



**PSYC2061**  
**Practice Examination**  
**2023**

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Given Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

zID: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given that your mother is a carrier of Phenylketonuria (PKU) and your father is unaffected, which of the statements best describes your probability of inheriting particular alleles for PKU?
  - a. 25% probability of Rr
  - b. 25% probability of RR
  - c. 0% probability of RR
  - d. 0% probability of rr
  
2. A psychologist observes that 3-year-old Lola has a flattened facial profile, a small nose, almond-shaped eyes with an upward slant, and a short neck. Additionally, she has difficulty with gross and fine motor skills such as sitting, crawling, and walking. Based on these observations, what genetic mutation was most likely to have happened?
  - a. Lengthening of the FMR1 gene on the X chromosome
  - b. Shortening of the FMR1 gene on the X chromosome
  - c. Extra copy of chromosome 21
  - d. Extra copy of chromosome 22
  
3. Which of the following statements regarding sex determination during prenatal development is TRUE?
  - a. Testosterone is responsible for the development of the Mullerian ducts in males
  - b. The Mullerian system develops into male genitalia in the presence of the SRY gene
  - c. In the absence of testosterone, the Wolffian system develops into female external and internal genitalia
  - d. The presence of a gene on the Y chromosome is necessary for the development of male external and internal genitalia

4. Fill in the gaps of the following statement which is based on the experiment published by Walton in 1992 in the Journal of Neuroscience which inadvertently demonstrated locomotor development in baby rats?

Baby rats who were suspended during P8- P13 in the swimming group were \_\_\_\_\_ slower showing an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ period.

Baby rats who were suspended during P20- P30 in the walking group were \_\_\_\_\_ slower showing an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ period.

- a. permanently; critical; temporarily; sensitive
  - b. temporarily; sensitive; permanently; critical
  - c. temporarily; critical; permanently; sensitive
  - d. permanently; sensitive; temporarily; critical
5. In the 1970s to 80s to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, mothers kept babies on their back all day. As a result, babies didn't get a chance to develop the musculature in their neck and shoulders to hold their head up and there was a spike in gross motor skill delays as a result.

This case suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ is an important factor to consider in explaining developmental change.

- a. Maturation
  - b. Genetic Factors
  - c. Experience
  - d. Cultural Context
6. Which of the following are survival reflexes?
- a. Palmar Grasp
  - b. Stepping
  - c. Rooting
  - d. Moro

7. What happens at each stage of prenatal development?
- The germinal period is when the zygote implants in the uterus; the embryonic period is a period of organogenesis; the fetal period is when the fetus becomes viable.
  - The germinal period is when the zygote becomes a blastocyst; the embryonic period occurs when the blastocyst is implanted on the uterine wall and the fetal period is a time of organogenesis.
  - The germinal period occurs straight after conception to the end of the first week; the embryonic period begins as the embryo divides into several cells; the fetal period is when the fetus becomes viable after 24 weeks.
  - The germinal period primes the uterus for the development of a fetus; the embryonic period begins when the blastocyst is implanted on the uterine wall and the fetal period occurs when the fetus begins to sense the environment.
8. What does 'viable' refer to?
- The baby will survive if born at 24 weeks
  - The foetus develops rapidly and is able to survive after 22 weeks.
  - If born at 24 weeks, the baby will have a 50% chance of surviving given all available aid.
  - If born at 24 weeks, the baby will survive as long as steroids are provided.
9. What factors predict the outcome of a baby born at 23 weeks?
- Birth weight, ethnicity and steroids
  - Multiple or singleton, birth weight, gender and the age of the mother
  - Steroids, multiple or singleton, gender and birth weight.
  - Birthweight, NICU care, multiple or singleton and gender
10. Why is the NICU such a sensitive environment?
- To limit the distractions to healthcare professionals and parents so they can optimise the care provided.
  - To mimic the environment of the womb and preterm babies are hypersensitive to stimuli which can affect development.
  - To allow babies to rest and fall into a routine which aids in developmental progression.
  - Both A and B are correct

