

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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ask.unimelb.edu.au/app/ask (<https://ask.unimelb.edu.au/app/ask>)

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 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**

A history of mania is not part of the DSM5 diagnosis of major depressive disorder.

- ☐ True.
- ☐ False.
- ☐ True, unless the mania was explained by substance use or medical illness.
- ☐ None of the above are correct.

Question 3**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 4**1 pts**

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

- ☐ self-stigma.
- ☐ stigma by association.
- ☐ public stigma.
- ☐ physical stigma.

Question 5**1 pts**

Sigmund Freud observed that _____?

- ☐ Psychologically disordered states are binary: people are unwell or they are not.
- ☐ The mental health experiences of Freud's clients were unique and not present in the general population's everyday life in any form.
- ☐ The mental health experiences of Freud's clients were not unique and could be observed in the general population's everyday life in more subtle forms.
- ☐ Both (a) and (b) are correct

Question 6**1 pts**

Our immediate experience and expression of emotion is known as?

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

Question 7**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.

Question 8**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 9**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.

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**

Contact-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
- ☐ contact-based interventions are not effective in reducing stigma about mental illness

Question 12**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.

Question 13**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.

Question 14**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 15**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 16**1 pts**

Dimensional classification of psychological disorders _____?

- ☐ 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 17**1 pts**

According to the DSM-5, grief in response to the loss of a loved one _____?

- ☐ Is not a mental disorder.
- ☐ Is a mental disorder.
- ☐ Comprises symptoms that systematically cling together to represent a disorder.
- ☐ Both (b) and (c) are correct.

Question 18**1 pts**

How are Panic Disorder and Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) different?

- ☐ Panic Disorder involves more cognitive symptoms and GAD involves more physiological symptoms.
- ☐ Panic Disorder involves more physiological symptoms and GAD involves more cognitive symptoms.
- ☐ Panic Disorder involves hallucinations and delusions and GAD does not.
- ☐ GAD involves hallucinations and delusions and Panic Disorder does not.

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Question 19**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 20**1 pts**

Dissociative Identity Disorder is a controversial diagnosis because of?

- ☐ Threat to our sense of self-continuity.

- ☐ Explosion in diagnosis rates.
- ☐ Variability in symptoms.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 21**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.

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Question 22

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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 23**1 pts**

In recent years, psychosis treatment has begun to focus on?

- ☐ Late intervention.

- ☐ Hallucinations.
- ☐ Delusions.
- ☐ Early intervention.

Question 24**1 pts**

Dissociative Identity Disorder involves?

- ☐ Hallucination and Delusion as the core features.
- ☐ One host personality and only one alter personality.
- ☐ One host personality and one or more alter personalities.
- ☐ One or more host personalities and one alter personality.

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Question 25**1 pts**

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Imagine that you are a psychologist. Your new client reports difficulties at work. Six weeks ago, they experienced heart palpitations, a choking sensation, dizziness and a sense of panic and doom during a work meeting. They don't know why this happened. Since that time, they attend work, where they usually are alone in their office. However, they have been worried about a repeat attack and have been intentionally missing important meetings. Your client may be showing signs of _____?

- ☐ Generalised Anxiety Disorder with agoraphobia.
- ☐ Generalised anxiety disorder without agoraphobia.
- ☐ Panic disorder with agoraphobia.
- ☐ Panic disorder without agoraphobia.

End of Clinical Psychology section**Start of Developmental Psychology section****Question 26****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 27**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 28**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 29

1 pts

What is "heritability"?

- ☐ A complicated way to express a simple concept.
- ☐ A way of measuring how much of the variability in a given population is due to genetic variation.
- ☐ A way of measuring how much variation in one person's DNA is due to genetic determination.
- ☐ A way of measuring the amount of genetic variance within a population.

Question 30

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 31

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 32

1 pts

Baik et al. (2019) asked students how the university could support their wellbeing. Which of the following was **NOT** one of their findings?

- ☐ The most common response was that academic teachers could support student wellbeing.
- ☐ The majority of students thought that academic teachers could support student wellbeing.
- ☐ The least common response was that student societies could support student wellbeing.
- ☐ Students recommended multiple ways that university could improve their wellbeing.

Question 33

1 pts

You come across a paper that investigates wellbeing. The measure used the WEMWBS to measure wellbeing. Because of this, you know:

- ☐ They are using the best measure of wellbeing.
- ☐ They are using a multi-dimensional measure of wellbeing.
- ☐ They are using an overly complicated measure of wellbeing.
- ☐ They are using a well-accepted measure of wellbeing.

Question 34**1 pts**

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

- ☐ 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.

Question 35**1 pts**

Brooker et al. (2007) 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.

