

Exam: Mind, Brain and Behaviour 2

(PSYC10004_2021_SM2)

Started: Nov 12 at 15:00

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 be know from study of this subject. Should anything else require clarification or you have further problems, you should: 1) Read the Exam FAQ document, which is provided in the exam module at the top of the Modules section of the MBB1 Canvas page; 2) Contact Dr Groot via the Exam Support during the first 45 minutes of the exam.

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

All the best for your exam, **Assignment Project Exam Help**

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 **Add WeChat powcoder** [University's policy on academic integrity.](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**

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 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 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 4

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 5

1 pts

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

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

Question 6**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 7**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 8**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 9**1 pts**

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

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

Question 10**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 11**1 pts**

Defining disorder by psychological distress _____?

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

Question 12**1 pts**

Categorical classification of psychological disorder _____?

- ☒ Has the benefit of supporting clinical utility and treatment planning.
- ☐ Has the benefit of providing rich and precise information.
- ☐ Is a core feature of all approaches to defining mental illness.
- ☐ Has enhanced symptom monitoring capacity.

Question 13.**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 14**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 15**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.

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Question 16**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 17**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 18**1 pts**

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

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

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Question 19**1 pts**

Dimensional classification of psychological disorder _____?

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

Question 20**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 21**1 pts**

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

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

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Question 22**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 23**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 24**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 25**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.

End of Clinical Psychology section

Start of Developmental Psychology section**Question 26****1 pts**

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

- ☐ Used PERMA and PANAS scales.
- ☐ Used qualitative, open-ended questions.
- ☐ Used WEMWBS and PERMA scales.
- ☐ Used qualitative, close-ended questions.

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Question 27**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 28**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.

Question 29**1 pts**

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

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

Question 30**1 pts**

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

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

Question 31**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 32**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.

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**

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 35**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 36**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 37**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 38**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 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**

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 41**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 42**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 43**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.

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Question 44**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 45**1 pts**

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

- ☐ Nature or Nurture.

- ☐ Social development.
- ☐ Life span development.
- ☐ Mechanisms for change.

Question 46**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.

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Question 47**1 pts**

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

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

Question 48**1 pts**

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

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

Question 49**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.

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Question 50**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.

End of Developmental Psychology section

Start of Social Psychology section

Question 51**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.

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Question 52**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 53**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 54**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.

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Question 55

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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.

Question 56**1 pts**

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

What is this an example of?

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

Question 57

1 pts

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 58

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 59**1 pts**

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

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

Question 60**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is true?

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

Question 61**1 pts**

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

- ☐ Priya and Fuyu are both in an environment that gives little opportunity for socialising.
- ☐ Priya and Fuyu became friends because they are both lonely people.

☐ Priya "caught" loneliness from Fuyu.

☐ A and C.

Question 62**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.

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Question 63 <https://powcoder.com>**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 64**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 65

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 66

1 pts

Alex is sitting on South Lawn eating lunch with a group of friends. Suddenly, a nearby student falls to the ground and doesn't get up. A few people from the group look at the fallen student, but none of them get up to help. Alex also does nothing.

Which statement suggests Alex's bystander behaviour is driven by pluralistic ignorance?

- ☐ Alex doesn't want to do anything because he is afraid of looking foolish.
- ☐ Alex thinks he might be legally liable for anything that goes wrong if he intervenes.

- ☐ Alex notices that no one else reacts, and decides it must not be an emergency.
- ☐ Alex doesn't feel like he should intervene because he isn't medically trained.

Question 67**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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Question 68

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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 69**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.

Question 70

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 71

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 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.

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Question 73

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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 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**

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.

End of Social Psychology section

Start of Personality Psychology section

Question 76**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 77**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.

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Question 78**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 79**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 80**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is NOT CORRECT 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 81**1 pts**

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

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

Question 82**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 83**1 pts**

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

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

Question 84**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 85**1 pts**

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

- ☐ personality stabilises over time
- ☐ mean-level personality change slows with age
- ☐ personality becomes more heritable with age
- ☐ people grow into their true personalities

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Question 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 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 88**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.

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Question 89**1 pts**

Which of the following is an external, unstable attribution for why something happened to a person?

- ☐ the weather
- ☐ their destiny
- ☐ hard work
- ☐ a bad mood

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Question 90**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 91**1 pts**

Which of the following statements is CORRECT about research and theory on emotional intelligence?