- 11.** What did Makin and Porter's (1989) study find about the olfactory senses of newborn babies?
- Newborn babies rapidly develop attraction to their mother's breast milk 1 week after birth.
  - Newborn babies aren't able to differentiate between their mother's breast milk and another mother's breast milk until at least 6 weeks old.
  - Newborns are attracted to breast milk in general and have no preference as they are driven by an adaptive function to receive nutrition.
  - Newborn babies are attracted to strangers' milk more than their mother's milk as this is an adaptive function.
- 12.** What role does touch play for newborn babies?
- Touch allows newborns to navigate their world.
  - Touch is one of the first sensations to develop and primes babies for the sensation of the outside world
  - Touch plays a vital role in establishing the relationship between caregivers and the baby. E.g. Kangaroo care administered to preterm babies accelerate development of regulation processes and allows them to fall into a routine.
  - Both A and B are correct.
- 13.** Which one of the following is not one of the fundamental processes in memory development?
- Retrieval
  - Encoding
  - Recognition
  - Retention
- 14.** A baby is tested on the mobile task and kicks 5 times during the baseline, 30 times during the immediate test and 15 times during the delayed test. What does this say about their memory?
- The baby has learned the contingency but has forgotten it entirely
  - The baby has learned the contingency but has forgotten it partially
  - The baby has not learned the contingency
  - There is not enough information to make an accurate assessment

- 15.** What behaviour was required in order for reinforcement to occur in the mobile conjugate experiment?
- a. Sucking on a pacifier
  - b. Pulling on a puppet
  - c. Looking at a picture
  - d. Kicking their feet
- 16.** Which of the following is measured in the rouge test?
- a. Self-recognition
  - b. Joint attention
  - c. Self-representation
  - d. Self-esteem
- 17.** According to Muller & Dweck's 1998 study, which of the following is NOT one of the conclusions argued? Praising children's abilities makes them:
- a. Less likely to embrace a challenge
  - b. More likely to seek out learning situations
  - c. More likely to attribute failure to a lack of ability
  - d. More likely to misrepresent performance
- 18.** Self-esteem refers to the value that people associate with the representation of themselves. As a result, it varies and fluctuates quite often. Which of the following most accurately depicts the trend of self-esteem throughout one's lifetime?
- a. High self-esteem in children, drop in self-esteem in adolescence, drop in self-esteem with old age
  - b. High self-esteem in children, rise in self-esteem in adolescence, drop in self-esteem with old age
  - c. Low self-esteem in children, rise in self-esteem in adolescence, drop in self-esteem with old age
  - d. High self-esteem in children, drop in self-esteem in adolescence, rise in self-esteem with old age

19. Which of the following is something that Piaget got correct in his theory of cognitive development?
- Cognition during childhood is important
  - Great insights can come from studying children in context
  - Changes in cognition are surprising and interesting
  - All of the Above
20. Looking at the following example, which of the following is the correct order of steps according to the Scientific Method?
- Samantha finds that her hypothesis is partially supported - bees do spend more time collecting nectar during morning and late afternoon, but not during midday. She decides to refine her hypothesis to focus on the effects of temperature on bee behavior.
  - After conducting more experiments, Samantha develops a general theory about the relationship between temperature and bee behavior, which could be used to inform beekeeping practices.
  - Samantha observes that some bees seem to spend more time collecting nectar than others.
  - Samantha designs an experiment where she will record the amount of time bees spend collecting nectar during different times of the day.
  - Samantha observes and records the amount of time bees spend collecting nectar during morning, midday, and late afternoon for a week.
  - Samantha hypothesises that bees will spend more time collecting nectar during the morning and late afternoon than during midday.
  - Samantha wonders if the time of day affects the amount of time bees spend collecting nectar.
- vii, iii, vi, iv, v, ii, i
  - vii, iii, vi, iv, v, i, ii,
  - iii, vi, vii, iv, v, ii, i
  - iii, vii, vi, iv, v, i, ii
21. Which of the following scenarios is an example of assimilation in a 2-year-old child, given that she has an existing schema about dogs?
- The child sees a cat for the first time and calls it a dog because it has four legs and fur.
  - The child sees a cat for the first time and calls it a cat because it has four legs and fur.
  - The child sees a dog for the first time and calls it a dog because it has four legs and fur, but then realizes it's actually a wolf because it has sharp teeth and different markings.
  - The child sees a dog and a cat and recognizes them both as separate animals with distinct features and names.

