**ST MARY’S UNIVERSITY**

**TWICKENHAM, LONDON**

BA/BSc Psychology students registered for

Level **FOUR**

Title**: Introduction to Social and Developmental Psychology**

Code: **PSY4003**

Semester: **ONE**

Date: **January 10th 2019**

Time: **1:30 – 4:30PM**

TIME ALLOWED: **THREE** HOURS

REGNUM:

Answer **50** Multiple Choice & **TWO** essay questions. You must answer all the multiple choice **(Sections 1 & 2)** and one essay from **Section 3** (Social Psychology) and **one** essay from **Section 4** (Developmental Psychology).

Answer sections **1** and **2** by circling your response on this exam paper.

Your answers to sections **3** and **4** must be in separate answer booklets.

**Section 1**

**Multiple choice questions:**

Select **one** of the possible answers for each question by circling the letter denoting the correct answer.

1. What is the view of social constructionism regarding the concept of knowledge?
2. There is an objective reality but it is heavily masked by social processes. Therefore, objective knowledge can only be gained by specifically developed social psychological methodologies designed to overcome this.
3. There are many social and psychological realities but true knowledge about the social world is only discovered through the use of the scientific method.
4. There is only one objective reality, knowledge of which can be objectively discovered and documented through careful investigation of social phenomena.
5. There is no single objective reality, therefore knowledge is created and maintained by social processes.
6. Social constructionism, postmodernism and discourse analysis are associated with which of the following approaches?
7. Mainstream social psychology
8. Critical social psychology
9. Psychological social psychology
10. Experimental social psychology
11. Which of the following ideas is most closely associated with cognitive approaches to social psychology?

1. Interaction is intricately organized – to understand it, careful attention needs to be paid to the action being accomplished within specific sequential positions.
2. It is important to emphasize collective or shared beliefs and understandings that circulate in society.
3. Much of our social behaviour can be understood as a consequence of the way in which we think about social stimuli.
4. Much of our social behaviour is determined by our concern with increasing the opportunities to pass on our genes.
5. Which of the following best describes what critical social psychologists see as one of the key problems with conceptualising social phenomena in terms of individuals?
6. It can underestimate the importance of personal factors in social phenomena.
7. It can draw attention away from societal issues and portray the individual person as responsible for social ills.
8. It can draw attention away from intergroup aspects to social phenomena and see the person separate from their group membership and their social identity.
9. It can underestimate the importance of social cognition in understanding social phenomena.
10. Social constructionism is an enormously controversial approach because it unsettles taken for granted assumptions about:
11. Objectivity
12. Truth
13. Value neutrality
14. All of the above
15. Which of the following is a criticism of the mainstream social psychology approach often raised by critical social psychologists?
16. Mainstream social psychology is reductionist, meaning it attempts to explain complex phenomena in simple terms which are not very meaningful.
17. Mainstream social psychological research places too great an emphasis on the individual.
18. Mainstream social psychology does not focus enough on the true objective reality and is instead too concerned with subjective realities
19. Both A. and B.
20. Which of the following assumptions is not associated with a positivist philosophy of science?
21. A single external world exists independent of human thought
22. Language plays an active and constructive role in social life
23. Objective facts and general laws should be established through systematic and unbiased observation
24. A fundamental goal of scientific research is to produce findings that endure across different cultural, political and historical contexts
25. According to Ken Gergen, how a person defines or characterises an object depends upon:
26. The relationships the person is involved in
27. The object itself
28. The traditions and communities of which the person is a part
29. Both A and C
30. Which of these arguments is not included in Gergen’s (1991) account of the ‘saturated self’:
31. The self is bombarded with images, ideas and values from the surrounding culture
32. Global events, ideas and ideologies and fashions now dominate everyday life.
33. Self-identity in late modernity has become less anchored to proximally close interactions, relationships and places.
34. There is an increasing focus on the inner experiences and personal preferences of the self, as located within media saturated environments.
35. The dramaturgical approach is associated with whose understanding of the self?
36. Michel Foucault
37. Brendan Gough, Majella McFadden and Matthew McDonald
38. Erving Goffman
39. Carl Rogers
40. Personality theorists do not assume that personality is:
41. Measurable
42. Stable over time
43. Socially constructed
44. Identifiable
45. Humanistic psychologists argue that:
46. The self is distributed across different social arenas.
47. The world is a stage in which people act out their lives according to various roles and scripts provided by society
48. Behind the façade of the social roles played by an individual lies the ‘real’, ‘true’ or ‘inner’ self.
49. The presentation of self can be manipulated to achieve particular ends.
50. The 'self' is often defined as a social being in social psychological research for what reason?
51. Because people like to seek out social interaction
52. Because people live in societies
53. Because otherwise it suggests people are antisocial
54. Because the 'self' develops within a social context
55. Complete the following sentence:

Historically, psychology has preferred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanations concerning behaviours presumed to be gender-related and/or sexuality related.

