

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT (ALICE CAMPUS)

PSY 222

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TIME : **3 Hours**

MARKS : **200**

SUBJECT : **Developmental Psychology, Psychological Assessment
and Research**

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 30 PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER

Internal Examiners:

Mrs V.N. Hoho

Mrs R. Marais

Prof J.G. Kheswa

Answer all questions on the MCQ sheet provided

Use pencil only

**YOUR COMPUTATIONS SHOULD BE TO THE NEAREST DECIMAL POINT UNLESS
BOTH ANSWERS ARE GIVEN AS AN OPTION**

1. When Mary's mother changes a ball of dough into a thin sausage, she is able to recognize that the amount of dough is still the same, despite the change in appearance. Mary is in which stage of cognitive development?

- a. sensorimotor
- b. concrete operational
- c. preoperational
- d. post-operational

2. A period of rapid physical maturation that involves hormonal and bodily changes that occur primarily during early adolescence is known as:

- a. primary sexual characteristics
- b. secondary sexual characteristics
- c. biological changes
- d. puberty.

3. The term 'storm and stress' is used to describe:

- a. the process whereby adolescents engage in maladaptive behaviour
- b. the natural moodiness of adolescents
- c. the sexual experimentation of adolescents
- d. all of the above.

4. It is now widely accepted by developmentalists that:

- a. adolescents are universally the same everywhere
- b. adolescence is universally a traumatic experience
- c. there may not be one universal experience of adolescence
- d. culture does not play a part in how adolescence is experienced.

5. The beginning of sperm production in young boys is referred to as:

- a. menarche
- b. spermatarche
- c. puberty
- d. sexual growth.

6. Maturation refers to...

- a. normal genetically determined development of the body
- b. thinking and decision making
- c. biological influences
- d. language

7. About one in every 30 black South Africans have a recessive condition characterised mainly by the absence of pigmentation. This genetic abnormality is called:

- a. Thalassaemia
- b. Albinism
- c. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
- d. Absentella Pigmentalia

8. The physical growth of a child can be influenced by the following:

- a. wearing pink clothes
- b. environmental factors such as divorce and unemployment
- c. receiving too much gifts
- d. being bitten by a mosquito

9. _____ psychology focuses on the study of cognitive, emotional and physical changes throughout the human lifespan.

- a. Cognitive
- b. Developmental
- c. Humanist
- d. Educational

10. The process by which the zygote divides into a number of identical cells is known as:

- a. the germinal stage
- b. the foetal stage
- c. mitosis
- d. blastocyst.

11. The period of development from birth to approximately one month after birth is referred to as:

- a. the neonate
- b. the embryo
- c. the neonatal period
- d. the zygote

12. A tendency to develop normally under all but the most adverse conditions is known as a:

- a. spontaneous abortion
- b. self-cleaning tendency
- c. self-righting tendency
- d. zone of vulnerability

13. Infant assessment is the process of investigating and evaluating the developmental status of infants. The following is an example of a test that can be used to evaluate infants:

- a. SSAIS-R
- b. WISC
- c. The Griffiths-III
- d. None of the above

14. As children grow up during the preschool development, which of the following becomes increasingly critical for physical development?

- a. forming an attachment with their peers
- b. forming an attachment with their caregivers
- c. large body movements such as play, walking and running

d. genetic predispositions

15. The proximodistal developmental trend in the motor development of preschool children can be described as a:

- a. center-outward direction
- b. head-to-foot direction
- c. outward-inward direction
- d. side-to-side direction

16. Temperament refers to:

- a. an individual's ability to form an attachment to a caregiver
- b. an individual's ability to not experience separation anxiety
- c. an individual's characteristic manner of responding to the environment
- d. an individual's ability to respond well to strangers.

17. Which of the following is not a typical form of temperament identified by developmentalists?

- a. easy temperament
- b. difficult temperament
- c. resilient temperament
- d. slow-to-warm-up temperament

18. Separation anxiety refers to:

- a. a feeling of discomfort amongst strangers
- b. a failure to bond with one's caregiver
- c. an inability to adapt to new environments
- d. an infant's fear of being separated from his/her primary caregiver.