- 22.** Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies the formal operational stage of cognitive development in Piaget's theory?
- A 12-year-old child understands that there is a difference between appearance and reality when playing hide-and-seek.
  - A 14-year-old child is able to think abstractly and generate hypotheses about how gravity works.
  - A 10-year-old child is able to solve a math problem by counting on their fingers and using mental arithmetic.
  - An 8-year-old child can understand that a tall, narrow glass and a short, wide glass can hold the same amount of liquid.
- 23.** Which of the following statements most accurately represents the findings of the Drawbridge Study in relation to infants' understanding of impossible events?
- Piaget's theory of object permanence was confirmed by the results of the Drawbridge Study.
  - Infants who were 4.5 months old looked longer at impossible events suggesting that object permanence is developed at 4.5 months.
  - 3.5-month-old infants showed longer looking times for the impossible event than the possible event suggesting that object permanence is developed.
  - Infants who habituated at a faster rate were more likely to show sensitivity to the impossible event than infants who habituated at a slower rate, regardless of age.
- 24.** Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE regarding the results and conclusions which can be drawn from Woodward's (1998) study of goal-directed action?
- In the rod condition, babies showed no significant difference between the times in the looking at the goal versus path, but not in the rod condition.
  - Babies are sensitive to the fact that human hands (and humans) have intentions whereas rods and claws do not.
  - In the human condition, babies showed a significant difference between the times in the looking at the goal versus path, but not in the rod condition.
  - In both the human and rod condition, babies showed a significant difference between the times looking at the goal versus path, but not in the rod condition.



**25.** What is Psychology's WEIRD problem?

- a. It is adjacent to pseudoscience and people fail to find it credible.
- b. The studies within the field have a replication crisis.
- c. The studies only examine a western, educated, inter-group, rich and developed group of people.
- d. The studies only examine a western, educated, industrialised, rich and democratic group of people.

**26.** Why are cross-cultural studies important?

- a. They help theorise universal truths about the fundamental of human behaviour
- b. They help illuminate why behaviours and phenomena occur, rather than just focusing on what the phenomena/ behaviour is.
- c. Empirical-based studies help manipulate conditions to reveal congruences and incongruencies between cultures.
- d. All of the above.

**27.** What is the difference between social psychology and common sense?

- a. Social psychology is informed by cultural practices, including folk wisdom
- b. Common sense reflects the values, attitudes and behaviours of a society more than social psychology.
- c. Common sense has several oxymoronic proverbs and there will always be some truth to them as they're broad and applicable anywhere.
- d. Both A and C are correct.

**28.** What is a challenge to social psychology?

- a. Pseudoscience and the swayed beliefs it perpetuates.
- b. Postmodernism and the validation of all truths and social constructs
- c. Inability to replicate social psychology findings.
- d. Both A and B

**29.** What does Robert Trivers' Parental Investment Theory say about gender differences?

- a. Men are more selective of the partner they choose as they want to pass on their genes.
- b. Women are more selective as reproduction involves a large amount of investment.
- c. Men invest less as they want to maximise reproductive success.
- d. Both B and C.

- 30.** Which best describes the Dunning-Kruger effect?
- a. People who believe nonsensical information simply because the group they belong in believes in it.
  - b. People with limited expertise or experience regarding a specific area of knowledge overestimate their abilities.
  - c. Individuals who are likely to go out of their way to affirm the common beliefs of a particular group.
  - d. Humans tend to see meaning in otherwise meaningless relationships.
- 31.** According to Hogg et al's social identity theory, which of the following is not why people categorise themselves into groups?
- a. To serve self-esteem.
  - b. To gain positive status.
  - c. To reduce prejudice.
  - d. To classify the social world.
- 32.** Which of the following is not associated with the liberal enlightenment model?
- a. Individual freedom
  - b. Human rights law
  - c. Justice for individuals
  - d. Focus on identity groups
- 33.** What observations did Forgan, Bower and Krantz make about impression formation when evaluating mood?
- a. A positive mood meant more positive judgments
  - b. A positive mood meant fewer positive judgments
  - c. A negative mood meant more positive judgments
  - d. None of the above