1. Biological
2. Social
3. Cultural
4. Psycho-social
5. Which of these statements is not associated with Michel Foucault’s perspective on sexuality?
6. Sexuality is a historical concept
7. Sexuality is innate
8. Sexuality is viewed as socially constructed
9. Sexuality provided the means of controlling the body through legislation on birth control and homosexuality
10. A ‘patriarchal’ society refers to:
11. A society where established social structures and relationships favour people who identify as heterosexual
12. A society where established social structures and relationships favour women
13. A society where established social structures and relationships favour people who identify as homosexual
14. A society where established social structures and relationships favour men
15. According to Judith Butler, masculinity and femininity:
16. Are primary essences that emerge from within the body
17. Are universal and natural realities
18. Are constructed through the performance of gender
19. Both A. and C.
20. Within sociobiology, sex differences in various behaviours such as aggression and promiscuity are asserted and interpreted in terms of:
21. Evolutionary advantage
22. Social construction
23. Socialisation
24. Personal choice
25. ‘Heterosexism’ can be defined as:
26. The assumption that heterosexuality is the only 'normal,' right, and moral way to be
27. The assumption that everyone is, or ought to be, heterosexual
28. The assumption that anyone with a non-heterosexual sexual orientation is 'abnormal,' wrong, and immoral.
29. All of the above
30. Complete the following sentence:

In contrast to traditional psychological definitions of prejudice, critical definitions explicitly recognise the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ associated with prejudiced activities.

1. Underlying, permeant dimensions
2. Cognitive, behavioural dimensions
3. Socially legitimized, power dimensions
4. Racist, sexist dimensions
5. From a rhetorical perspective, investigating actual instances of prejudiced talk would make it clear that:
6. Prejudiced attitudes are relatively stable cognitive structures.
7. Prejudiced positions should only be investigated using implicit tests so as to avoid the tendency of participants to deny prejudice in producing socially desirable non-discriminatory responses.
8. Prejudiced constructions are not isolated acts of individual cognition but instead argumentative positions that orientate to counter positions.
9. Prejudiced attitudes are the result of the categorisation process.
10. ‘New racism’ is a term coined by Billig (1988). It refers to:
11. The creation of original forms of racism which are applied to recent immigrants in the UK and elsewhere.
12. More explicit types of racist activity based upon essentialist assumptions.
13. More subtle types of racist activity, where in their talk, people often present racist sentiments while denying their prejudice at the same time.
14. Both A. and C.
15. The minimal group paradigm is primarily associated with the work of:
16. Henri Tajfel
17. Muzafer Sherif
18. Stanley Milgram
19. Phillip Zimbardo
20. Realistic group conflict theory has been criticized because it assumes that:
21. Prejudice is a universal trait
22. Sherif and Sherif’s (1969) summer camp experiments provide a valid representation of the complexity of real life.
23. Intergroup conflict is a natural response to conflicts of interests
24. Both A and C.
25. Critical social psychologists criticise social-cognitive approaches to prejudice for being:
26. Individualistic and de-contextualised
27. Subjective and unreliable
28. Objective and value neutral
29. Both A and C

