

Exam: Mind, Brain and Behaviour 2

(PSYC10004_2021_SM2)

Started: Nov 12 at 15:01

Quiz Instructions

Welcome to the Mind, Brain and Behaviour 2, Semester 2, 2021 Exam.

Please read all of the following important information before commencing the exam.

Need help during your exam?

Call the following numbers

Inside Australia: 13 6352

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OR

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Chat:

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Technical support during the exam is also available from: <https://students.unimelb.edu.au/your-course/manage-your-course/exams-assessments-and-results/exams/technical-support>
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Wellbeing support is available by contacting the above numbers and links.

If you experience a problem, you can also chat live with Dr Groot during the first 45 minutes of the exam through the **Exam Support** chat section of the MBB2 Canvas page. You can find this new chat function via the MBB2 Canvas main menu.

PSYC10004 Mind, Brain & Behaviour 2, Semester 2, 2021, Exam Instructions

This exam is an open-book multiple-choice answer exam. This means that you can refer to your subject materials and notes if you need to during the exam. You have 3 hours and 15 minutes to complete the exam unless otherwise specified in the case of students with Alternative Exam Arrangements (AEAs). AEAs have been applied to this exam for all such students. Please contact Dr Groot via the Exam Support chat during the first 45 minutes of the exam if you experience a problem with your AEA.

You should submit your exam when you are ready. Your exam will otherwise auto-submit at 3 hours and 15 minutes from the time that you enter it (or other individual time limits specified for students with AEAs).

There are 120 questions in total. The questions are presented in the following order: Q1-Q25 - Clinical Psychology; Q26-Q50 - Developmental Psychology; Q51-Q75 - Social Psychology; Q76-Q100 - Personality Psychology; Q101-120 - Research Methods.

For each question, there will be four possible answers presented. You must indicate your preferred answer by selecting it. You should try to answer all 120 presented in the exam. All questions have equivalent weighting (1 point each).

If you require clarification of a word, then you should consult a dictionary or bi-lingual dictionary as needed. Chris will not provide additional clarification of psychology discipline-specific terms or use of terms - this is considered to be something you should be know from study of this subject. Should anything else require clarification or you have further problems, you should: 1) Read the Exam FAQ document, which is provided in the exam module at the top of the Modules section of the MBB1 Canvas page; 2) Contact Dr Groot via the Exam Support during the first 45 minutes of the exam.

Most importantly, remember to relax and breathe. You've got this!

All the best for your exam,

Chris, Abi, Katie, Nick, Rebekah, and the MBB2 teaching team.

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Academic Integrity Declaration

By commencing and/or submitting this assessment I agree that I have read and understood the [University's policy on academic integrity](https://academicintegrity.unimelb.edu.au/#online-exams). [Add WeChat powcoder](https://academicintegrity.unimelb.edu.au/#online-exams) (https://academicintegrity.unimelb.edu.au/#online-exams)

I also agree that:

1. Unless paragraph 2 applies, the work I submit will be original and solely my own work (cheating);
2. I will not seek or receive any assistance from any other person (collusion) except where the work is for a designated collaborative task, in which case the individual contributions will be indicated; and,
3. I will not use any sources without proper acknowledgment or referencing (plagiarism).
4. Where the work I submit is a computer program or code, I will ensure that:
 - a. any code I have copied is clearly noted by identifying the source of that code at the start of the program or in a header file or, that comments inline identify the start and end of the copied code; and
 - b. any modifications to code sourced from elsewhere will be commented upon to show the nature of the modification.

Start of Exam

Start of Clinical Psychology section

Question 1

1 pts

Bleuler argued that the experience of schizophrenia is characterized by _____?

- ☐ a dementia that begins early in life and has a deteriorating course.
- ☐ a set of first rank symptoms such as hearing a voice providing a running commentary.
- ☐ a fracturing of associative processes affecting thought, feeling and behaviour.
- ☐ symptoms arising from dysregulation of the dopamine system.

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Question 2

1 pts

Education-based mental illness stigma interventions are primarily useful to _____?

- ☐ replace false information with factual information.
- ☐ cultivate empathy.
- ☐ cultivate empathy but only when paired with diagnostic label change.
- ☐ education-based interventions are not effective in reducing stigma about mental illness.

Question 3

1 pts

The sociocognitive theory of dissociative identity disorder suggests that this disorder arises from _____. Which of the following answers is most correct?

- ☐ harmful side effects of therapy alone.
- ☐ childhood trauma alone.
- ☐ childhood trauma and cultural sanction.
- ☐ harmful side effects of therapy and cultural sanction.

Question 4

1 pts

Which of the following is **TRUE** of Borderline Personality Disorder?

- ☐ It is associated with unstable relationships.
- ☐ It is in the "Odd" cluster of personality disorders.
- ☐ It is a form of multiple personality disorder.
- ☐ It doubles the risk of heart disease.

Question 5

1 pts

A person living with schizophrenia hears a number of voices speaking to them when no one else is present. They believe that these voices belong to God and a number of angels. This belief is an example of _____?

- ☐ Delusion.
- ☐ Visual hallucination.
- ☐ Auditory hallucination.
- ☐ Thought insertion.

Question 6**1 pts**

A panic attack might typically involve _____?

- ☐ Rapid heart rate.
- ☐ Dizziness.
- ☐ Worry about a range of things in life over an extended period of time.
- ☐ Both (a) and (b) are correct, but not (c).

Question 7**1 pts**

Which of the following is **NOT** a typical cognitive feature of clinical depression?

