Final Exam for PY 101 Introduction to Psychology

Put your name at the top, make sure to number the questions, and make sure you have an answer for every question. Write your answers in complete sentences. This is open book/open note but submit your exam to the appropriate Turnitin icon on the course page. Put your answers in your own words – do not just copy information from the PP and book! At this point I am planning to have this exam count for 125 points. I put my anticipated point values after the question, but I may alter these points slightly. Point values are a rough indication of how much to write. If something is worth 3 pts, I probably want 3 reasons or examples discussed.

1. A. Explain the differences between a cross-sectional study and a longitudinal study.

b. For each type of study, list an advantage and a disadvantage. (6 pts)

1. What could we tell Henry the 8th about sex determination? (1 pt)
2. A. What is a teratogen?

b.&c. For 2 drugs, explain the likely effects on the baby if the mother used this drug during pregnancy. (5 pts)

1. A.What is the Habituation technique that is used in developmental research?

b.What does this technique tell the researcher about the child? (4 pts)

1. Newborns like to look at complex stimuli. Newborns also like to look at faces. Do they like faces because they are complex stimuli, or could something else be going on here? (4 pts)
2. A.Tell me about the Rovee-Collier studies and

b.tell me what they showed us about infants’ capabilities? (5 pts)

1. What happens to the brain during the first few years of development, in terms of the

a. neurons and

b. synaptic connections? (3 pts)

1. For each of Piaget’s cognitive stages of development, describe something you could do with a child in that stage to illustrate their cognitive development. Perhaps you can think of a demonstration or a series of questions to ask. For each stage, explain what you would do, what the child’s response would likely be, and how that illustrates an aspect of that stage. (8 pts)
2. What did the Harlow experiments tell us about attachment? (3 pts)
3. For either Imprinting or Critical Periods, define it and give an example (2 pts)
4. A.What is an attribution?

b.Define and give an example of the Fundamental Attribution Error. (3 pts)

1. Imagine you and a coworker have to conduct a job interview for an open position. When your coworker is not in the room, you are told that the candidate is antisocial. When you are not in the room, your coworker is told that the candidate is very shy. After the interview, which one of you would be more likely to endorse this candidate? Look at impression formation and the primacy effect to answer this question. (3 pts)
2. According to the book and PP, what 4 things determine if people like each other? Name each determinant and then briefly define it or describe it. (4 pts)
3. Explain the conformity experiments conducted by Soloman Asch. What was the general set-up of the experiment and what were the main findings? Did this surprise you? Why or why not? (5 pts)
4. Explain the Obedience to Authority experiments conducted by Stanley Milgram. What was the general set-up of the experiment and what were the main findings? Did this surprise you? Why or why not? (5 pts)
5. Explain the Cognitive Dissonance experiments conducted by Festinger and Carlsmith. What was the general set-up of the experiment and what were the main findings? Did this surprise you? Why or why not? (5 pts)
6. Why are you more likely to get help in an emergency if there is one person nearby, than if there are 10 people nearby? (2 pts)
7. What does the Implicit Association Test tell us about prejudice? (3 pts)
8. What can you tell me about the rate of psychological disorders in the population?

a.What is the lifetime prevalence versus

b.the prevalence in a given year?

c.What about the rate of disorders among women and men? What disorders are women more likely to have and what disorders are men more likely to have? (6 pts)

1. Discuss how we determine if behavior is normal versus abnormal. What things should we keep in mind? (4 pts)
2. Explain how the Diathesis Stress Model would explain the presence of Schizophrenia in a client (3 pts)
3. What is comorbidity and what is an example of it? (2 pts)
4. Pick one of the 5 types of Anxiety disorders, name it, and explain the symptoms/characteristics of someone with this disorder. (4 pts)
5. A.What kind of drugs are often used to treat anxiety disorders?

b.Give an example of one of these drugs.

c.What is a side effect of this type of drug? (2 pts)

1. Define and give an example of an obsession and a compulsion. (4 Pts)

26. A friend of yours says “I’m so depressed!” How would you tell if this friend is Clinically Depressed or just experiencing a normal downswing of emotion? (3 pts)

27. For Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, explain basically what the premise of this type of treatment is and what the therapist helps the client to do. (3 pts)

28. a.What are the characteristics of someone who suffers from Bipolar disorder?

b.Who is more likely to have bipolar, men or women? (4 pts)

29. Your roommate makes a serious comment about killing herself. What should you do? (3 pts)

30. Explain the difference between positive and negative symptoms of Schizophrenia and give 2 examples of each (4 pts)

31. For either ADHD or Autism, explain the symptoms, incidence, causes, and treatment (4 pts).

32. What is the difference between a Clinical Psychologist and a Psychiatrist? (1 pt)

33. What was your favorite thing we did in this class? Why? (1 pt)

34. This Covid -19 situation that we find ourselves in is very unique. What can you tell me about your experience this semester and how will it affect you going forward? (3 pts)