

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

Outside Australia: +61 3 9035 5511

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) [.\(https://academicintegrity.unimelb.edu.au/#online-exams\)](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

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6**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 7**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 8**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 9**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 10**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 11**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 12**1 pts**

Our immediate experience and expression of emotion is known as?

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

Question 13**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 14**1 pts**

Which of the following is NOT a feature of thought disorder?

- ☐ Derailment/distractibility.
- ☐ Loose associations.
- ☐ Perseveration.
- ☐ Hallucinations.

Question 15**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 16**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.

Question 17**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.

Question 18**1 pts**

A symptom of clinical depression is?

- ☐ Feelings of sadness and hopelessness.
- ☐ Changes in sleeping behaviour.
- ☐ Changes in eating behaviour.
- ☐ All of the above are symptoms of depression.

Question 19**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 20**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 21**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.

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Question 22**1 pts**

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

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- ☐ 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 23**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.

Question 24**1 pts**

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

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

Question 25**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.

End of Clinical Psychology section

Start of Developmental Psychology section

Question 26**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 27**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 28**1 pts**

You come across a paper that aims to replicate Judith Kearins' (1981) findings in a modern-day cohort of children. For this, you expect that:

- ☐ The test will include games of "memory" with different arrays of objects.
- ☒ The test will aim to replicate the different strengths of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children.

- ☐ The findings will be difficult to replicate because there are no racial differences in intelligence anymore.
- ☐ The findings will be difficult to replicate because Kearin's analysis was too subjective.

Question 29**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.

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Question 30

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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.

Question 31**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 32**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.

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Question 33**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 34**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.

Question 35**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.

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Question 36**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.

Question 37**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.

Question 38**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.

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Question 39

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1 pts

Crystallized and Fluid intelligence are examples of what?

- ☒ Two-dimensional models of intelligence.
- ☐ Carrols' four-stratum-model of intelligence.
- ☐ Developmental continuities in intelligence.
- ☐ All of the above.

Question 40**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.

Question 41**1 pts**

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

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

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Question 42**1 pts**

You come across a study that uses the Stanford-Binet Scale to measure intelligence of teenagers aged 14-17. From this, you know that:

- ☐ The research team must include a trained clinician who can use the scale appropriately.
- ☐ The measure is inappropriate for the age group.
- ☒ The measure is appropriate for the age group.
- ☐ The research is invalid because the Stanford-Binet scale is not a measure of intelligence.

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Question 43**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 44**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.

Question 45**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 46**1 pts**

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

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

Question 47**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 48**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 49**1 pts**

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

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

Question 50**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.

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

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 53

1 pts

What are the three levels of identity according to self-categorisation theory?

- ☐ Ingroup, outgroup, superordinate group.
- ☐ Self-focused, other-focused, group-focused.
- ☐ Individual, social, cultural.
- ☐ Personal, social, human.

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

Batson and colleagues (1983) conducted a study in which participants could choose to trade places with a confederate to receive electric shocks. What did they find?

- ☐ People who knew the confederate personally volunteered to receive the shocks.
- ☐ People who wanted to reduce their own distress volunteered to receive the shocks when it meant they could leave the study early.
- ☐ People who wanted to reduce their own distress volunteered to receive the shocks when they had to stay to the end of the study.

- ☐ People who felt empathy for the confederate were least likely to volunteer to receive the shocks.

Question 57**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.

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Question 58

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1 pts

Jo wants to ask her mum for permission to go on 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 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.

Question 60

1 pts

Which of the following statements is true?

- ☐ Competence judgements are made more quickly than warmth judgements.
- ☐ Warmth is more relevant and desired in others than the self.
- ☐ Competence is more relevant and desired in others than the self.
- ☐ Evolutionarily, warmth is a less important dimension than competence.

Question 61

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 62**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 63**1 pts**

Which of the following options is an example of GORFing?

- ☐ 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 64**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 65**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 66**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is true according to the Sociometer Hypothesis?

- ☐ If someone has low self-esteem, they will stop socialising with others.
- ☐ If someone has low self-esteem, it signals they need to socialise more.
- ☐ Self-esteem evolved to help us achieve goals.
- ☐ Self-esteem has nothing to do with social context.

Question 67**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.

Question 68**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.

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Question 69**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 70**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.

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Question 71**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 72**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 73

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 74

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 75**1 pts**

Which of the following options is a valid criticism of the Stanford Prison Experiment?

- ☐ The conditions in the experiment were not brutal after all.
- ☐ The experimenter actively encouraged participants to act in a way consistent with his expected results.
- ☐ A mention of "prison life" in the recruitment ad oversampled participants who were high in submissiveness.
- ☐ The majority of participants disobeyed, and did not administer the maximum voltage shock.

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Start of Personality Psychology section

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 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.

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Question 78**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 79**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 80**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.

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Question 81**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 82**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 83

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 84

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 85

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 86**1 pts**

Which statement BEST 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

Question 87**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 88**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 89**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

Question 90**1 pts**

What Big Five dimensions would shyness probably be correlated with?

- ☐ Neuroticism and Extraversion
- ☐ Neuroticism and Agreeableness
- ☐ Extraversion and Conscientiousness
- ☐ Agreeableness and Conscientiousness

Question 91**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 92**1 pts**

Which kind of validity or reliability does NOT match the description that follows it?

- ☐ convergent validity: people get similar scores on a test when different people administer it to them.
- ☐ re-test reliability: people get similar scores when they do a test on different occasions.
- ☐ discriminant validity: a test of one personality characteristic does not correlate with tests that measure different characteristics.
- ☐ inter-rater reliability: different people rating themselves on the test get similar scores.

Question 93**1 pts**

Which of the following is **NOT** true about Allport and Odbert's work?

- ☐ it included ability-related words in its final set of trait terms.
- ☐ it excluded highly evaluative terms from its final set.
- ☐ it reduced the initial set of person-descriptive terms to a smaller set of personality trait terms.
- ☐ it was a foundation for the lexical approach to personality description.

Question 94**1 pts**

Consider the following statements about a hypothetical personality test. Which one is NOT possible based on the relationship between reliability and validity?

- ☐ the test is high in predictive validity and low in reliability
- ☐ the test is high in predictive validity and high in reliability
- ☐ the test is low in predictive validity and high in reliability
- ☐ the test is low in predictive validity and low in reliability

Question 95**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 96**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 97**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 98

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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 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**

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.

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Question 101**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 102**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 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

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

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

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**

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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 _____?

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

Question 107**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 108

1 pts

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When making inferences about correlations from samples to populations:

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- ☐ the null hypothesis is that the population correlation is zero.
 - ☐ the null hypothesis is that the sample correlation is zero.
 - ☐ the null hypothesis is that the population mean correlation is zero.
 - ☐ the null hypothesis is that the population correlation is one.

Question 109

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 110**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

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Question 111**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 112**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 113**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.

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Question 114**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 115**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 116**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 117**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 118**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.

Question 119**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 120**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.

End of Research Methods section

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