- ☐ Negative automatic thoughts.
- ☐ Overgeneral autobiographical memory
- ☐ Internal, global, and stable attributional style.
- ☐ Delusional belief.

Question 8**1 pts**

Dimensional classification of psychological disorder _____?

- ☐ Has the benefit of supporting clinical utility and treatment planning.
- ☐ Has the benefit of providing rich and precise information.
- ☐ Is the diagnostic approach in the DSM5.
- ☐ Both (b) and (c) are correct.

Question 9**1 pts**

A Hallucination is?

- ☐ A perceptual experience that corresponds to environmental stimuli.
- ☐ An odd belief that corresponds to environmental stimuli.
- ☐ A perceptual experience that does not correspond to environmental stimuli.
- ☐ An odd belief that does not correspond to environmental stimuli.

Question 10**1 pts**

Your new client reports being generally mistrusting of others and has only a close circle of confidants, each of whom have proven their trustworthiness over time. This person might be showing signs of _____?

- ☐ Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- ☐ Borderline Personality Disorder
- ☐ Paranoid Personality Disorder.
- ☐ Antisocial Personality Disorder.

Question 11**1 pts**

Defining disorder by psychological distress _____?

- ☐ Is problematic given that not all mental disorders necessarily involve distress.
- ☐ Is not problematic because distress is central to all disorders.
- ☐ Is problematic given that distress can be experienced both when disorder is present and when it is not.
- ☐ Both (a) and (c) are correct.

Question 12**1 pts**

In which of the 14 life domains investigated in the National Stigma Report Card were participants most affected by stigma about their complex mental health issues?

- ☐ Legal and justice services.
- ☐ Relationships.
- ☐ Housing.
- ☐ Education and training.

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Question 13**1 pts**

Our immediate experience and expression of emotion is known as?

- ☐ mood.
- ☐ affect.
- ☐ impulsivity.
- ☐ immediate emotion.

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Question 14**1 pts**

Which of the following approaches to classifying mental health problems is most concerned with early intervention?

- ☐ DSM5 model.
- ☐ Transdiagnostic model.
- ☐ Clinical staging model.

- ☐ Options a, b and c focus on diagnosis of mental health problems and not on treatment considerations such as when to intervene.

Question 15

1 pts

Which of the following is **TRUE** of Coyne's interpersonal model of depression?

- ☐ Depressed people do not seek help.
- ☐ Depressed people are insensitive to the opinions of others.
- ☐ Depressed behaviour elicits rejection from others.
- ☐ Depressed people are easily reassured that they are accepted by others.

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Question 16

1 pts

Which of the following is **TRUE** of a diathesis?

- ☐ It is a form of stress.
- ☐ It is a form of mental disorder.
- ☐ It is a vulnerability factor for mental disorder.
- ☐ Both (a) and (c) are correct.

Question 17

1 pts

According to Beck's cognitive model of depression, what is most important in influencing our affect and mood?

- ☐ Whether or not we are stigmatized.
- ☐ The number of critical life events we experience.

- ☐ What we think in the context of critical life events.
- ☐ Whether or not we experience comorbid anxiety.

Question 18

1 pts

Sleep disruption is common in depression. What is the nature of this disruption?

- ☐ sleeping more than usual.
- ☐ sleeping less than usual.
- ☐ sleeping either more or less than usual.
- ☐ excessive snoring.

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Question 19

1 pts

Caspi et al (2003) investigated serotonin and depression. Their findings demonstrate _____?

- ☐ Evidence for gene-environment interactions in risk for depression.
- ☐ Evidence for the ABC model of emotion and behaviour in risk for depression.
- ☐ Evidence of reduced cortical volume in depression.
- ☐ Evidence for the tripartite model of depression and anxiety.

Question 20

1 pts

Which ONE of the following statements is **NOT** true about mental health disorders?

- ☐ Stigma prevents people from seeking treatment for mental health problems.
- ☐ Physical disorders increase the risk for mental disorders.

☐ Mental disorders have less burden on society than physical disorders.

☐ Mental disorders increase the risk for physical disorders.

Question 21

1 pts

Categorical classification of psychological disorder _____?

☐ Has the benefit of supporting clinical utility and treatment planning.

☐ Has the benefit of providing rich and precise information.

☐ Is a core feature of all approaches to defining mental illness.

☐ Has enhanced symptom monitoring capacity.

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Question 22

1 pts

Pryor and Reeder proposed that structural or institutional stigma was most influenced by _____?

☐ self-stigma.

☐ stigma by association.

☐ public stigma.

☐ physical stigma.

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Question 23

1 pts

Your new client reports that they are experiencing difficulty in deriving enjoyment from the things that they used to like. Based on this information, which of the following are they experiencing?

☐ Fatigue or low energy.

☐ Depressed mood.

☐ Anhedonia.

☐ Anxious distress.

Question 24

1 pts

On average, the age of onset for schizophrenia is?

☐ Earlier for females than males.

☐ Earlier for males than females.

☐ There is no difference in mean onset age between sexes.

☐ Typically, only males are diagnosed with schizophrenia.

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Question 25

1 pts

A ongoing disruptive tendency to insist that things are done 'your way' can be characteristic of _____?

☐ Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder.

☐ Antisocial Personality Disorder.

☐ Borderline Personality Disorder.

☐ Histrionic Personality Disorder.

End of Clinical Psychology section

Start of Developmental Psychology section

Question 26

1 pts

Brooker et al. (2017) asked university educators (lecturers, tutors, etc) about how their department or faculty supports student wellbeing. What was the most common response?