19. When babies are able to hold their head up _____ they can sit up, developmentalists refer to this as the _____ trend in motor development.

- a. after; cephalocaudal
- b. before; proximodistal
- c. while; proximodistal
- d. before; cephalocaudal

20. According to Vygotsky, cultural tools refer to:

- a. the tools needed for the child to adapt to his/her environment
- b. the level of problem-solving that a child can perform on his/her own
- c. ways of functioning in response to the demands of the culture in which the child is raised
- d. the cultural context of the child.

MATCH THE STAGE (BELOW) WITH THE CORRECT DESCRIPTION (NUMBER 21 – 30). CONTINUE ON THE MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER SHEET.

- a. autonomy vs shame and doubt
- b. industry vs inferiority
- c. identity vs role confusion
- d. intimacy vs isolation
- e. basic trust vs mistrust

21. Sarah is a very difficult baby. She cries a lot. Sarah's mother struggles to breastfeed Sarah and is thinking about giving Sarah away.

22. Johnny is in grade 2. He struggles to read and write. Johnny constantly compares himself to his peers. It is really affecting his self-esteem. The mastery of skills and achieving success is very important.

23. Roger is a drug addict. He has become someone that is opposite to what society expects of him.

24. Three year old Nobunto is in the process of learning self-assertion and independence.

25. Many university students are now in relationships where they are learning to compromise and sacrifice.

26. Twenty-three year old Zanele is the only one in her friendship circle without a boyfriend. She is constantly seeking for companionship and feels very frustrated and upset that she cannot find a suitable partner.

27. Mastering of this stage will leave one feeling competent.

28. The central problem of this stage is exploring who you are and what you would like to become as well as forming your own value system.

29. During this stage, the child is taking pride in his actions and exercising judgment.

30. The outcome of this stage is love.

Match the words (below) with the descriptions (number 31 – 40)

- a) physical development
- b) cognitive development
- c) personality development
- d) social development

31. The development of accurate depth perception is naturally of great importance for the baby, since it protects the child from dangerous situations.

- 32. The baby's first smile
- 33. Babies emotional responsiveness is not clearly differentiated immediately after birth.
- 34. Albinism
- 35. The superego develops
- 36. Low birth weight
- 37. The development of formal operational thinking
- 38. Separation anxiety
- 39. Animism
- 40. Accommodation and equilibrium

The following statements are either True (a) or False (b)

- 41. The spiritual selfhood begins with conception and ends when the newborn's umbilical stump falls off
- 42. Erik Erikson was Freud's student and embraced Freud's idea of unconscious conflict
- 43. The anal stage is marked by sexual energy that centres on the control of elimination functions.
- 44. The superego is the rational component of the personality
- 45. Psycho-endocrinology focuses on the role of genetic factors in behaviour
- 46. Pragmatic language refers to the rules for using language effectively and appropriately in social contexts and according to social conventions.
- 47. Gender role refers to the behaviour patterns and attitudes that are viewed as appropriate or typical for a male or a female of a specific society.
- 48. By the end of the preschool period, the brain has almost reached its adults size and weight.
- 49. Sigmund Freud believed that middle childhood is a period of sexual phallic impulses.

50. Understanding that events may be interpreted in different ways, help children realise that many problems have many facets, thereby learning through the process of decentring that appearances can be deceptive.
51. Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) describes children who consistently and repeatedly suffer from learning disabilities.
52. Creative children are divergent rather than convergent thinkers.
53. Self-efficacy refers to people's beliefs about their capabilities to perform well, and the confidence they have in being able to control events in their surroundings.
54. Loyalty, faithfulness and generosity define close friendships during middle childhood.
55. Nutrition and heredity are two factors that impact the onset of puberty.
56. A spin-off of formal-operational thought that involves focusing on one correct answer to a problem is known as divergent thinking.
57. Unprotected sex is not associated with increased risk during adolescence.
58. Internal bodily changes that occur during adolescence are known as internal sexual characteristics.
59. Secondary sexual characteristics refer to external bodily changes that occur during adolescence.
60. According to Erikson, the psychosocial stage of development associated with middle childhood is the stage of initiative versus guilt.