Question 36**1 pts**

Vu and Brooker (2019) investigated the relationship between student's positive and negative narratives of university life and their wellbeing. Which of the following was **NOT** one of their findings?

- ☐ Students reported more negative experiences than positive experiences, overall.
- ☐ Students reported more positive social experiences than negative social experiences.

- ☐ Students reported more positive non-academic experiences than negative non-academic experiences.
- ☐ Students reported more negative academic experiences than positive academic experiences.

Question 37**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.

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Question 38**1 pts**

Meadows criticizes Piaget's take on child development. What is his biggest criticism?

- ☐ Piaget said children develop as members of their culture.
- ☐ Piaget put too much emphasis on cognitive development.
- ☐ Piaget put too much emphasis on the child's active role in development.
- ☐ Piaget put too much emphasis on the parents' active role in development.

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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**

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.

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Question 41

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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 42**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 43**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 44**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 45**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 46**1 pts**

How do psychologists define intelligence?

- ☐ A person's capacity to learn from experience and adapt to their environment.
- ☐ An indicator of a person's success.
- ☐ A child's score on an academic test.
- ☐ All of the above.

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Question 47**1 pts**

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

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

Question 48**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 49**1 pts**

Which of the following tests creates a g (general intelligence) score?

- ☐ WISC.
- ☐ Stanford-Binet Scale.
- ☐ British Ability Scale.
- ☐ All of the above.

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Question 50

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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.

End of Developmental Psychology section

Start of Social Psychology section

Question 51**1 pts**

Broneans are an alien race with a deep and abiding dislike of outgroup Hydrals. According to an economic perspective on prejudice, why might this be the case?

- ☐ Broneans think Hydrals are lazy.
- ☐ Broneans are competing with Hydrals for jobs.
- ☐ Broneans are equally as wealthy as Hydrals.
- ☐ Broneans are less wealthy than Hydrals.

Question 52**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 53**1 pts**

Everyone at Lydia's school has recently started wearing red lipstick. Lydia asks her parents to buy her red lipstick too so she will be accepted by her peers.

This is an example of which of the following concepts?

- ☐ Emotion-based persuasion.
- ☐ Reason-based persuasion.
- ☐ Informational influence.
- ☒ Normative influence.

Question 54**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 55**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 56**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 57**1 pts**

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

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- ☐ 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 58**1 pts**

What are the ABCs of prejudice?

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

Question 59**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 60**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 61**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 62**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.

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Question 63**1 pts**

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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 64**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.

Question 65**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 66**1 pts**

If a person is distracted or fatigued while listening to a persuasive message, which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- ☐ The expertise of the source will influence attitude change.
- ☐ The quality of the argument will influence attitude change.
- ☐ The message will be processed via the central route.
- ☐ The number of arguments will not influence attitude change.

Question 67**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 68**1 pts**

Jo wants to ask her mum for permission to go for a concert with her friend. Before asking, Jo cleans the house and brings her mum breakfast in bed, to make sure she is in a good mood.

Why might this be effective in helping Jo to persuade her mum?

- ☐ Jo's mum will be better able to weigh the pros and cons of agreeing.
- ☐ Jo is using the foot-in-the-door technique, which will increase her mum's desire to reciprocate.
- ☐ Jo's mum will want to continue feeling good, and granting a request will help her to achieve this.
- ☐ Because her mum is tired early in the morning, Jo is using a central route to persuasion.

Question 69**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 70**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 71**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 72**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.

Question 73**1 pts**

In a study by Willis and Todorov (2006), participants made ratings of targets whose pictures were shown for 1 second, half a second, or one tenth of a second. What did this study find?

- ☐ Ratings were similarly accurate regardless of how long the pictures were shown.
- ☐ Ratings became less accurate the faster the pictures were shown.
- ☐ Ratings of warmth were made more quickly than ratings of competence.
- ☐ Attractive targets were seen as more likeable than unattractive targets.

Question 74**1 pts**

Which of the following statements best illustrates how social media impacts on well-being, according to the stimulation hypothesis?

- ☐ Sandy feels socially awkward, and uses social media to compensate for this.
- ☐ Sandy often scrolls through social media late at night, which worsens her sleep quality.
- ☐ Sandy views a picture of smashed avocado on toast, which makes her happy.
- ☐ Sandy messages a friend on Instagram asking for help to feel better after her difficult MBB2 exam.

Question 75**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 76**1 pts**

Which of the following statements about personality change is NOT correct?

- ☐ mean levels of internal attribution have increased in recent decades
- ☒ there is much evidence of mean level change in adulthood
- ☐ rank order stability is measured by correlation coefficients
- ☐ rank order stability increases with age

Question 77**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

Question 78

1 pts

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

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

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Question 79

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 80**1 pts**

How many trait dimensions did Cattell propose?