- ☐ The faculty offered the most support for responding to individual students' needs.
- ☐ The educators needed support in responding to individual students' needs.
- ☐ Educators were not aware of how departments or faculties could support student wellbeing.
- ☐ Educators felt that it was not the role of their department or faculty.

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Question 27

1 pts

Which of the following is an enduring theme of developmental psychology?

- ☐ Nature or Nurture.
- ☐ Social development.
- ☐ Life span development.
- ☐ Mechanisms for change.

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Question 28

1 pts

Which of the following is an example of discontinuous change?

- ☐ A change in a person's sense of wellbeing.
- ☐ The time preceding a change in wellbeing.

☐ The time after a change in wellbeing.

☐ None of the above.

Question 29

1 pts

Louis Thurstone developed a model of intelligence that incorporated seven "primary mental abilities". Which of the following was NOT one those abilities?

☐ Associative memory.

☐ Verbal memory and learning.

☐ Verbal comprehension.

☐ Perceptual speed.

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Question 30

1 pts

Vu and Brooker (2019) investigated the relationship between student's narratives and their wellbeing. To measure "wellbeing", they ...

☐ Used PERMA and PANAS scales.

☐ Used qualitative, open-ended questions.

☐ Used WEMWBS and PERMA scales.

☐ Used qualitative, close-ended questions.

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Question 31

1 pts

In their study of cultural influences on problem solving, Chen et al. (2004) claimed that: "Substantial culture-specific analogical transfer was found when American and Chinese participants' performance was compared on problems solved in European versus Chinese folk tales". What did they mean by this?

- ☐ When asked to solve novel problems, Chinese and American students drew on folk tales from their childhood that had similar themes.
- ☐ When asked to solve novel problems, Chinese students could only solve the problems common in Chinese culture, and American students could only solve the problems common in American culture.
- ☐ When asked to solve culture-specific problems, students performed better on the problems that were analogous to their cultural upbringing.
- ☐ When asked to solve culture-specific problems, Chinese-American students outperformed European-American students.

Question 32

1 pts

Which of the following is **NOT** a key element explaining how Nature-Nurture interactions?

- ☐ The environment.
- ☐ Genotypes.
- ☐ Pharaotypes.
- ☐ Phenotypes.

Question 33

1 pts

A study that investigates the different ways in which culture shapes human development is an example of which enduring theme of development?

- ☐ Research and children's welfare.
- ☐ Universality & context specificity.
- ☐ The active child.
- ☐ Individual differences.

Question 34**1 pts**

What does the Larry P vs Riles case highlight?

- ☐ WISC is an inappropriate measure of intelligence.
- ☐ Intelligence measures that rely on crystallized intelligence are culture-specific.
- ☐ Intelligence measures that rely on fluid intelligence measures are culture-specific.
- ☐ Intelligence measures should not be associated with expectations about success.

Question 35**1 pts**

How do psychologists define wellbeing?

- ☐ A person's affective (emotional) experience.
- ☐ The extent to which a person is living a meaningful life.
- ☐ How a person is faring socially, spiritually, and culturally.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 36**1 pts**

Which of the following is an example of a phenotype?

- ☐ Vulnerability for specific illnesses.
- ☐ Language proficiency.
- ☐ Socio-economic status.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 37**1 pts**

What is Factor Analysis?

- ☐ An analytic technique developed to create IQ scores.
- ☐ An analytic technique that groups together items with similar patterns of variance, assuming that the similarity is due to a shared (underlying) concept.
- ☐ An analytic technique that ranks items in terms of how many people answered each item correctly, then uses that to identify easier and harder questions.
- ☐ An analytic technique developed to create Mental Age scores.

Question 38**1 pts**

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"Nature and Nurture" is described as an enduring theme of development because it:

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- ☐ Offers a unique and relevant perspective regarding issues of development.
- ☐ Asks crucial questions that have endured through history.
- ☐ Is an important issue that needs resolving in developmental psychology.
- ☐ Offers a theory of how a person develops.

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Question 39**1 pts**

Which of the following is an example of continuous change?

- ☐ A change in a person's core values.
- ☐ A change in the type of things that a person can remember.
- ☐ An increase in the amount that a person can remember.
- ☐ None of the above.

Question 40**1 pts**

Louis Thurstone developed a model of intelligence that incorporated seven "primary mental abilities". What did he mean by a "mental ability"?

- ☐ A cognitive processing skill.
- ☐ A domain of intelligence.
- ☐ A form of crystallized intelligence.
- ☐ A form of fluid intelligence.

Question 41**1 pts**

Which of the following is not incorporated into Carroll's multi-dimensional model of intelligence?

- ☐ General intelligence.
- ☐ Thurstone's primary mental abilities.
- ☐ Howard's domains of intelligence.
- ☐ Cattell's crystallized and fluid intelligence.

Question 42**1 pts**

Which of the following is **NOT** an example of emotion regulation?

- ☐ A person observing their own needs and abilities.
- ☐ A person changing their emotions in order to meet a goal.
- ☐ A person changing the intensity of their emotion.
- ☐ A parent telling a child to calm down.

Question 43**1 pts**

Which of the following is an example of developmental discontinuity?

- ☐ The time preceding a change in behaviour.
- ☐ The point at which a person makes a change in their behaviour.
- ☐ The time after a change in behaviour.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 44**1 pts**

Which of the following tests is NOT included in the WISC?

- ☐ Verbal memory.
- ☐ Vocabulary.
- ☐ Arithmetic.
- ☐ Picture completion.

Question 45**1 pts**

What do IQ and Intelligence have in common?