- 34.** What does Asch's (1946) primacy effect refer to?
- a. When a person has one outstanding, favourable characteristic, people tend to assume that other characteristics are also favourable
  - b. Information about other people changes depending on what information becomes available
  - c. An overall impression based on the original value of the traits you observed is calculated
  - d. Impression forming tends to be disproportionately influenced by early information
- 35.** What were the findings in Hamilton & Gifford's 1976 illusory correlation experiment?
- a. Academic status had perceptions of physical qualities such as height
  - b. Attractive faces have more positive qualities when making judgments on personality, intelligence and social status
  - c. Minorities were preferentially associated with negative behaviours even if the proportion was the same
  - d. People have a strong preference for an individual in their group despite not having any connection with them
- 36.** Which statement about nonverbal communication is false?
- a. Indicates a person's attitudes
  - b. Expresses emotions
  - c. Not a subconscious process
  - d. Can be used for terminating social encounters
- 37.** What design features of language is a metaphor an example of?
- a. Productivity and duality
  - b. Displacement and duality
  - c. Traditional transmission and productivity
  - d. Displacement and productivity

- 38.** Which is an example of the effect that mood can have on verbal communication according to Forgas' 2007 study?
- Euphoric after receiving double double pay, Melani engages in a spontaneous debate with her friend speaking clearly, concisely and accurately.
  - After a rough day, Ryan sends his tutor an email explaining why he won't be able to make his late night tutorial. He clearly explains his issue in a polite and logical manner.
  - Angry because the last jelly snake was stolen, Radhika decided to ignore everyone at the party. When her friend asked what the matter was, she responded, "what does it look like to you???"
  - After finding out that she had won a free holiday, Stephanie excitedly ran to level 8 of the library and wrote her psychology essay. She received 95/100 a week later.
- 39.** In his shock experiments, Milgram was meticulous about exerting a high level of control over the variables involved, such as the labels used on the shock generator. He also manipulated the experiment multiple times and compared the results between the different manipulations. How was this methodology useful to social psychology?
- The comparable nature of the studies allowed Milgram to analyse the influence that variables had over participant obedience.
  - We can trust Milgram's conclusions about the banality of evil because he followed the steps proposed by Karl Popper's scientific method.
  - Results revealed that when a confederate expressed a desire for the experimenter to stop, the participant was more likely to give the learner a shock.
  - Results revealed that women were more likely than men to disobey the experimenter when instructed to give a shock above 150 volts.
- 40.** What did Zimbardo propose that the results of the Stanford Prison Experiment suggested, and what is this hypothesis called?
- That the prison guards were more likely to have been raised by an authoritarian parent, subconsciously leading them to act violently. This is a dispositional hypothesis.
  - That the prisoners tried to revolt against the guards because of the collective identity that they developed. This is a dispositional hypothesis.
  - That the prisoners submitted because they carried introverted personality traits unlike the prison guards who were higher in extraversion. This is a situational hypothesis.
  - That the prison guards were just average people, who acted violently as a result of the role they were given. This gave them a sense of anonymity and authority that can lead anyone to act against their personal morals. This is a situational hypothesis.