Choose from the list below the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Continue on the multiple choice answer sheet.

- A) Solitary Play
- B) Unoccupied Play
- C) Onlooker play
- D) Parallel play
- E) Associative play

61. _____ differs from cooperative play in the sense that the players do not fulfil different roles and also do not work on different aspects when building something.

62. Zama is watching the other children play, in _____ play the child is happy to merely observe and not participate.

63. In _____, the child is playing with toys on his or her own and does not attempt to make contact with other children.

64. In _____ the child plays beside, rather than with other children.

65. Thembi is not seeing anything interesting happening in the room, so she starts playing with her toes. She quickly stops this activity and is now looking around to see whether something interesting is happening. This type of play is known as _____.

On the multiple choice answer sheet place the letter of the reflex listed in the right column which is best described in the left column.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 66. Vito begins to suck whenever an object touches her mouth. | a. Babinski reflex |
| 67. When Jenny touches the cheek of Aviwe, she turns her cheek to the stimulus. | b. Moro reflex |
| 68. A toy is placed in the palm of baby Vuyo. Vuyo grasps the toy firmly. | c. Rooting reflex |
| 69. When the foot of the baby is touched, the baby spread out his toes like a fan. | d. Sucking reflex |
| 70. The door slams. The baby stretches out her arms and legs and cries, after which she gradually brings her arms back to her midline. | e. Grasping reflex |

71. The heart, spine and brain emerge during which stage of development?

- a. the foetal stage
- b. the embryonic stage
- c. the germinal stage
- d. conception

72. The _____ is connected to the embryo by the umbilical cord and is essential for carrying oxygen and nutrients to the embryo.

- a. amnion
- b. placenta
- c. teratogen
- d. trophoblast

73. The “nature” component of the nature-nurture question refers to:

- a. Our genetic endowment
- b. The impact of the environment on development
- c. How genes and the environment interact in personality development

d. The personality tendencies that we acquire through maturation

74. A psychologist who is considering the maturation of a person would consider the following:

- a. The biology underlying development
- b. Aspects of sensory perception
- c. The learning a person is able to demonstrate
- d. Interpersonal relationships

75. Which statement is correct with regard to Plasticity?

- a. The degree to which, and conditions under which a child is open to change.
- b. Those periods when a child is more open to change.
- c. Being able to mould a child in the way you want to.
- d. Being exposed to stimuli in order to stimulate learning.

76. The difficulty that young children have in recognising a point of view other than their own is called:

- a. Decentration
- b. Egocentric thinking
- c. Conservation
- d. Concrete operational thinking

77. Why might children do worse in single-parent families?

- a. Economic hardship
- b. Exposure to stress
- c. Less effective parenting
- d. Disruptive schooling
- e. All of the above

78. A person's overall evaluation of his or her worth is known as:

- a. Personality
- b. Self-esteem
- c. Self-image
- d. Self-love

79. During middle childhood, children's thought processes become less egocentric. These cognitive gains allow children to benefit from:

- a. Problem solving skills
- b. Increased stimulation
- c. Formal schooling
- d. None of the above

80. The rapid increase in physical growth that occurs during adolescence is known as:

- a. Menarche
- b. Semenarch
- c. Maturation

d. Growth spurt

81. Piaget's fourth stage of cognitive development states that adolescents:

- a. Are able to think in abstract ways
- b. Are more idealistic and think about possibilities for themselves and the world
- c. Are able to reason logically and verbally
- d. All of the above

82. The use of mental symbols, words or pictures which one uses to represent something which is not physically present is called:

- a. Symbolic functioning
- b. Accommodation
- c. Assimilation
- d. Object permanence

83. Piaget's pre-operational stage is NOT characterised by:

- a. Centration
- b. Abstract thinking
- c. Ego-centric thinking
- d. Object permanence

84. The social space or gap between what a child can do on his or her own and what he or she has the potential to accomplish with the assistance of a culturally more competent other is termed:

- a. Optimal developmental stimulation
- b. Cultural learning
- c. Cultural tools
- d. Zone of proximal development

85. The logical component which Piaget called _____, is manifested in an ability and desire to actively plan and problem-solve.