- ☒ 16
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 5

Question 81**1 pts**

Which of the following statements about research on the self is INCORRECT?

- ☐ High self-complexity buffers people against stressful life events
- ☒ High self-complexity is associated with having more self-aspects with less overlap
- ☐ Self-esteem is more a side-effect of achievement than a cause of it
- ☐ Average self-esteem levels have been rising in some Western societies

Question 82**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 83**1 pts**

Which explanation for a relationship break-up is MOST pessimistic, according to attributional style theory?

- ☐ "I have a terrible personality"
- ☒ "my ex-partner behaved terribly towards me"
- ☐ "my ex-partner is emotionally immature"
- ☐ "I always pick the wrong person"

Question 84**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.

Question 85**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 86**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 87**1 pts**

Which statement **ACCURATELY** describes Twenge's work on historical changes in personality?

- ☒ mean levels of external attribution have risen over the last few decades.
- ☐ mean levels of self-esteem have fallen over the last few decades.
- ☐ mean levels of neuroticism have fallen over the last few decades.
- ☐ mean levels of assertiveness in women have fallen since the 1970s

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Question 88**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

Question 89**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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Question 90**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

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Question 91**1 pts**

A psychologist develops a new test that is intended to measure self-esteem. After testing it on a first sample, she then administers it to a second sample along with a

test of narcissism, and correlates the two tests. What is the psychologist attempting to demonstrate about the new test?

- ☒ Discriminant validity
- ☐ Re-test reliability
- ☐ Re-test validity
- ☐ Convergent validity

Question 92**1 pts**

Which ONE of the following statements about factor analysis is correct?

- ☒ it finds groups of variables that correlate with one another
- ☐ it finds groups of variables that can be factored
- ☐ it finds groups of variables that have similar meanings
- ☐ it finds groups of variables that have similar means

Question 93**1 pts**

Which two vocational interest types are next to one another in Holland's model?

- ☒ Artistic & Investigative
- ☐ Realistic & Enterprising
- ☐ Conventional & Social
- ☐ Realistic & Artistic

Question 94**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 95

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 96

1 pts

Which of the following CORRECTLY reflects research on self-complexity?

- ☒ self-complexity is not beneficial if it implies a fragmented or confused self.
- ☐ self-complexity is conceptualized as the number of conflicting elements in the person's personality.
- ☐ self-complexity is strongly associated with subjective well-being.
- ☐ self-complexity magnifies the impact of positive life events.

Question 97**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 98**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 99**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 re-test correlations in longitudinal studies.

Question 100**1 pts**

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

- ☒ 40%
- ☐ 20%
- ☐ 60%
- ☐ 80%

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Question 101**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.

Question 102**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 103**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

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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 104

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 105**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

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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.

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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.

Question 108 **Assignment Project Exam Help** 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.

Question 109 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 110**1 pts**

A researcher named Jo conducted a study and found a negative correlation between optimism and hours spent watching television. Which of the following interpretations is correct?

- ☐ Too much television watching causes less optimism.
- ☐ Decreasing optimism causes more television watching.
- ☐ As television watching increases, optimism decreases, but we don't know which variable is causal.
- ☐ None of the above is correct.

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Question 111**1 pts**

As a brilliant cognitive neuropsychologist, you design a world leading intervention to increase IQ for children with acquired head injuries. The intervention takes the form of an extended one-on-one training course. You have a small sample of 10 children. You measure their IQ before ($m = 95.0$) and after ($m = 98.1$) your intervention. You conduct a repeated measures t-test to assess the difference between mean scores before and after your intervention. The t-value for the test is 2.720 and the p value is .024. Which of the following is correct?

- ☐ Because the probability of 0.024 is small, do not reject the null hypothesis. The mean difference of 3.1 indicates a significant improvement in IQ.
- ☐ Because the t-value of 2.72 is large, do not reject the null hypothesis. The mean difference of 3.1 indicates a significant improvement in IQ.
- ☐ Because the probability of 0.024 is small, reject the null hypothesis. The mean difference of 3.1 indicates a significant improvement in IQ.
- ☐ Because the t-value of 0.024 is small, reject the null hypothesis. The mean difference of

3.1 indicates a significant improvement in IQ.

Question 112**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.

Question 113**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 114**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 115

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 116

1 pts

A research psychologist intends to investigate if the amount of vegetables consumed in diet is related to mental wellbeing. Which one of the following would be the correct research design for this research question?

- ☐ Correlational
- ☐ Repeated measures
- ☐ Independent groups
- ☐ Any of the above designs could be used to address this research question.

Question 117**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 118**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 119**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 120**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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