- ☐ Nothing.
- ☐ They are both difficult to measure (albeit in different ways).
- ☐ They are both related to Mental Age (albeit in different ways).
- ☐ They are both developmental concepts.

Question 46**1 pts**

In Lecture 12, Abi gave an example of heritability using smiley faces that lived in different coloured squares. Using that example, which of the following is NOT required for calculating heritability?

- ☐ Direct genetic variation (eg, a smiley face's colour).
- ☐ Indirect genetic variation (eg, a smiley face's genetic propensity to live within a particular coloured square).
- ☐ Environmental variation (eg, different coloured squares).
- ☐ Indirect environmental variation (eg, relationship between different smiley faces).

Question 47**1 pts**

How do genetics and environmental experiences explain developmental diversity?

- ☐ Genes inform a person's skills and needs, and environment informs the person's resources and challenges.
- ☐ Genes affect a person's capacity to interact with the environment, but the environment cannot affect a person's genes.
- ☐ Genes and environment affect each other in a close and continual manner.
- ☐ The environment affects the way a person's genes are expressed, but genetics cannot affect a person's environment.

Question 48**1 pts**

In the enduring theme of "Nature and Nurture", which of the following is an example of "nurture"?

- ☐ The household environment.
- ☐ Eye colour.

- ☐ Anything natural.
- ☐ Genotypic information passed from parent to child.

Question 49

1 pts

Fiske provided a very detailed definition of "culture". According to that definition, what is the minimum number of people required to form a culture?

- ☐ 1 person.
- ☐ 2 people, as long as they share a unique pattern of activities, ideas, and values.
- ☐ 2 people, as long as they share family history and national heritage.
- ☐ 200 people, as long as they share a family history.

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Question 50 <https://powcoder.com>

1 pts

What is "intelligence"?

- ☐ A stable trait (like personality) that does not change over time.
- ☐ A person's capacity to adapt to experiences and learn from their environment.
- ☐ A stable trait (like temperament) that describes a person's likelihood of success.
- ☐ None of the above.

End of Developmental Psychology section

Start of Social Psychology section

Question 51**1 pts**

What is the enduring lesson of the minimal group paradigm?

- ☐ A certain number of people must be present for conformity to emerge.
- ☐ A limited resource creates the conditions for prejudice to emerge.
- ☒ Even arbitrary group distinctions can create the conditions for prejudice to emerge.
- ☐ A majority must be consistent for conformity to emerge.

Question 52**1 pts**

Which of the following statements best illustrates William James' concept of the social me?

- ☒ Anna is polite and reserved around her boss at work, but rude and outspoken to her younger brother at home.
- ☐ Anna has stable personality traits that she expresses both at work and with her family at home.
- ☐ When Anna is on a date with her boyfriend, her knowledge of her experiences in past romantic situations guides how she acts now.
- ☐ Anna categorises her co-workers into groups in which she belongs, and those in which she doesn't belong.

Question 53**1 pts**

Angela is about to go on a blind date with someone she has not met. The friend who set her up on the date told her nothing except that her date is "super smart and works really hard".

Based on the innuendo effect, what is Angela likely to think about her date?

- ☐ Her date is both warm and competent.

- ☐ Her date is neither warm nor competent.
- ☒ Her date is highly competent but not very warm.
- ☐ Her date is very warm but not that competent.

Question 54

1 pts

What does Asch's configurational model tell us about impression formation?

- ☒ Impressions are formed almost instantly.
- ☐ Impressions are formed by comparing other people to ourselves.
- ☐ Impressions are formed by averaging the good and bad things we know about a person.
- ☐ Impressions are formed based on central traits more than peripheral traits.

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Question 55

1 pts

Which of the following statements is true?

- ☐ Majority influence does not have a strong impact on conformity.
- ☐ Minority influence increases conformity through desire to gain social approval.
- ☒ Minority influence operates through a process of informational influence.
- ☐ Majority influence operates through a process of informational influence.

Question 56

1 pts

Sarah believes that women are pure and delicate flowers who should be cherished and set on a pedestal by men.

What is this an example of?

- ☐ Implicit prejudice.
- ☐ Personal sexism.
- ☐ Hostile sexism.
- ☒ Benevolent sexism.

Question 57

1 pts

Arjun receives a \$20 pay check and decides to spend it on a gift for his mother. According to Dunn et al., which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- ☐ Arjun will feel happier than if he'd spent the money on himself.
- ☐ Arjun will feel regret that he didn't spend the money on himself.
- ☐ Arjun will feel happy in the short term, but will feel regret in the long-term.
- ☒ Arjun won't feel happy in the short term, but he will be happier in the long term.

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Question 58

1 pts

Coco orders her coffee online so that it's waiting for her when she goes to pick it up. Even though she doesn't ever interact with her usual barista, when he is replaced with someone new she finds she doesn't like the new person as much.

What is the correct term for this phenomenon?

- ☐ The similarity effect.
- ☒ The mere exposure effect.
- ☐ The beauty-is-good stereotype.
- ☐ Thin slicing.

Question 59**1 pts**

When describing himself, Mark says "I am a loving husband", "I am funny around my family", and "I am polite to strangers". Which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- ☐ Mark is from an independent culture.
- ☒ Mark is from an interdependent culture.
- ☐ Mark is from a culture that values being open and expressing oneself.
- ☐ Mark is from the UK.

Question 60**1 pts**

How might social loafing be decreased?

- ☐ Increase the size of the group.
- ☒ Assign tasks to particular group members.
- ☐ Give a reward for good group performance, not good individual performance.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 61**1 pts**

Which of the following options is an example of CORF-ing?