- a. convergent thinking
- b. divergent thinking
- c. hypothetical-deductive thinking
- d. formal-operational thinking

86. Adolescent's preoccupation with the self and related self-consciousness are known as:

- a. Personal myth
- b. egocentrism
- c. invincible belief
- d. invincible fable

87. The beginning of sperm production is known as:

- a. ejaculation

- b. spermarch
- c. menstruation
- d. prostate adjustment

88. What refers to an adolescent's self-consciousness and self-centredness which stems from the belief that the adolescent is always the centre of focus in any situation?

- a. egocentrism
- b. imaginary audience
- d. pre-operational thinking
- c. centration

89. An adolescent may say: "I can't decide. Being a psychologist or a physiotherapist both appeal to me. Which aspect of identity development applies to this statement?"

- a. identity diffusion
- b. no exploration
- c. identity achievement
- d. identity moratorium

90. An adolescent may say: I haven't given career choice much thought. My mother is a teacher so that's the career I'll choose.

- a. identity diffusion
- b. identity foreclosure
- c. identity achievement
- d. identity moratorium

91. An adolescent may say: "I don't know what I'm going to do next year. I can't find a career option that I like"

- a. identity diffusion
- b. identity foreclosure
- c. identity achievement
- d. identity moratorium

92. A child who successfully completes stage 1 of Erikson's psychosocial stages of development will acquire:

- a. Resilience
- b. trust toward the world
- c. a sense of autonomy toward the world
- d. a sense of guilt

93. During the second stage of psychosocial development, the crisis that must be resolved is autonomy versus shame and doubt. By this Erikson meant that the child must learn:

- a. who to trust and not trust
- b. issues of mastery and competence
- c. a sense of independence

d. how to deal with his/her peers.

94. Which of the following is not a typical parenting style identified by developmentalists?

- a. secure parenting
- b. authoritarian parenting
- c. permissive parenting
- d. authoritative parenting

95. The inability of a child to mentally reverse perceived actions is referred to as:

- a. centration
- b. irreversibility
- c. object permanence
- d. conservation.

96. When Thabo's mother attempts to put his favorite teddy bear into the washer, he becomes upset and says that 'teddy hates the water'. This is an example of Piaget's principle of:

- a. egocentrism
- b. conservation
- c. animism
- d. transductive reasoning.

97. According to Piaget, the process of adaptation involves:

- a. both assimilation and accommodation
- b. assimilation only
- c. accommodation only
- d. neither assimilation nor accommodation.

98. Jane is jumping up and down. This is an example of:

- a. gross motor development
- b. fine motor development
- c. none of the above
- d. both a and b

99. When Mary's mother changes a ball of dough into a thin sausage, she is able to recognize that the amount of dough is still the same, despite the change in appearance. Mary is in which stage of cognitive development?

- a. sensorimotor
- b. concrete operational
- c. preoperational
- d. postoperational

100. A period of rapid physical maturation that involves hormonal and bodily changes that occur primarily during early adolescence is known as:

- a. primary sexual characteristics

- b. secondary sexual characteristics
- c. biological changes
- d. puberty.

Given: (7, 3), (13, 5), (10, 5), (7, 6), (10, 4), (10, 2), (6, 8), 6, 3), (13, 4), (8, 5)

101. $\sum X =$

- a. 110
- b. 396
- c. 45
- d. 90
- e. None of the above

102. $\sum X^2 =$

- a. 229
- b. 396
- c. 110
- d. 872
- e. None of the above

103. $(\sum X)^2 =$

- a. 90^2
- b. 872
- c. 8100
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

104. $\sum Y =$

- a. 110
- b. 396
- c. 45
- d. 90
- e. None of the above

105. $\sum Y^2 =$

- a. 229
- b. 396
- c. 110
- d. 872
- e. None of the above

106. $(\sum Y)^2 =$

- a. 229
- b. $(45)^2$
- c. 2025
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

