



PSYC2061
Practice Examination
2022

Answers & explanations are listed at the end of this document.

1. **Which of these are not developmental controversies?**
 - a. Nature versus Nurture
 - b. Local versus Global
 - c. Universal versus Culturally bound
 - d. Continuous versus Discontinuous

2. **A 2 year-old baby is starting to pick up on the sounds of their parent's language. This skill is being acquired during a/an _____.**
 - a. Sensitive period
 - b. Crucial period
 - c. Insensitive period
 - d. Critical period

3. **Which of these are NOT examples of universal developmental features?**
 - a. Sucking
 - b. Moro reflex
 - c. Palmar grasp
 - d. Tilting reflex

4. **A psychologist wants to examine how a baby responds to different stimuli. They place a baby in a room where they record the baby's reaction to each stimulus. What type of research method is this?**
 - a. Quasi-experimental
 - b. Experimental
 - c. Observational
 - d. Long-term

5. **A psychologist wants to conduct a study where they follow the lives of a group of twins who have grown up in different cultures. What could be a disadvantage of this type of study?**
 - a. There is the potential for cohort effects to arise.
 - b. The study may not be representative of their time.
 - c. Participant attrition
 - d. It will be difficult to determine a cause and effect relationship.

6. **_____ occurs when the FMR1 gene on the X Chromosome is lengthened.**
 - a. Down Syndrome
 - b. Androgynous Insensitivity Syndrome
 - c. Fragile X
 - d. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome

7. **Sex determination is influenced by the environment. For turtles, incubating eggs at a _____ temperature increases the chances that the turtle will be _____, and a _____ temperature increases the chances for a _____ turtle.**
 - a. Lower, female; higher, male

- b. Lower, male; higher, female
- c. Lower, 50/50 male or female; higher, only females
- d. Lower, only females; higher 50/50 male or female

8. If I have Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome I am _____.

- a. XY genetically, but the body does not detect and respond to male hormones.
- b. XX genetically, but the body does not detect and respond to male hormones.
- c. XY genetically, exposed to excessive levels of male hormones prenatally.
- d. XX genetically, exposed to excessive levels of male hormones prenatally.

9. During which time period is the developing fetus most at risk?

- a. Germinal period (weeks 3-8)
- b. Embryonic period (weeks 3-8)
- c. Germinal period (first 14 days)
- d. Fetal period (last 7 months)

10. What purpose does giving a mother steroids when she goes into labour preterm serve?

- a. To speed up development of the infant's lungs
- b. To speed up development of the infant's brain
- c. To promote development of regulation processes like sleeping
- d. To delay labour for the mother

11. Lennon was born as a preterm infant. Inside the neonatal intensive care unit the practitioners ensure he spends as much time as possible having skin-to-skin contact with his mother. Which care practice does this demonstrate?

- a. Adjusting containment to mimic the womb
- b. Kangaroo care method
- c. Tactile-kinesthetic stimulation
- d. None of the above

12. Which item is an infant most likely to prefer looking at?

- a. A plain red bag lying on a table
- b. A red checkered scarf wrapped around a non-familiar face
- c. A complex rainbow pattern
- d. Blue envelopes scattered on the floor

13. Which sense undergoes the most rapid postnatal development for newborns?

- a. Touch
- b. Taste
- c. Smell
- d. Sight

14. At 6 months old, a baby is able to discriminate between a new and a familiar monkey's face, looking longer at the new face. What is the expected outcome for this baby at 9 months of age when presented with a new and familiar monkey's face?

- a. The 9 month old will look longer at the new face
- b. The 9 month old will show no preference between the faces
- c. The 9 month old will look longer at the familiar face
- d. The 9 month old will look longer at the new face, but as an adult will show no preference

15. Which of the following is NOT a conclusion that can be made from studying behaviours related to infant memory?

- a. Babies will increase their sucking rate when they recognise their mother's voice.
- b. Babies will remember which objects are unnecessary and irrelevant when solving the puzzle box.
- c. Babies won't forget how to take a puppet off their hands after having a break following the demonstration.
- d. Babies will look at a novel face longer than they will at a familiar face.