- ☐ Sangeetha asks for support on social media after her AFL team loses the Grand Final.
- ☒ Sangeetha no longer identifies as a fan of a particular book series after the author is slammed for controversial Twitter posts.
- ☐ Sangeetha puts a sign for her favourite local political candidate in her yard in the lead up to an election.
- ☐ Sangeetha uses the word "we" when describing her AFL team's Grand Final win.

Question 62**1 pts**

The directors of a sports camp are having problems with rivalry and aggression breaking out between members of different teams. Learning from the findings of the Robbers Cave Experiment, what could they do to reduce hostility between the teams?

- ☒ Have the teams do a cooperative activity together.
- ☐ Have the teams do a fun activity together.
- ☐ Have the teams work out their energy in a game against each other.
- ☐ Have the teams stay away from each other for a few days.

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Question 63**1 pts**

Which of the following is most likely to decrease conformity in an Asch-style line experiment?

- ☐ Having participants privately write answers down, rather than publicly stating them.
- ☐ Explaining to participants that the confederates are experts in the topic.
- ☐ Reducing the number of confederates who give wrong answers from 12 to 8.
- ☒ A and C.

Question 64**1 pts**

Regina is popular in her high school. Her classmate, Cady, wants to join Regina's friendship group, but Regina won't let her. Cady feels hurt and excluded.

Which of the following statements is likely to be true?

- ☐ Excluding Cady increases Regina's feeling of control.

- ☐ Being excluded from the club makes Cady feel more connected to other people in her life.
- ☐ Being excluded from the club decreases Cady's feeling of control.
- ☒ A and C.

Question 65

1 pts

Dr. John Smith (the "experimenter") sets up a Milgram-style obedience experiment. Which of the following options would be most likely to increase obedience in the participant (the "teacher")?

- ☐ The experimenter referring to himself as "Mr. Smith", instead of "Dr. Smith".
- ☐ Choosing the teacher's close friend to receive the shocks, rather than an unknown confederate.
- ☐ Introducing another participant who refused to administer shocks to the "XXX" level.
- ☒ Making sure that the intensity level of the shocks increases slowly, rather than suddenly.

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Question 66

1 pts

Tutors in MBB2 are asked to complete a self-evaluation survey in which they rate their teaching ability (A) compared to other MBB2 tutors, and (B) compared to teachers in general.

According to research on the Better-than-Average effect, which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- ☐ Ratings for B will be higher than A.
- ☐ Ratings for A will be higher than B.
- ☒ Ratings for A and B will be similar.
- ☐ None of the above.

Question 67**1 pts**

Cacioppo and colleagues (2009) found that loneliness spreads through a person's social networks. Which explanation did their findings support for why two people in the same network, Priya and Fuyu, are both lonely?

- ☐ Priya and Fuyu are both in an environment that gives little opportunity for socialising.
- ☐ Priya and Fuyu became friends because they are both lonely people.
- ☒ Priya "caught" loneliness from Fuyu.
- ☐ A and C.

Question 68**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is more likely to be said by someone from a collectivist culture than an individualist culture?

- ☒ "I'm organised at work".
- ☐ "I'm a thoughtful person".
- ☐ "I like studying".
- ☐ "I'm a hugger".

Question 69**1 pts**

In a study by Tice (1992), participants were told to present themselves as extraverted or introverted. This occurred either in public or in private. They then rated their "true selves". What were the results of this study?

- ☐ People who presented themselves as outgoing and socially skilled rated their "true selves" as more extraverted.
- ☐ People who presented themselves as thoughtful and sensitive rated their "true selves" as more extraverted.

☒ Personality is more likely to be revealed in private than public settings.

☐ A and C.

Question 70

1 pts

Brendan receives a lower mark on the MBB2 exam than Natalie. According to the Self-Evaluation Maintenance Model, which of the following is most likely to be true?

☐ Brendan feels bad about himself because he's high in benevolent sexism.

☐ Brendan feels good about himself because he has high self-esteem.

☐ Brendan feels good about himself because he feels like Natalie's success is his success.

☒ Brendan feels bad about himself because Natalie's success is in a domain he cares about.

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Question 71

1 pts

Tom thinks young people have no work ethic and aren't mature enough to take on roles of responsibility in the workplace. He refuses to hire people aged under the age of 25.

What is this an example of?

☒ Prejudice and Discrimination.

☐ Prejudice but not Discrimination.

☐ Discrimination but not Prejudice.

☐ Neither Prejudice nor Discrimination.

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Question 72

1 pts

Yael performs better in race training when her coach watches her than when she's alone on the track. According to social facilitation research, why does this happen?

- ☐ Yael is worried about what her coach thinks.
- ☐ Yael's coach is an authority figure.
- ☐ Yael feels more physically energetic when her coach watches than when she's alone.
- ☒ A and C.

Question 73

1 pts

Jim and Ethan are trying to recruit people for their club at uni. Ethan stands outside the library with a large sign. Near the tram stop, Jim hands out free lollipops. At the end of the day, they find Jim has received twice as many signups as Ethan did.

What psychological phenomenon led Jim to be more successful?

- ☐ Emotion contagion.
- ☐ The mere exposure effect.
- ☒ The norm of reciprocity.
- ☐ The power of commitment.

Question 74

1 pts

According to self-categorisation theory...

- ☐ Socially comparing ourselves to others worsens our self-esteem.
- ☐ Categorisation emphasises differences within groups and similarities between groups.
- ☒ Categorisation emphasises similarities within groups and differences between groups.

- ☐ A and C.

Question 75

1 pts

What are the ABCs of prejudice?