107. $\sum XY =$

- a. 110
- b. 229
- c. 396
- d. 872
- e. None of the above

108. $\sum X \sum Y =$

- a. 396
- b. 4050
- c. $(45)(90)$
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

109. $\sum(X+2) =$

- a. 92
- b. 110
- c. 229
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

110. $\sum X + 2 =$

- a. 92
- b. 112
- c. 229
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

111. $\sum(Y+2) =$

- a. 47
- b. 45
- c. 65
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

112. $\sum Y+2 =$

- a. 47
- b. 67
- c. 65
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

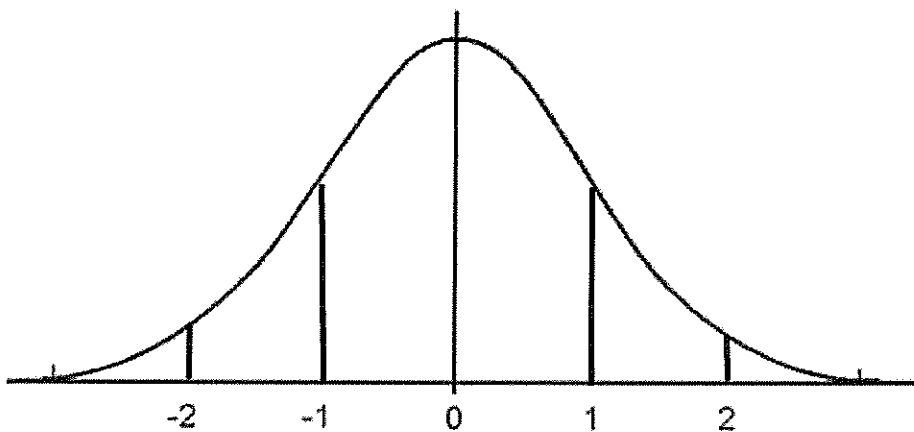
113. $\sum(X-Y) =$

- a. 43
- b. 47
- c. 45
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

114. $(\sum(X-Y))^2 =$

- a. 2025
- b. 1849
- c. $(45)^2$
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

Given:



115. The unit shown above is a:

- a. Column distribution

- b. Standard distribution
- c. Mean distribution
- d. Normal distribution
- e. None of the above

116. The scores on the X – axis represent the

- a. Standard error
- b. Standard deviation
- c. Z- scores
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

117. The scores on the figure given above are:

- a. Symmetric
- b. Asymmetric
- c. Normally distributed
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

118. The value of the mean in the distribution above is:

- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. -1
- d. 2
- e. None of the above

119. The axis is labelled as such because the variable that counts the number of _____ is below or above the _____

- a. Normal distribution, mean
- b. Z-scores; mean
- c. Mean, Z-scores
- d. Standard deviations; mean
- e. None of the above

120. The area between 0 and 1 signifies:

- a. Area below 1 Z score
- b. Area above/beyond Z score
- c. Area below -1 Z score
- d. Area of the distribution
- e. A & C

121. The value of the area between 0 and 1 is:

- a. 20%
- b. 14%
- c. 34%
- d. 2%
- e. None of the above

122. The value of the area between -1 and -2 is:

- a. 20%
- b. 14%
- c. 34%
- d. 2%
- e. None of the above

123. In a normal distribution the value $Z = 0$ is the _____ percentile

- a. 75%
- b. 50%
- c. 34%
- d. 14%
- e. 2%

124. This is so because _____% of the scores fall

- a. At or above this value
- b. At or below this value
- c. All scores fall below
- d. All scores fall above
- e. None of the above

125. The area between 0 and 2 is approximately:

- a. 98%
- b. 48%
- c. 2%
- d. 14%
- e. None of the above

126. In the equation $Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{?}$? represents the:

- a. Mean
- b. Variation
- c. Standard deviation
- d. Percentile
- e. Sample mean