16. Lily is an infant that was shown how to take a glove off and put it on her hand. This was shown to her six times in a room with ducks painted on the walls. After a week, she was asked to show the experimenter how to manipulate the glove. She was tested in the same room that the demonstration was in. What is Lily demonstrating after the one week period?

- a. Encoding
- b. Retention
- c. Retrieval
- d. Reinforcement

17. If a researcher wants to measure the rate of retention for a task, how will they need to operationalise it?

- a. Calculate the baseline ratio; $baseline\ ratio = \frac{Score\ in\ Delayed\ Test}{Score\ in\ Immediate\ Test}$
- b. Calculate the retention ratio; $retention\ ratio = \frac{Score\ in\ Baseline\ Test}{Score\ in\ Immediate\ Test}$
- c. Calculate the baseline ratio; $baseline\ ratio = \frac{Score\ in\ Baseline\ Test}{Score\ in\ Immediate\ Test}$
- d. Calculate the retention ratio; $retention\ ratio = \frac{Score\ in\ Delayed\ Test}{Score\ in\ Immediate\ Test}$

18. 4-year-old Julian likes to say "I want to watch Bluey" to his parents. In regards to self-concept, what is this an example of?

- a. Joint attention
- b. Self-recognition
- c. Self-representation
- d. Self-esteem

19. Which of the following is true about self-esteem?

- a. Young children generally have low self-esteem as they underestimate their abilities.

- b. Self-esteem is domain-specific, where the importance of particular domains greatly influences their worth.
- c. Girls get a boost in self-esteem from being in romantic relationships with boys.
- d. Authoritarian parenting styles increase adolescent self esteem.

20. Which of the following is NOT a conclusion Dweck made about the effects of praise?

- a. Children who were praised for their ability are more likely to attribute failure to a lack of cleverness.
- b. Children who were praised for their effort are more likely to challenge themselves.
- c. Children who were praised for their ability are more likely to inflate their test scores.
- d. Children who were praised for their effort are less likely to seek out new learning experiences.

21. Which of these elements does NOT make a good theory?

- a. Empirically sound
- b. Hard to vary
- c. Non-falsifiable
- d. Parsimonious

22. What is the correct order for Piaget's Four Stages of Development?

- a. Preoperational, Concrete Operational, Sensorimotor, Formal Operational
- b. Preoperational, Formal Operational, Sensorimotor, Concrete Operational
- c. Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Formal Operational, Concrete Operational
- d. Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concrete Operational, Formal Operational

23. A child points to a dog and says "Look at the sheep!". The mum replies, "That's a dog, my dear." The child says, "Dog?". The mum reassures them and says, "Yes, a dog." The child corrects themselves and exclaims "Dog!". What is this an example of?

- a. Assimilation
- b. Computation
- c. Accommodation
- d. Correction

24. Which of these are NOT true regarding Piaget's experiments and conclusions about object permanence in infants and young children?

- a. He underestimated children's and infants' cognitive capacity.
- b. It is difficult to measure the 'reaching' behaviour in younger babies.
- c. Babies may have an understanding of the concept but fail to communicate the desired behaviour in a particular task.
- d. The experiment did not conceptualise object permanence well enough.

25. A baby is shown a stimulus. After a period of time, something unlikely occurs to the stimulus. Which of these statements describes the response level for babies if they have developed object permanence?