- ☐ Accessible, Blatant, Categorisation.
- ☐ Associative, Blatant, Categorisation.
- ☐ Attitudinal, Behavioural, Cognitive.
- ☒ Affective, Behavioural, Cognitive.

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End of Social Psychology section

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Start of Personality Psychology section

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Question 76

1 pts

Which of the following is TRUE regarding behavioural genetic research on personality?

- ☐ non-shared environment contributes more to variation in personality than shared environment.
- ☐ family studies offer the strongest evidence for genetic contributions to personality.
- ☐ more than half of the variability between people in most personality traits is due to genetic differences between them.
- ☐ the high heritability of personality means that children closely resemble their biological parents in their personality traits.

Question 77**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about Kelly's personal construct psychology?

- ☐ although most constructs are bipolar contrasts, some constructs may have just one pole.
- ☐ it proposes that personality should be assessed in an "idiographic" way.
- ☐ people's primary motivation is to understand, predict and control their environment.
- ☐ constructs are generally assessed using the Repertory Grid technique.

Question 78**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding biological research and theory on personality?

- ☐ the heritability of personality traits is sometimes calculated from twin studies
- ☐ extraverts' brains are typically over-stimulated
- ☐ shared environmental factors are more important than nonshared factors
- ☐ 2D:4D digit ratio research shows the importance of circulating levels of neurotransmitters in the brain

Question 79**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is TRUE of the 'indigenous' approach to studying the structure of personality?

- ☐ It involves examining the structure of personality revealed by the trait terms that are used by a culture.
- ☐ It involves translating personality tests into indigenous languages.
- ☐ It involves training Western personality psychologists in cultural sensitivity.

- ☐ It involves administering personality tests to indigenous people in a culture.

Question 80

1 pts

Which of the following is NOT a limitation of self-report personality inventories?

- ☐ they are easy to score.
- ☐ their validity depends on the honesty of the respondent.
- ☐ they rely the respondent's self-knowledge, which may be limited.
- ☐ they are vulnerable to biased responding.

Question 81

1 pts

Which of the following statements about cognitive approaches to personality is correct?

- ☐ pessimistic explanatory style involves explaining negative events using internal, stable and global causes
- ☐ the repertory grid assesses people on a standard set of personal constructs
- ☐ self-complexity has repeatedly been shown to protect against depression
- ☐ emotional intelligence is a component of verbal intelligence

Question 82

1 pts

Which statement about "lay theories" of personality is FALSE?

- ☐ incremental theorists attribute differences between social groups to innate factors
- ☐ entity theorists believe personality is not malleable
- ☐ entity theorists stereotype people more than incremental theorists

- ☐ incremental theorists hold a 'dynamic' view of personality

Question 83

1 pts

Which of the following statements about values is INCORRECT?

- ☐ according to Schwartz, values vary on four dimensions.
- ☐ unlike traits, values are cognitions.
- ☐ to Schwartz, values are intrinsically desirable.
- ☐ the structure of values is highly consistent across cultures.

Question 84

1 pts

Which of the following is NOT one of the six virtue classes in the VIA classification of strengths?

- ☐ Creativity
- ☐ Justice
- ☐ Transcendence
- ☐ Humanity

Question 85

1 pts

The items in a personality test correlate strongly with one another. What kind of reliability or validity does this imply?

- ☐ internal consistency
- ☐ convergent validity

☐ content validity

☐ retest reliability

Question 86

1 pts

Which of the following statements about rank-order stability of personality is NOT correct?

☐ it is incompatible with evidence that the mean levels of Big Five traits change with increasing age.

☐ it may be partially due to environmental selection (i.e., people selecting environments that support their traits).

☐ it increases with age.

☐ it is measured by retest correlations in longitudinal studies

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Question 87

1 pts

Meta-analytic research shows that personality traits correlate more strongly over time among older people. Which ONE statement does this finding support?

☐ personality stabilises over time

☐ mean-level personality change slows with age

☐ personality becomes more heritable with age

☐ people grow into their true personalities

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Question 88

1 pts

Which of the following statements about traits and values is incorrect?

☐ the structure of values appears to differ across cultures more than the structure of traits

- ☐ values are cognitions, traits are not
- ☐ traits appear to have more dimensions than values
- ☐ unlike traits, values are inherently desirable to the person who has them

Question 89

1 pts

Which of the following statements about Mischel's critique of trait psychology is INCORRECT?

- ☐ he advocated an internalist view of dispositions and situations.
- ☐ he proposed that traits are weak predictors of behaviour.
- ☐ he argued that personality is not consistent across situations.
- ☐ he claimed that situations are the strongest determinants of behaviour.

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Question 90

1 pts

Which kind of validity scale is designed to detect random patterns of responding on a personality inventory?

- ☐ infrequency scale
- ☐ incompatibility scale
- ☐ lie scale
- ☐ defensiveness scale

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Question 91

1 pts

Which ONE of the following statements accurately reflects the findings of research examining associations between personality traits and brain structure?

- ☐ People high in Neuroticism have some larger limbic system structures
- ☐ People high in Introversion have smaller brain regions associated with social cognition
- ☐ Big Five traits are associated with variations in brain chemistry but not regional brain volumes
- ☐ People high in Openness to Experience have smaller prefrontal brain regions associated with inhibition

Question 92

1 pts

How many trait dimensions did Cattell propose?

- ☐ 16
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 5

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Question 93

1 pts

Which of the following statements correctly describes the relationships between Big Five traits and emotion dimensions?

