home

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

The Bill of Rights does not address sexual freedom. (A) is Amendment 1; (B) is Amendment 2; (C) is Amendment 6; (E) is Amendment 3.

## QUESTION NO: 4

Illnesses that are long-term or lifelong and that develop gradually or are present from birth are known as

- A. acute illnesses
- B. chronic illnesses
- C. medical illnesses
- D. temporary illnesses
- E. sick roles

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

Chronic illnesses are long-term, whereas acute illnesses occur suddenly and their effects are often immediate.

## QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following is NOT a right of due process?

- A. Right to a fair and public trial conducted in a competent manner
- B. Taxes may only be taken for public purposes
- C. Right to an impartial jury
- D. Private property cannot be taken for public use
- E. Right to be present at the trial

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Private property can be taken for public use under eminent domain. However, due process does require that the owners of taken property must be fairly compensated.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

The authority of Congress to approve presidential nominees to the federal judiciary is an example of

- A. judicial review
- B. checks and balances
- C. the amendment process
- D. implied powers
- E. enumerated powers

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

Answer B is correct. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention set up a system to ensure that no one branch of government became too powerful; this system is called "checks and balances." Answer A refers to the right of the Supreme Court to judge the constitutionality of Congressional laws and executive acts; this right was established in Marbury vs. Madison. Answer C is the process by which the Constitution is changed. Answers D and E are terms given to certain clauses within Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution. Answer E refers to Clauses 1 through 17, which list specific powers granted to Congress. Answer D is a term used to describe Clause 18, which gives the Congress the power to make all laws "necessary and proper" to carry out the business of the government. This is also known as the "elastic clause."

**QUESTION NO: 7**

Economies of scale occur when

- A. long-run average total costs rise as output increases.
- B. average variable costs are rising.
- C. average fixed costs are rising.
- D. average fixed costs are constant.
- E. long-run average total costs fall as output increases.

**ANSWER: E**

**Explanation:**

In an economy of scale, businesses can reduce long-run average total costs if they increase the factory size and other fixed inputs (and therefore increase output).

## QUESTION NO: 8

The religious group that had the greatest influence in New England after the initial phase of settlement was

- A. Roman Catholicism
- B. the Anglican Church
- C. Presbyterianism
- D. Congregational Church
- E. Methodism

## ANSWER: D

### Explanation:

The early rigidity of the Puritans and Pilgrims gave way to a less strict adherence to religious tenets. However, the churches of New England continued to avoid any kind of hierarchy. Local congregations, or churches, managed their own affairs, hence the name. Roman Catholicism, answer A, although the faith of the Calvert proprietors of Maryland, had little influence anywhere, even in that colony. Answer B had the most influence among the planters of the Southern colonies. Answer C was limited mostly to the Scots and Scots Irish who settled the inland areas of the Southern colonies. Answer E had its greatest influence in the 1700s as a result of the Great Awakening religious revival in the colonies.

## QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following was a major advantage for the British in North America during the French and Indian War?

- A. The British colonies joined together through the Albany Plan of Union to wage war as a single unit.
- B. A number of Native American groups allied with the British.
- C. The British colonies had a homogeneous population loyal to Great Britain.
- D. The British had thirteen separate governments directing the war along with the government in London.
- E. The British colonies were populated with families willing to fight for their homes.

## ANSWER: E

### Explanation:

French North America had few colonists. Most of the French immigrants were men who made their living as fur trappers and traders. Answer choice A is incorrect, although Benjamin Franklin attempted to join the colonies into a union during the war. Choice B is wrong; the British has only one ally, the Iroquois. Choice C is also untrue; the British colonies had a variety of ethnic groups within their borders.

## QUESTION NO: 10

Rudy failed his history test. Rudy attributes his failure to internal, stable factors. Which of the following would most likely be Rudy's explanation?

- A. It is unfair. The test was too hard.
- B. I did the best I could – I'm just not good when it comes to history.
- C. Gosh! I should have guessed more.
- D. I changed all of the answers – talk about poor luck.
- E. I should have cheated.

**ANSWER: B**

### Explanation:

Explaining his failure by attributing it to his lack of ability (i.e., "just not good when it comes to history") is an example of an internal, stable factor.

## QUESTION NO: 11

According to Robert Merton's Theory of Deviance, individuals experience Anomie when

- A. something prevents them from achieving a socially approved goal
- B. their antisocial behavior is observed by those closest to them
- C. their internal controls are not strong enough to prevent deviant behavior
- D. their closest social contacts also exhibit antisocial behavior
- E. their behavior is condoned by a powerful charismatic leader

**ANSWER: A**

### Explanation:

Merton's theory proposes that individuals blocked from obtaining a socially approved goal will experience the feeling of Anomie. They may then be motivated to use antisocial methods to obtain what they can't obtain within the rules of their society or act antisocial to protest over an "unfair" society.