- a. Habituation: decrease from high to low response; Novel Stimulus: sharp increase to high
 - b. Habituation: increase from low to high response; Novel Stimulus: sharp decrease to low
 - c. Habituation: no change in response levels; Novel Stimulus sharp: increase to high
 - d. Habituation: decrease from high to low response; Novel Stimulus: no change in response levels
- 26. Wynn's (1992) studies using toy mice and violation of expectations showed that ____.**
- a. Babies understand containment.
 - b. Babies understand number.
 - c. Babies understand occlusion.
 - d. Babies understand goal-directed action.
- 27. Which is NOT a factor contributing to why there is a WEIRD problem in psychology research?**
- a. It is more expensive to recruit non-WEIRD samples
 - b. Cross-culture research is highly valued
 - c. Research in non-WEIRD countries is harder to obtain publication in journals that are primarily in English
 - d. Researchers in non-WEIRD countries might not have the same resources to conduct research in their communities
- 28. Which option correctly presents the findings for whether over-imitation is a universal or culture specific quality?**
- a. Children growing up in a western culture are more likely to over-imitate, as parents spend more time guiding them how to interact with objects
 - b. Over-imitation is more common in children growing up in Kalahari Bushman culture than western cultures
 - c. Over-imitation is a universal quality; it is equally demonstrated in Brisbane children and Kalahari Bushman children
 - d. Over-imitation is a rare universal quality; it is seen in low levels across multiple cultures
- 29. Which of the following is NOT evidence presented for the sociability of humans?**
- a. Schachter isolation experiments
 - b. Temporary symptoms can be similar to psychotic states
 - c. Adolescents spend 60% of waking hours in the company of others
 - d. The effects of isolation from birth can be irreversible
- 30. Anna believes that sociability is necessary for the purpose of providing benefit to both individuals. She also believes a relationship exists between brain size and one's ability to coordinate social relationships. Which two theories of sociability does this support?**
- a. Evolutionary theory & reinforcement theory
 - b. Reinforcement theory & social comparison theory
 - c. Social comparison theory & social exchange theory
 - d. Social exchange theory & evolutionary theory

- 31. What is one finding to result from anthropological studies of Samoan culture?**
- Social behaviours such as aggression and violence have increased over time
 - Mating behaviours do not appear to be universal across cultures
 - Biological sex does not influence social behaviour across cultures
 - Some social behaviour differences between men and women are influenced by evolutionary factors still present today
- 32. How is our current individualistic society different in its search for identity and status to communal societies in the past?**
- The way we currently seek identity and status is unsustainable, as it can lead to isolation and loneliness.
 - Individuals are more happy in the long-term as they satisfy their identity and status needs through materialism.
 - There is no difference as we are seeking identity and status in the same way that it has been done historically.
 - When purchasing products, we focus more on the utility of it rather than its identity associations.
- 33. In Revers & Traunmueller's (2019) study, _____ students were more likely to support the restriction of free speech. On the other hand, _____ students were more likely to self-censor issues.**
- Right-leaning, left-leaning
 - Individualist, collectivist
 - Left-leaning, right-leaning
 - Collectivist, individualist
- 34. Kylie was asked to interview someone she didn't know for a movie role. The interviewee was very confident and proved herself worthy for the role until she mentioned that she can become envious of others. However, Kylie still considered the interviewee as a strong candidate. In regards to impression formation, what is this an example of?**
- Halo effect
 - Implicit personality theory
 - Positivity/negativity bias
 - Primacy effect
- 35. Which of the following does NOT show how schemas influence social cognition?**
- Schemas provide frameworks so individuals can encode, store and retrieve information more easily.
 - Schemas make us less likely to seek confirmation for our beliefs from others. As a result, this expands the information we encode and how we do it.
 - Both of the above.
 - None of the above.

- 36. Charles Hockett proposed that apes have 9 of the 13 qualities required of a language. One of the four that they are missing is productivity. What is productivity in language design?**
- The ability to generate an unlimited number of new utterances, concepts and content
 - The ability to communicate in a concise and efficient manner
 - The ability to pass stories through generations, allowing learning and accumulation of experience
 - The ability to break down a message into smaller constituents with different meanings
- 37. Which of these is a correct example of how language is indexical?**
- Fish can be separated into different species like silver perch or rainbow trout.
 - In a 1-to-1 conversation, 'you' can refer to the other person, but in a group setting 'you' could apply to multiple people.
 - There is a hierarchy to people's titles in society such as a CEO, manager then team member.
 - Rabbits can be both cute and feral.
- 38. Which of these elements of language could signal a group identity?**
- Productivity
 - Duality
 - Jargon
 - Pronouns
- 39. Vanessa is an archeologist who was asked by her boss to investigate some fossils found on a construction site. She was told that the fossils might belong to a rare species, when in fact its origins are unknown. As a result, Vanessa proceeded to work on the fossil very carefully. Which cognitive biase(s) are shown in this example?**
- Bad news bias
 - Self-fulfilling prophecy
 - Confirmation bias
 - Both B and C
- 40. Which of the following is true about the availability heuristic?**
- It makes you less likely to underestimate the likelihood of more common but less dramatic events that claim individual lives.
 - It is independent of implicit logic and our information processing fluency.
 - It is a process whereby judgments of frequency or probability are based on how slowly pertinent instances come to mind.
 - It can occur in group situations, where we may overestimate our own contributions.
- 41. Which of the following is not an example of the sunk cost fallacy?**
- Xavier orders too much food but decides to eat all of it so he doesn't waste it.
 - Stephanie decides to go to the Easter Show even though it is a rainy day because she already bought her ticket.
 - Hannah starts to clean the house but stops because she finds it boring.