Given: X = 49, 40, 58, 35, 20, 27, 67

Using the formula $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N}}$

127. $\sum X^2$

- a. 42081
- b. 14208
- c. 52180
- d. $(296)^2$
- e. A & D

128. $(\sum X)^2$

- a. 7616
- b. $(296)^2$
- c. 87616
- d. A & C
- e. None of the above

129. $(\sum X)^2/N =$

- a. 7616
- b. $(296)^2/7$
- c. 12516.57
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

130. The numerator is:

- a. 9116.34
- b. 1691.43
- c. 241.63
- d. 7
- e. None of the above

131. The denominator is:

- a. 14
- b. 7
- c. 241.63
- d. $1691.43/7$
- e. None of the above

132. $S^2 =$

- a. 218.43
- b. 241.63
- c. 155.44
- d. 15.54
- e. None of the above

133. $S =$

- a. 218.43
- b. 241.63
- c. 155.44
- d. 15.54
- e. C & D

From the data above question number 127, compute using the following formula:

$$Z_{\text{score}} = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$$

134. $Z_{49} =$

- a. 0.69
- b. 0.50
- c. 0.43
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

135. $Z_{58} =$

- a. 1.38
- b. 1.010
- c. 1.01
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

136. $Z_{20} =$

- a. 1.590
- b. -1.434
- c. -1.43
- d. -0.98
- e. B & C

137. $Z_{67} =$

- a. 1.590
- b. -1.434
- c. -1.43
- d. 1.59
- e. A & D

138. $\sum Z =$

- a. 0.98
- b. 1.59
- c. 0.00
- d. 6.79
- e. None of the above

139. $\sum Z^2 =$

- a. 3.03
- b. 6.27
- c. 6.96
- d. 0.0
- e. None of the above

Using the formula $S_z = \sqrt{\frac{\sum Z^2 - \frac{(\sum Z)^2}{N}}{N}}$

140. $(\sum Z)^2 =$

- a. 7
- b. -0.52
- c. 0.0
- d. 0
- e. C & D

141. $(\sum Z)^2/N =$

- a. 0
- b. 6.96/7
- c. 0.1
- d. 0.99
- e. None of the above

142. $\frac{\sum Z^2 - (\sum Z)^2}{N}$

N

- a. 0.96
- b. 6.96
- c. 0
- d. 1
- e. None of the above

143. $S^2 =$

- a. 0.90
- b. 0.995
- c. 0.1
- d. 1
- e. None of the above

144. $S_z =$

- a. 1.00
- b. 0.1
- c. 0.995
- d. $\sqrt{0.995}$
- e. A & D

Given: X = 37, 41, 48, 32, 36

Y = 75, 78, 88, 80, 78

Using the formula: $\frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$

145. $\sum XY =$

- a. 31937
- b. 76745
- c. 15565
- d. 19653
- e. None of the above

146. $N(\sum XY) =$

- a. 77406
- b. 77825

- c. 55256
- d. (5)(15565)
- e. B & D

147. $(\sum X)(\sum Y) =$

- a. 77421
- b. 77406
- c. (194)(399)
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

148. The numerator is:

- a. 399
- b. 419
- c. 484
- d. 734
- e. None of the above

149. $N\sum X^2 =$

- a. 37636
- b. 38370
- c. (5)(7674)
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

150. $(\sum X)^2 =$

- a. 7340
- b. 37636
- c. (194)²
- d. B & C
- e. None of the above

151. $N\sum Y^2 =$

- a. 159201
- b. 31937
- c. 159685
- d. 31937
- e. None of the above

152. $(\sum Y)^2 =$

- a. 159685
- b. 159201

- c. 31937
- d. 355256
- e. None of the above

153. $N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2$

- a. 596
- b. 484
- c. 734
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

154. $N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2 =$

- a. 596
- b. 484
- c. 734
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

155. The numerator is:

- a. 596
- b. 484
- c. 734
- d. 419
- e. None of the above

156. The denominator is

- a. 596
- b. 484
- c. 734
- d. A & B
- e. None of the above

157. The Pearson Product-Moment is:

- a. .65
- b. .70
- c. .95
- d. -.70
- e. None of the above

158. The direction of the above correlation is

- a. Positive
- b. Negative

159. The research process is composed of

- a. 4 steps
- b. 10 steps
- c. 5 steps
- d. 8 steps

160. The first step is:

- a. Find an idea
- b. Find a hypothesis
- c. Analyse data
- d. Evaluate data

161. Selection of a research design includes:

- a. The selection of subjects
- b. Selection of population
- c. A & B
- d. Conducting interviews