- ☐ Emotional intelligence is not part of personality because it is a school-related cognitive ability
- ☐ Emotional intelligence is negatively correlated with general intelligence
- ☐ Emotional intelligence correlates positively with Extraversion
- ☐ Emotional intelligence can be assessed by testing people's correct recognition of emotional facial expressions

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Question 92**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 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 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 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 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 97**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 98**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 99**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.

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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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End of Personality Psychology section

Start of Research Methods section

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**

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

- ☐ 1, 2
- ☐ 1, 1

☐ 2, 1☐ 2, 2**Question 104****1 pts**

A 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 105**1 pts**

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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 106**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 107**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 108**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 109**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 110**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 111**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 112**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 113**1 pts**

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

- ☐ The z-test uses the mean and the t-test uses the standard deviation.
- ☐ The z-test requires knowledge about the population mean, and the t-test does not.
- ☐ The z-test depends on the size of the sample but the t-test does not.
- ☐ The z-test requires knowledge about the population standard deviation and the t-test does not.

Question 114**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 115**1 pts**

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

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

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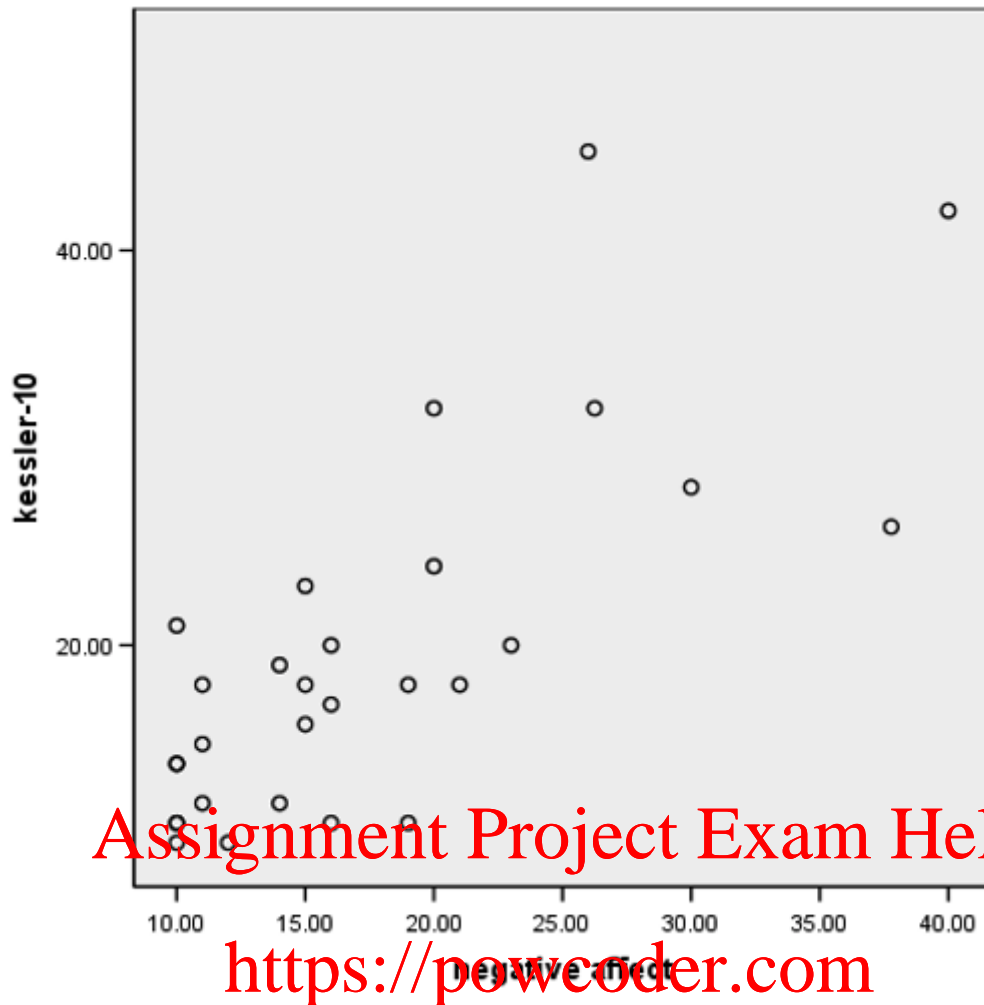
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Question 116**1 pts**

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.



- ☐ 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 117

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 118**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 119**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 120**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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End of Research Methods section

END OF EXAM

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