- d. Martin strives to finish the spicy noodle challenge despite his low spice tolerance.
- 42. Megan feels extremely happy after a day at the beach. On the way home, her partner once again tries to convince her to use more sunscreen next time, telling her of the risks and likelihood of skin cancer. She finally agrees. Which message characteristic is she most likely being persuaded by?**
- a. Mood
 - b. Attractiveness
 - c. Culture
 - d. Fear
- 43. Existing knowledge increases people's likelihood of responding to persuading messages via the _____:**
- a. Central route
 - b. Peripheral route
 - c. Thought polarisation route
 - d. Vividness agenda
- 44. Which of the following is true in regards to persuasion?**
- a. Older teenagers are likely to be more easily influenced than young children.
 - b. People with high need for cognition are more persuaded by high-quality arguments
 - c. Pessimists are more easily persuaded by positive persuasion
 - d. The identifiable victim effect suggests that the death of a million soldiers will be seen as more vivid than the death of one named soldier

Answers

1. B: *Local versus Global is a fake controversy. The other three are controversies in developmental psychology that are explored throughout the term.*
2. D: *Acquiring a language is best taught during the critical period of 2-7 years of age. Critical periods are times of development when an experience is important for a developmental feature to occur. Sensitive periods are where experience is optimal but not necessary for the developmental feature to occur.*
3. D: *Tilting reflex was made up. The Moro reflex looks like a startle. The Palmar grasp is when the baby holds onto objects. Sucking is also a universal feature that occurs during development.*
4. C: *This is an observational study as there is no manipulation of independent or dependent variables. It is more descriptive and focuses on observing the baby's reactions.*
5. C: *Longitudinal studies can be very expensive and time-consuming so participants may end up dropping out. The remaining three disadvantages apply to cross-sectional designs.*
6. C: *Stated in lecture.*
7. B: *Stated in lecture. 29.2 degrees celsius is the threshold where the baby could be male or female. Lower than this increases the chances for a male, and higher than this increases the chances for a female.*
8. A: *Stated in lecture.*
9. B: *The embryonic period is between weeks 3-8, where the fetus is most at risk of external influence as organogenesis is occurring.*
10. A: *Stated in lecture.*
11. B: *Kangaroo care involves as much skin-to-skin contact with the caregiver as possible.*
12. B: *Babies prefer to look at patterned over plain, complex over simple things, red over other colours, face over non-face stimuli. B mentions more than one stimulus that infants like to look at whereas the other options only mention one stimulus. Hence, an infant is more likely to look at the stimuli mentioned in B.*
13. D: *Sight is very poor at birth, but is the only modality that undergoes extremely rapid postnatal development.*
14. B: *These results are from Pascali's 2002 study showing that babies at first have novel preferences for both monkey and human faces, but as they get older they lose this discrimination for new faces in monkeys.*
15. B: *B refers to the concept of over-imitation in completing tasks, where studies show infants will use unnecessary and irrelevant actions regardless of the difficulty of the task. Hence, it is not dependent on their memory.*
16. B: *Lily was tested on how much she remembered in regards to how to manipulate the glove on her hand. Encoding (learning) was done earlier on in the experiment, hence this was not the dependent variable. Additionally, no aspects of the learning and testing environment were different. Therefore, retrieval was not measured.*
17. D: *Stated in lecture.*
18. C: *Self-representation refers to an individual's ability to describe their needs and wants. In this case, Julian is able to express his want to watch a particular TV show. This can start to be evident in children as young as 3.5 years.*
19. B: *Stated in lecture. Examples of domains include athletic competence, social acceptance, physical appearance and behavioural conduct. The importance of these to an individual and their*