- ☐ Extraversion is related to more positive emotion and Neuroticism to more negative emotion
- ☐ Extraversion is related to more positive emotion and Neuroticism to less positive emotion
- ☐ Extraversion is related to less negative emotion and Neuroticism to less positive emotion
- ☐ Extraversion is related to less negative emotion and Neuroticism to more negative emotion

Question 94

1 pts

Imagine a behavioural genetic study which found that Agreeableness correlated 0.30 between parents and their adopted children, and that it correlated 0.40 between parents and their biological children. Which ONE of the following statements would describe these findings most accurately?

- ☐ Agreeableness has a moderate shared environment component and a weaker heritable component
- ☐ Agreeableness has a moderate nonshared environment component and a weaker heritable component
- ☐ Agreeableness has a moderate heritable component and a weaker shared environment component
- ☐ Agreeableness has a moderate heritable component and a weaker nonshared environment component

Question 95

1 pts

Which of the following statements is CORRECT about the Rorschach inkblot test?

- ☐ it aims to bypass the test-taker's defenses
- ☐ all of the blots are monochromatic.
- ☐ interpretation is based only on the content of people's responses.
- ☐ it has demonstrated strong evidence of incremental validity.

Question 96

1 pts

Which of the following statements about Eysenck's and Gray's theories is INCORRECT?

- ☐ For Gray, Impulsivity involves having a weak "behavioural inhibition system".
- ☐ For Eysenck, Neuroticism is related to limbic system reactivity.
- ☐ For Gray, the "behavioural activation system" is linked to sensitivity to reward and pleasure.

- ☐ Gray's Anxiety dimension corresponds to a mixture of Neuroticism and Introversion in Eysenck's system.

Question 97

1 pts

Why is an emotion **NOT** a personality characteristic?

- ☐ it is transient
- ☐ it is an intellectual characteristic
- ☐ it is physiologically based
- ☐ it is a broad pattern

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Question 98

1 pts

Which ONE of the following statements accurately reflects the "hard plaster" and "soft plaster" views of personality change and stability, according to Srivastava et al. (2003)?

- ☐ the hard plaster view proposes that personality change stops at age 30.
- ☐ the hard plaster view proposes that personality change slows after age 30.
- ☐ the soft plaster view proposes that personality change accelerates after 30.
- ☐ the soft plaster view proposes that personality is malleable until age 50.

Question 99

1 pts

Roughly what proportion of the variability in most personality traits tends to be heritable?

- ☐ 40%

☐ 20%

☐ 60%

☐ 80%

Question 100

1 pts

What Big Five dimensions would shyness probably be correlated with?

☐ Neuroticism and Extraversion

☐ Neuroticism and Agreeableness

☐ Extraversion and Conscientiousness

☐ Agreeableness and Conscientiousness

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End of Personality Psychology section

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Start of Research Methods section

Question 101

1 pts

What is the difference between a single sample z-test and a single sample t-test?

☐ The z-test uses the mean and the t-test uses the standard deviation.

☐ The z-test requires knowledge about the population mean, and the t-test does not.

☐ The z-test depends on the size of the sample but the t-test does not.

☐ The z-test requires knowledge about the population standard deviation and the t-test does not.

Question 102**1 pts**

A repeated measures research design:

- ☐ is analysed using a t-test because it involves comparing a single sample repeatedly with the population mean (e.g. 100 for IQ)
- ☐ is analysed using a t-test because the null hypothesis is that there is a difference between the two participant groups across time.
- ☐ involves measuring the same construct across two different samples at two time points
- ☐ involves measuring the same construct in the same sample at two different time points

Question 103**1 pts**

In a Repeated Measures design, there are ____ sample groups and ____ measurements are taken from each group.

- ☐ 1, 2
- ☐ 1, 1
- ☐ 2, 1
- ☐ 2, 2

Question 104**1 pts**

A single sample z-test:

- ☐ involves calculating a z-score for the population mean, assuming that the standard deviation is obtained from the sample. It compares the sample mean with the population mean.
- ☐ involves calculating a z-score for the sample mean, assuming that the standard deviation is estimated from the sample. It compares the sample mean with a given number.
- ☐ involves calculating a z-score for the sample mean. This requires that the standard

deviation of the population be known. It compares the sample mean with the population standard deviation.

- ☐ involves calculating a z-score for the sample mean. This requires that the standard deviation of the population be known. It compares the sample mean with a given number.

Question 105

1 pts

A researcher is interested in the effects of a drug on physical activity levels. The researcher has designed a scale for activity levels that in the general population has a mean of 56 and a standard deviation of 6. On the scale a higher score indicates higher activity. A random sample of 24 people is given the drug. The mean activity levels of the sample in the week after the administration of the drug is 49. The null hypothesis (μ_0) is that the sample mean should equal _____?

- ☐ $\mu_0=56$
- ☐ $\mu_0=56/\sqrt{6}$
- ☐ $\mu_0=49$
- ☐ $\mu_0= 49/\sqrt{6}$

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Question 106

1 pts

In correlational analysis, assuming sample correlation is r and population correlation is ρ , if r is large-enough, so that it is extreme in a distribution of sample correlation coefficients, then we can reject the null hypothesis that there is no association between the variables in the population. In other words, we would have obtained evidence to suggest that ____.

- ☐ ρ is equal to r .
- ☐ ρ is greater than r .
- ☐ ρ is equal to 0.
- ☐ None of the above are correct.