**Section 2: Multiple-choice questions:**

1. Developmental psychology is the study of:
2. The language, personality, and emotions of children and adolescents
3. The stages of life and the important tasks of each
4. Progressive changes in behaviour and abilities from conception to death
5. The role of maturation in the unfolding of human potential
6. Over the five years from her birth to age 5, Marla’s parents also got older and changed jobs. Her baby sister was born, and her grandmother died. This set of events has had an impact on Marla’s development. This situation illustrates which of the following challenges to the study of human development?
7. people are more alike than they are different
8. cultures differ in their socialization practices
9. change in the person is taking place in the context of a changing environment
10. change is both qualitative and quantitative
11. In which research design would a researcher study the same group of participants over a period of time?
12. Cross-sectional
13. Longitudinal
14. Sequential
15. Experimental
16. What ethical considerations should a researcher take into account when conducting research with children?
17. Parental consent
18. Child assent
19. Cognitive abilities of the child
20. All of the above
21. Which key figure in developmental psychology did not view the child as an active learner?
22. Jean Piaget
23. Sigmund Freud
24. Lev Vygotsky
25. Urie Bronfenbrenner
26. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory suggests that a child's most important discoveries are guided by
27. other children
28. adults acting as tutors
29. neither other children nor adults acting as tutors
30. both other children and adults acting as tutors
31. Which of the Piaget’s stages of cognitive development relies most on the physical exploration of objects?
32. formal operational thought
33. sensorimotor intelligence
34. preoperational thought
35. concrete operational thought
36. Ann is 17 years old and learning to drive. Her instructor explains to Ann how to perform the parallel parking manoeuvre. Which theory best exemplifies the role of her instructor?
37. Vygotsky sociocultural theory
38. Bronfenbrenner’s ecological system theory
39. Piaget’s cognitive developmental theory
40. Social learning theory
41. Piaget believed that young infants’ failure to reach for a hidden object indicated that they:
42. Were no longer interested in the object
43. Were unaware of the existence of the object
44. Were unable to reach the object
45. Were unable to uncover the object
46. Harlow's finding that baby monkeys prefer a terrycloth surrogate mother to a wire mother demonstrates the importance of:
47. imprinting or critical periods
48. acceptance
49. contact comfort
50. good nutrition
51. What are some long-term adaptive benefits of a secure attachment?
52. enjoyment in close peer friendships during the preschool years
53. greater resilience and self-control
54. increased disclosure and responsiveness in adult love relationships
55. all of these
56. The “mirror rouge task” measures:
57. An infant’s ability to touch his/her nose
58. An infant’s recognition of his/her mother
59. An infant’s understanding of self
60. All of the above
61. According to Erickson, lack of warmth and responsive care from caregiver during the first year of life may result in what?
62. Shame and doubt
63. Guilt
64. Isolation
65. Mistrust
66. What is the difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning?
67. classical conditioning is based on consequences of an event while operant conditioning is based on repeating pairings of two events
68. whether or not the infant likes the reward
69. classical conditioning is based on repeating pairings of two events while operant conditioning is based on the consequences of an event
70. classical conditioning uses motor behaviour but operant conditioning uses any behaviour
71. The Clear-cut attachment phase is characterised by:
72. Grasping, smiling and gazing towards the caregiver
73. Display of separation anxiety
74. Negotiation with the caregiver to alter goals
75. Showing different responses to a familiar caregiver than a stranger.
76. During the preoperational period, what do egocentric children do?
77. Insist on being the centre of attention
78. Believe that others see the world the way they do
79. Question authority
80. Believe their culture is superior
81. Which type of parenting is associated with higher levels of self-esteem?
82. Authoritative
83. Authoritarian
84. Permissive
85. Neglectful
86. Three-year-old Sophie asks her parents to play a game before they leave her with the babysitter. Sophie’s parents tell her that they will be back after she has gone to sleep. According to Bowlby, Sophie is in which phase of attachment?
87. Pre-attachment phase
88. Goal-corrected phase
89. Attachment in the making phase
90. Clear-cut attachment phase
91. Jane is a primary school teacher who wants her pupils to achieve the best they can. According to Piaget, how could she encourage their development?
92. Provide one-on-one tutoring for each of her pupils
93. Create situations that enable discovery learning
94. Involve older pupils to act as mentors for her pupils
95. Reinforce correct answers and ignore wrong ones
96. Two children are acting a scene from their favourite film. What type of play are the children engaging in?
97. Parallel play
98. Constructive play
99. Make-believe play
100. Associative play
101. Seven-year old Peter spends many hours engaging in sociodramatic play. Which of the following would most closely describe Peter?
102. More egocentric
103. An artistic child
104. Cognitively advanced
105. Unable to make friends easily
106. When is gender stability achieved?
107. 6 years
108. 2-3 years
109. Adolescence
110. 4 years
111. In Lewis & Brooks-Gunn (1979) study what was the behaviour that suggested that children could recognize the reflection in the mirror as a representation of themselves?
112. Touching the mirror
113. Pointing to the mirror
114. Touching their own nose
115. Touching their own head
116. In middle- to- late childhood what is the developmental trend in peer interactions?
117. Increased time spent with peers centring on intimacy and self-disclosure
118. Increasing contact with peers and less supervision
119. Increased time spent with other family members
120. The emergence of dominance hierarchies
121. Authoritarian parental style is associated with what?
122. High nurturance but low control and communication
123. High control, expectations, nurturance and communication
124. High control and high expectations but low nurturance and communication
125. High control and nurturance

**Section 3**

Select **one** of the following essay questions to answer. Your essay question for Sections **3** & **4** must be in separate booklets.

1. Which approach - experimental social psychology or critical social psychology – is most useful for explaining **self and identity** and why?
2. Which approach - experimental social psychology or critical social psychology – is most useful for explaining **gender and sexual identities** and why?
3. Which approach - experimental social psychology or critical social psychology – is most useful for explaining **prejudice** and why?

**Section 4**

Select **one** of the following essay questions to answer. Your essay question for Sections **3** & **4** must be in separate booklets.

1. Compare and contrast any two theories of development.
2. How do children develop gender identity? Evaluate the theory and research.
3. Are early attachments important for later life relationships? Discuss.

**END OF EXAMINATION**