41. Zimbardo's hypothesis about the results of the prison experiment has received some criticism. Which of these statements does not criticise his hypothesis?
- Zimbardo's briefing of the guards may have influenced their violent behaviour.
  - The guard's violent behaviour may have been reinforced by the experimenters not intervening.
  - Prison guards are generally more muscular than the rest of the population.
  - Some studies suggest that individuals who respond to advertisements for a prison experiment are more likely to carry narcissistic and authoritarian traits.
42. What is an example of a cognitive bias playing out in the real world?
- Jake thinks all Taylor Swift fans are intolerable as he had a bad experience with one fan a long time ago.
  - Ryan believes dark chocolates taste better than white chocolate. He found that people agree with him by interviewing people on campus who don't like sweet foods.
  - According to Shiva, people are more likely to die from flying than walking on the street.
  - Reid wears mismatching socks as he heard matching socks attract bad luck.
43. What is NOT an example of a self-fulfilling prophecy?
- Luna believes people who drive to campus tend to be happier so always drives to university, finding it is less-stressful for her and puts her in a better mood.
  - Veronica is stressed about presenting in front of the class as she's afraid of stuttering and forgetting her words. Her nerves build-up and she begins to forget her script at the beginning of her presentation.
  - Bailey thinks his friend's mum is rude so he does not engage in conversation with her, leading her to avoid him at the birthday party.
  - Stephanie is told one puppy A is smarter than the puppy B and so she puts more effort into training puppy A. At a dog show competition, puppy A wins first place whilst puppy B is relegated to 6th place.
44. What is the most appropriate definition of an availability heuristic?
- The frequency of judgements are dependent on how relevant they are within the context.
  - The frequency of judgements are variable to how easily they are accessible in our memories.
  - The frequency of judgements rely on niche past experiences and how relevant these experiences are to the context.
  - The frequency of judgments are based on how often we see events occurring on the news

45. What is the difference between the Central Route and Peripheral Route according to the *Elaboration Likelihood Model* on persuasion?
- The central route is an automatic process that leads to being easily influenced by the information at hand.
  - The peripheral route is an automatic process whilst the central route is a more controlled process, but both lead to being easily influenced as long as the individual delivering the information is conventionally attractive.
  - The peripheral route is an automatic process and the central route focuses on easy-to-process information to evaluate the argument better.
  - The peripheral route is an automatic process whilst the central route is a more controlled process that requires deliberate thinking to assess the content.
46. What are some factors that affect how a message is accepted?
- Age, vividness, availability heuristic and peripheral thinking.
  - Peripheral thinking, mood and messages that align with cognitive biases.
  - Age, mood, vividness and messages with explicit takeaways.
  - Age, peripheral thinking, how much a message is circulated and availability heuristic.

**End of paper**

## Answers & Rationales

### *Developmental Psychology*

1. **D:** *Since PKU is a recessive trait, an unaffected father would be RR and an unaffected "carrier" mother would be Rr.*

	$R$	$r$
$R$	$RR$	$Rr$
$R$	$RR$	$Rr$

2. **C:** *These traits describe Down-Syndrome which is due to an extra copy of chromosome 21.*
3. **D:** *The presence of the SRY gene on the Y chromosome is responsible for testicular development in males, leading to the production of testosterone and the development of male external and internal genitalia. In females, the absence of testosterone results in the development of female genitalia, while the Wolffian system is absorbed. Therefore only D is correct.*
4. **B:** *Stated in Introduction to Developmental Psychology lecture.*
5. **C:** *Mentioned in Introduction to Developmental Psychology lecture.*
6. **C:** *Stated in Introduction to Developmental Psychology lecture.*
7. **B:** *As stated in the Prenatal Developmental and Preterm Birth lecture.*
8. **C:** *As stated in the Prenatal Developmental and Preterm Birth lecture.*
9. **C:** *As stated in the Prenatal Developmental and Preterm Birth lecture.*
10. **B:** *As stated in the Prenatal Developmental and Preterm Birth lecture.*
11. **B:** *As stated in the Perceptual Development lecture.*
12. **C:** *As stated in the Perceptual Development lecture.*
13. **C:** *The three fundamental processes are encoding: transforming information to be stored in the memory, retention: storing the information in memory over time, and retrieval: accessing stored information from memory when it is required.*