Question 107**1 pts**

In using a z-score of 1.96 as a threshold in a single sample z-test, we are saying that:

- ☐ the alpha level is 5% and we reject the null hypothesis if the probability of our sample mean occurring is greater than this.
- ☐ the alpha level is 5% and we reject the null hypothesis if the probability of our sample mean occurring is less than this.
- ☐ the alpha level is 2.5% and we reject the null hypothesis if the probability of our sample mean occurring is less than this.
- ☐ the alpha level is 2.5% and we reject the null hypothesis if the probability of our sample mean occurring is greater than this.

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Question 108

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1 pts

The null hypothesis is _____?

- ☐ what the researcher believes is true about the data.
- ☐ what the researcher believes is true about the population.
- ☐ the hypothesis that says there is likely to be an effect.
- ☐ the hypothesis that says there is no effect to observe.

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Question 109**1 pts**

Which answer makes the most sense?

- ☐ One of our goals in empirical psychology is to infer information about a sample using a population. We use sample statistics to estimate population parameters.
- ☐ One of our goals in empirical psychology is to infer information about a population using a

sample. We use sample statistics to estimate population parameters.

- ☐ One of our goals in empirical psychology is to infer information about a population using a sample. We use population statistics to estimate sample parameters.
- ☐ One of our goals in empirical psychology is to infer information about populations and samples. We use population statistics to estimate sample parameters.

Question 110

1 pts

Which one of the following statements is **FALSE** about Pearson's correlational analysis?

- ☐ Not all correlations are symmetrical.
- ☐ The closer the data resemble a straight line, the closer the correlation coefficient is to zero.
- ☐ A Pearson's correlation coefficient of -1 is the weakest possible association, while the coefficient of +1 is the strongest.
- ☐ All of the above are false.

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Question 111

1 pts

A sample of people were given an IQ test. A single sample z-test revealed that the sample mean had a z-score of 1.65.

- ☐ The sample is extreme. There is a low probability of seeing a z-score of that size.
- ☐ The sample is extreme. There is a high probability of seeing a z-score of that size.
- ☐ The sample is not extreme. There is a high probability of seeing a z-score of that size.
- ☐ The sample is not extreme. There is a low probability of seeing a z-score of that size.

Question 112

1 pts

An independent groups research design

- ☐ is analysed using a t-test because it involves comparing the means of two groups with a given number (.e.g. 100 for IQ)
- ☐ is analysed using a t-test because the null hypothesis is that there is a correlation between the two groups.
- ☐ involves measuring the same construct across two different participant samples.
- ☐ involves measuring the same construct at two different time points across an independent sample.

Question 113

1 pts

The distribution of sample means is:

- ☐ the collection of all random scores for all possible samples of a given size n from a population.
- ☐ the collection of all sample means for all possible random samples of a given size n from a population.
- ☐ the collection of all scores for a sample of random means of a given size n from a population.
- ☐ None of the above are correct.

Question 114

1 pts

An expert psychological researcher named Saam conducts an independent groups t-test. If the t -score for the test is extreme, then ____.

- ☐ there is enough support to reject the null hypothesis.
- ☐ there is not enough support to accept the experimental hypothesis
- ☐ there is enough support to reject the experimental hypothesis
- ☐ there is not enough support to reject the null hypothesis.

Question 115**1 pts**

In a t-test, if the t-score is extreme for the degrees of freedom, the probability of null hypothesis is ____ and the experimental hypothesis is ____.

- ☐ Low – rejected
- ☐ High – accepted
- ☐ Low – accepted
- ☐ High – rejected

Question 116**1 pts**

Which of the following are important considerations when interpreting a Pearson's r ?

- ☐ The direction of a correlation.
- ☐ The size of a correlation.
- ☐ The p value of the correlation.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 117**1 pts**

The following is the output for a scatterplot of negative affect versus scores on the Kessler-10 scale. Negative affect is a psychological construct relating to negative feelings and emotions. The Kessler-10 is a measure of general psychological distress. For the two variables, higher scores suggest more negative feelings and

lower wellbeing, respectively.



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- ☐ The scatterplot suggests a negative correlation. As negative affect increases, scores on the Kessler-10 tend to decrease.
- ☐ The scatterplot suggests a positive correlation. As negative affect increases, scores on the Kessler-10 tend to decrease.
- ☐ The scatterplot suggests a negative correlation. As negative affect decreases, scores on the Kessler-10 tend to decrease.
- ☐ The scatterplot suggests a positive correlation. As negative affect decreases, scores on the Kessler-10 tend to decrease.

Question 118

1 pts

For the general population, mean IQ is 100 with a standard deviation of 15. A sample of 100 people is selected at random from the population, with a sample mean of 102. This sample mean comes from a distribution of sample means with the following properties:

- ☐ a mean of 102 and a standard error of 1.5.
- ☐ a mean of 100 and a standard error of 15
- ☐ a mean of 100 and a standard error of 1.5
- ☐ a mean of 102 and a standard error of 15

Question 119

1 pts

Which one of the following research questions does **NOT** suggest a correlational design?

- ☐ Is physical exercise related to psychological well-being?
- ☐ Is there an association between consumption of alcohol and sleep quality?
- ☐ Do people who listen to classical music have higher IQs than those who do not?
- ☐ None of the above

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Question 120

1 pts

A researcher wishes to infer a population mean from a sample of 25. She is not confident about her estimate and wants to be more precise. What would you advise her?

- ☐ her estimate must be accurate, given the sample size of 25 is the only one she has.
- ☐ as every sample mean is different, she needs to take many samples to be very precise.
- ☐ if she wants to improve her precision she should use a larger sample size.
- ☐ the central limit theorem assures her that the population mean is the same as her sample mean.

End of Research Methods section

END OF EXAM

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