## QUESTION NO: 12

The founder of modern-day polling was

- A. Walter Lippman

B. Henry Luce

C. Steve Roper

D. Hadley Cantrill

Roosevelt became President, political polls had become a standard part of the political process.

E. George Gallup

**ANSWER: E**

**Explanation:**

In 1936, George Gallup founded the American Institute of Public Opinion. His business originally supported marketing campaigns but quickly expanded to political polling. By the time Franklin

D. Roosevelt became President, political polls had become a standard part of the political process.

**QUESTION NO: 13**

A decrease in the money supply

A. lowers the interest rate, causing a decrease in investment and a decrease in GDP.

B. lowers the interest rate, causing a decrease in investment and an increase in GDP.

C. raises the interest rate, causing an increase in investment and a decrease in GDP.

D. raises the interest rate, causing an increase in investment and an increase in GDP.

E. raises the interest rate, causing a decrease in investment and a decrease in GDP.

**ANSWER: E**

**Explanation:**

A decrease in the money supply means that less money is available for transactions, which causes interest rates to increase (the opportunity cost of money becomes greater). The increase in the interest rate causes a decrease in investment and a decrease in GDP.

**QUESTION NO: 14**

All students are listening to the teacher's riveting lecture when suddenly a loud, sudden noise occurs in the back of the room. The students all startle and turn away from the teacher to look to the back of the room. The reaction is a result of the work of

A. sensory register

B. sensory gating

- C. survival instinct
- D. short-term encoding
- E. the reticular activating system

**ANSWER: E**

**Explanation:**

The reticular activating system is the midbrain's neurological system that alerts us to novel stimuli (in this case the loud, sudden noise).

**QUESTION NO: 15**

Which of the following best summarizes Margaret Mead's contributions to anthropology?

- A. She explored sexuality and gender as cultural constructs, placed culture and personality in perspective, and helped to popularize anthropology.
- B. She studied the deep structures of language and cognition including transformational grammar, which helped account for the great linguistic diversity in the world.
- C. She invented the concept of the noble savage in the state of nature and hypothesized that human culture and society corrupt the natural order.
- D. She explained the evolution of kinship systems, distinguishing between savagery, barbarism, and civilization.
- E. She was an anti-structuralist and a leading proponent of cultural materialism, putting emphasis on culture as a set of functionalist adaptations to material and ecological conditions.

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Mead was the first anthropologist to look at human development in a cross-cultural perspective. Her book *Coming of Age in Samoa* explores different developmental stages from a cross-cultural perspective showing, for example, that the difficulties children face entering puberty varies from culture to culture.

**QUESTION NO: 16**

Which of the following is NOT an aspect of intelligence according to Sternberg's theory?

- A. Analytical
- B. Practical
- C. Creative
- D. Subjective

E. None of the above

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

According to Robert Sternberg's triarch, analytical, practical, and creative are the three key types of intelligence.

**QUESTION NO: 17**

The role of caucuses in Congress is to

- A. Promote group interests through legislation, policy, and pressure on the agencies
- B. Measure existing support for a bill before the House of Representatives makes a binding vote on it
- C. Muster support before an election cycle
- D. Bind members to vote for or against legislation prior to the full House of Representatives vote
- E. Block the passage of legislation by denying the opposition a simple majority

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Caucuses are informal organizations of individual congressional representatives with like interests or constituencies. Members work together to promote the interests of the groups they represent through legislation, policy, and pressure on government agencies. Caucuses may represent everything from agriculture to tourism and often cross party lines.

**QUESTION NO: 18**

Monopolistic competition differs from perfect competition because in monopolistically competitive markets

- A. each of the sellers offers a somewhat different product.
- B. there are barriers to entry.
- C. all firms can eventually earn economic profits.
- D. strategic interactions between firms is vitally important.
- E. these firms have use of a key resource.

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

Perfectly competitive firms produce a homogeneous product (exactly the same) whereas monopolistically competitive firms offer a somewhat differentiated product. Advertising is then used to convince consumers that the monopolist's product is the only one worth buying (and thus that it has a monopoly on the production of the good).

## QUESTION NO: 19

Aversive conditioning is a form of

- A. behavior therapy
- B. cognitive therapy
- C. desensitization
- D. dissonance
- E. learning by observation

**ANSWER: A**

### Explanation:

In aversive conditioning, the therapist attempts to change the client's behavior by pairing an undesirable behavior with an aversive (unpleasant) stimulus to decrease the behavior's frequency.

## QUESTION NO: 20

In Freudian theory, a girl who competes with her mother for her father's attention suffers from

- A. an Oedipus complex
- B. repression
- C. sublimation
- D. an Electra complex
- E. regression

**ANSWER: D**

### Explanation:

Freud believed that an individual who was fixated in the phallic stage of development would develop an Oedipus complex if a boy and an Electra complex if a girl.