14. **B:** *The baby learned the contingency, kicking 30 times during immediate compared to 5 during the baseline. They are kicking half as much during the delayed test relative to the immediate test. This means that they have forgotten some of what they learnt but the memory is not completely gone as kicking in the delayed test has still increased from baseline.*
15. **D:** *Infants learned the contingency between kicking behaviour and movement in an overhead mobile (reinforcement).*
16. **A:** *The rouge test (mirror test) is where babies have a mark/sticker on their face and then put in front of a mirror. If the baby understands that the baby in the mirror is themselves, they will touch the mark on their own forehead. This self-recognition.*
17. **B:** *Argues that praising children's ability makes them less likely to seek out learning situations and it is more effective to praise behaviours in the child's process*
18. **A:** *As stated in lecture 5, slides 7-8*
19. **D:** *Stated in the Theories of Cognitive Development lecture (Week 4).*
20. **D:** *The scientific method includes, making observation, thinking of interesting question, formulate a hypothesis, develop a testable theory, gather data to test predictions, refine alter expand, develop general theory. These are the steps she took.*
21. **A:** *Assimilation occurs when a child incorporates new information into their existing schema or mental framework. In this scenario, the child is using their existing knowledge of dogs and applying it to the new information of the cat. The child's understanding of dogs is being assimilated to include cats with similar features.*
22. **B:** *According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, the formal operational stage (which typically begins around age 11) is characterized by the ability to think abstractly, generate hypotheses, and engage in deductive reasoning. In this scenario, the 14-year-old child is demonstrating the ability to think abstractly and generate hypotheses about gravity, which is a hallmark of the formal operational stage. The other answer options are more indicative of the concrete operational stage (such as understanding appearance vs. reality, counting on fingers, and recognizing the conservation of liquid volume).*
23. **D:** *B and C are incorrect as not all infants both 4.5 had developed object permanence and some 3.5 month infants also had developed object permanence. However, the study did find that infants who habituate at a faster rate are more likely to demonstrate sensitivity to impossible events, suggesting that processing speed may be related to the development of object permanence. This highlights the importance of individual differences in cognitive development and suggests that some infants may have a more sophisticated understanding of object permanence than others at the same age.*
24. **D:** *Stated in Contemporary Methods of Cognitive Development lecture.*
25. **D:** *As stated in ' Why developmental psychology has a WEIRD problem ' lecture.*



26. **D:** *As stated in 'Why developmental psychology has a WEIRD problem' lecture.*

### **Social Psychology**

27. **C:** *As stated in lecture 1 of the Social Psychology lectures.*

28. **D:** *As stated in lecture 1 of the Social Psychology lectures.*

29. **D:** *As stated in lecture 1 of the Social Psychology lectures.*

30. **B:** *The Dunning-Kruger effect is where people do not realise their own shortcomings and have high confidence in their abilities when they are unknowledgeable about the field or subject.*

31. **C:** *Hogg et al's theory states that categorising into groups results in stereotyping, prejudice and intergroup conflict where people seek positive distinctiveness by enhancing the ingroup and devaluing outgroups.*

32. **D:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*

33. **A:** *As stated in week 7, lecture 3, slide 7.*

34. **D:** *The order in which traits are presented is highly significant, this may be due to people's tendency to process information superficially and not pay enough attention*

35. **D:** *The illusory correlation effect is the tendency to perceive a relationship between variables when no relationship exists. In Hamilton & Gifford's experiment, there was an overestimation of the correlation between minorities and negative traits/behaviours.*

36. **C:** *According to the lectures, nonverbal communication is a subconscious process. The other statements about nonverbal communication are true.*

37. **A:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*

38. **B:** *According to Forgas' Study (2007), a positive mood leads to more superficial and simplified thinking therefore less effective communication whereas a negative mood leads to more attentive and cautious thinking, therefore more effective communication. A cannot be the correct answer because it suggests that a positive mood leads to effective communication. C cannot be the correct answer as it suggests that a negative mood leads to ineffective communication. D cannot be the correct answer for the same reason as A. Therefore B must be the correct answer as it suggests that a negative mood leads to improved communication.*

39. **A:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*

40. **D:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*

41. **C:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*

- 42. B:** *This is an example of confirmation bias, which is a form of cognitive bias as stated in the Great Expectations lecture.*
- 43. A:** *This is an example of confirmation bias.*
- 44. B:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*
- 45. D:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*
- 46. D:** *This was stated in the lecture slides.*