

**PASS MOCK MIDTERM – FOR PRACTICE ONLY**

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**IMPORTANT:**

**It is most beneficial** to you to write this mock final **UNDER EXAM CONDITIONS**. This means:

- Complete the exam in 3 hours.
- Work on your own.
- The exam is closed book. You do not have access to notes, slides and other resources.
- Attempt every question.

After the time limit, go back over your work with a different colour or on a separate piece of paper and try to do the questions you are unsure of. Record your ideas in the margins to remind yourself of what you were thinking when you take it up at PASS.

The purpose of this mock exam is to give you practice answering questions in a timed setting and to help you to gauge which aspects of the course content you know well and which are in need of further development and review. Use this mock exam as a learning tool in preparing for the actual exam. Be sure to use it as one of many, **i.e: DO NOT SOLELY RELY ON THIS MOCK EXAM FOR STUDYING! REVIEW ALL NOTES, READINGS AND ASSIGNMENTS!**

Please note:

- Come to the PASS session **with your mock exam complete**. There, you can work with other students to review your work.
- Often, there is not enough time to review the entire exam in the PASS session. Decide which questions you most want to review – the facilitator may ask students to vote on which questions they want to discuss.
- Facilitators **DO NOT** bring copies of the mock exam to the session. Please print out and complete the exam before you attend.
- Facilitators **do not produce or distribute an answer key** for mock exams. Facilitators help students to work together to compare and assess the answers they have. If you are not able to attend the PASS session, you can work alone or with others in the class.

**DISCLAIMER: PASS handouts are designed as a study aid only for use in PASS workshops. Handouts may contain errors, intentional or otherwise. It is up to the student to verify the information contained within. PLEASE NOTE: THIS HANDOUT IS NOT TO BE POSTED ON THE INTERNET.**

*GOOD LUCK! 😊*

1. Craig and Pepler's study on bullying and victimization in schoolyards employed a \_\_\_\_\_ method and demonstrated \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) interview; that girls and boys bullied at the same rate but in different ways.
- b) observational; that naturalistic observation is an effective tool in bullying research.
- c) interview; that students were less likely to speak about their victimization if their bully was older than them.
- d) experimental; that physical aggression was used more predominately than verbal aggression as a form of bullying.

2. Taha forgets to pick up his mother at the airport. Which of the following approaches would suggest that his forgetfulness is an unconscious way of saying that he does not welcome her visit?

- a) cognitive
- b) behavioural
- c) humanistic
- d) psychoanalytic

3. Like Carl Rogers, I believe individuals choose to live more meaningful lives and that they possess the potential for enormous personal growth. My name is:

- a) Maslow
- b) Washburn
- c) Piaget
- d) Titchener

4. The Father of psychology and the founder of the first psychological lab was

- a) Watson
- b) Wundt
- c) James
- d) Hall

5. In a study on the effects of coffee on attention span, the control group should be given:

- a) no coffee
- b) several cups of coffee
- c) a cup of what looks and tastes like coffee but actually isn't
- d) orange juice

6. A scientific explanation that remains tentative until it is adequately tested is called

- a) empirical statement
- b) hypothesis
- c) theory
- d) subjective evaluation

7. Laila is interested in seeing whether the kind of perfume/cologne you wear determines other people's perception of your relationship status. She decides to conduct a study to find out. In Laila's study her Independent variable would be \_\_\_\_\_ and the dependent variable would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Axe vs. Old spice; if others thought you were available.

- b) what kind of perfume/cologne was worn; others perception of your relationship status
- c) whether you smelled good or not; what people thought about your personality
- d) none of the above

8. Ann wishes to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. She compares test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following could be extraneous variable in this experiment?

- a) silence
- b) the test scores
- c) the amount of time that one studied
- d) all of the above

9. In the following data: 8 6 9 3 5 1 8 what is the median?

- a) 5
- b) 8
- c) 6.5
- d) 6

10. which of the following correlation coefficients displays the weakest relationship?

- a)  $-0.54$
- b)  $0.78$
- c)  $-0.3$
- d)  $0.21$

11. Those who exercise more often, tend to have a lower cholesterol level. This is an example of what kind of correlation?

- a) negative
- b) positive
- c) perfect
- d) zero

12. Christina says that her research results are statistically significant, what does she mean?

- a) the results have been skewed by confounding variables
- b) the results have important practical applications
- c) the results are unlikely to be due to chance
- d) the results will be reproduced consistently if the study is replicated.

13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an experimental procedure in which the participants of the experiment nor the researchers know the critical aspects of the experiments. It is a procedure that guards against both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- a) A double-blind study; experimenter bias; placebo effect
- b) double-blind study; deception; placebo effect
- c) single-blind study; confounding variables; deception
- d) single-blind study; sampling bias; experimenter bias

14. Which of the following is one of the main precepts of scientific psychology?

- a) subjectivism
- b) empiricism
- c) idealism
- d) naturalism

15. Which of the following is not one of the seven key themes in psychology?

- a) psychology is theoretically diverse
- b) behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage
- c) people's experience of the world is highly subjective
- d) Truth can be derived through empirical research

16. Donny completes collecting his data on his latest research study. He calculated two descriptive statistics from out of the following data: 50 100 25 25 75 100 25 50. The descriptive statistics were : 25 and 56.25. What type of descriptive stat is each one?

- a) 25 is the mode and 56.25 is the average
- b) 25 is the median and 56.25 is the average
- c) 25 is the standard deviation and 56.25 is the median
- d) neither are descriptive statistics

17. Rotter proposed that our Causal Ascriptions for outcomes could be classified according to the Locus of Control which is comprised of two types of control: \_\_\_\_\_ &

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) proximal & distal
- b) intermediate & advanced
- c) internal & external
- d) separate & cohesive

18. The range and standard deviation are measures of variability

- a) true
- b) false

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a therapeutic technique where students are taught to provide certain causal ascriptions for academic success & failure (and to avoid other causal ascriptions)

- a) bystander effect
- b) applied cognition
- c) academic subsistence
- d) attributional retraining

20. Attribution theory has been used to explain the difference in motivation between high and low achievers. Who is associated with this work?

- a) Weiner
- b) Jung
- c) Freud
- d) Stanley

21. Inferential stats refers to:

- a) the confidence with which we can generalize from samples.
- b) things like predicting one's next electricity bill
- c) how studies can be differentiated from each other
- d) relying on your data to draw conclusions

22. Correlational studies can infer a causal relationship between the variables of interest whereas an experimental study cannot.

- a) True
- b) False

23. \_\_\_\_\_ approach to research investigates into a single individual or small group of people. \_\_\_\_\_ approach focuses on similarities between people and attempts to establish laws and generalizations about people

- a) observational; systematic
- b) descriptive; survey-based
- c) idiographic; nomothetic
- d) experimental; correlational

24. In an experimental study, researchers should:

- a) always gain consent from participants before involving them in a study
- b) take all measures to ensure that their activities will benefit or at least, do no harm to those whom take part.
- c) none of the above
- d) all of the above

25. Haruki was asked by his psychology instructor to look at a picture and to describe the conscious experience of perceiving the picture. Haruki will be demonstrating the technique known as:

- a) psychoanalysis
- b) introspection
- c) evolution
- d) naturalistic observation