- family can positively or negatively affect their self-esteem to a greater extent compared to those that are valued less.*
20. D: *Stated in lecture.*
 21. C: *A good theory should be falsifiable - able to be proven wrong. This is how you can test the theory.*
 22. D: *Stated in lecture.*
 23. C: *This example is inspired by the example from the lecture slides and is an example of accommodation. Accommodation is where you take in new information or experiences to change your representation of reality (i.e., your schema).*
 24. D: *Piaget's experiment was to hide a toy underneath a cloth and wait for the subject to reach for the toy to establish object permanence. The design of this study restricted our understanding of early childhood cognition as it did not account for the fact that some babies could not communicate the behaviour they were measuring.*
 25. A: *If object permanence has not been obtained, the subject should be surprised (i.e., high response levels) when something unexpected occurs. In Baillergeon's (1987) example, the baby would be surprised if the drawbridge could move beyond the object because this was an impossible event.*
 26. B: *Stated in lecture. Wynn (1992) would have one or two toy mice on the stage. Then they would add or subtract one mouse from the stage behind a covered screen. Babies would respond to an impossible event (i.e., $1 + 1 = 1$, or $2 - 1 = 2$).*
 27. B: *Cross-culture research is not seen as highly valued, which perhaps contributes to the lack of it.*
 28. C: *Nielsen & Tomasello found children in Kalahari Bushman culture were just as likely as Brisbane children to over-imitate i.e., copy an irrelevant action that was demonstrated to them, suggesting its universality.*
 29. C: *Survey shows adolescents spend 74% of waking hours in the company of others.*
 30. D: *Social exchange theory states that by interacting with others, both individuals can benefit themselves. Evolutionary theory states we've been naturally selected to be sociable. This includes Dunbar's Social Brain Hypothesis, where in primates, brain size is directly proportional to group size.*
 31. D: *The other options are opposites of the presented findings of studies of sexual behaviour across culture (including by Mead and Freeman).*
 32. A: *As there is an increase in freedom and wealth, this temporarily satisfies our identity and status needs through materialism. However, it eventually leads to an unfulfillment of these needs, hence loneliness and isolation.*
 33. C: *Stated in lecture.*
 34. D: *Kylie's impression on the interviewee was positive since the interviewee listed her positive traits before her negative trait (envy). This is an example of the primacy effect.*
 35. B: *Stated in lecture. One of the ways that schemas influence social cognition is by promoting the self-fulfilling prophecy, where individuals seek others to confirm their beliefs.*
 36. A: *Stated in lecture.*
 37. B: *Indexicality is where the meaning of a word is dependent on the context. B is the correct answer because the meaning of the word 'you' depends on the context. The other answers are not relevant.*

38. C: *Jargon is the most correct answer because jargon is used within specific groups e.g., there is scientific jargon that is used mostly by scientists, or university jargon like 'WAM' which university students will know.*
39. B: *Vanessa's boss demonstrates the self-fulfilling prophecy, which refers to the tendency for people to act in ways that bring about things they expect to happen. In this case, her boss ensured that she handled the fossil with utmost care by telling her it was something rare, even though he truly doesn't know its origins.*
40. D: *Stated in lecture.*
41. C: *The sunk cost fallacy refers to the tendency to continue investing time, effort or money in something that clearly isn't working.*
42. D: *Out of these options, only culture and fear are message characteristics. In this case, fear of developing skin cancer may change her attitude.*
43. A: *Stated in lecture. Central route engages more careful thinking and can draw on existing knowledge. Thought polarisation route and vividness agenda are made up.*
44. B: *Stated in lecture*