162. The ninth step is based on the:

- a. Reporting of the results
- b. Data analysis
- c. Defining the variables
- d. Selection of research strategy

163. The _____ scale represents qualitative differences in the variable measured

- a. Ordinal
- b. Nominal
- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

164. The categories that make up an _____ scale have different names and are organised sequentially

- a. Ordinal
- b. Nominal
- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

165. The _____ and _____ scales are organised sequentially

- a. Ordinal ; nominal
- b. Nominal; ordinal

- c. Interval; ratio
- d. Ratio; nominal

166. A _____ bias occurs when participants are selected in a manner that increases the probability of obtaining a biased sample

- a. Selection
- b. Sampling
- c. Representative
- d. A & B

167. _____ is the process of selecting individuals to participate in a research

- a. Probability sampling
- b. Random sampling
- c. Sampling
- d. Nonprobability sampling

168. _____ sampling is obtained by dividing the population into subgroups and then randomly selecting equal numbers of each

- a. Systematic
- b. Simple
- c. Stratified
- d. Proportionate

169. The nonprobability sampling is composed of:

- a. Convenience; Quota
- b. Convenience; cluster
- c. Systematic; stratified
- d. Simple random sampling

170. Probability sampling is composed of:

- a. Simple; systematic; cluster
- b. Stratified; proportionate
- c. Cluster
- d. All of the above

171. The purpose of experimental research is to explain the _____ by determining the cause

- a. Relationship
- b. Cause and effect
- c. Variables
- d. A & B

172. A journal article has the following major section:

- a. Introduction; results; method
- b. Discussion; references
- c. Introduction; Literature review, Discussion
- d. A & B

173. The method section is composed of:

- a. Participants; Procedure
- b. Results and hypothesis
- c. Conclusion and explanations
- d. B & C

174. The discussion section is composed of:

- a. Results related to hypothesis; justified conclusion
- b. Alternative explanations
- c. Applications, limits
- d. A B & C

175. The results are based on:

- a. Statistics
- b. Qualitative interviews
- c. References
- d. Method

176. The last section of an article is the:

- a. Results
- b. References
- c. Application of theory
- d. Generalization

177. The squared value of a correlation is called:

- a. Coefficient of correlation
- b. Coefficient of determination
- c. Is greater than 1
- d. Is less than 1

178. The significance of a correlation is the:

- a. Strength of correlation
- b. The direction of correlation
- c. The relationship of the population
- d. Is from a large sample

- e. A & C

179. An activity that is a process that is aimed at getting information using psychological tests, interviews and history refers to:

- a. Norming of tests
- b. Psychological assessment
- c. Psychometrics
- d. Psychological measures
- e. C & D

180. Intellectual ability, personality, organisational climate are sampled by:

- a. Characteristics of assessment
- b. Domains of functioning
- c. Systematic methods
- d. Criterion

181. Personal relations measures

- a. STAI
- b. Self-confidence, self-esteem, health
- c. Self-control nervousness
- d. A & B

182. Interpersonal relations questionnaire is the same as:

- e. B & C
- a. PHSF
- b. STAI
- c. SOC
- d. B & C

183. Sense of Coherence measures:

- a. Depression
- b. Manageability, comprehensibility and meaningfulness
- c. Satisfaction
- d. Experience of work and life circumstances

184. The coping resource Inventory is aimed at measuring

- a. Cognitive, social and emotional
- b. Spiritual, philosophical and physical
- c. Locus of control
- d. A & B

185. Sources of Work Stress Inventory (SWSI) measures:

- a. Occupational stress
- b. Identifies possible sources of work stress
- c. Relationships, role ambiguity, workload,
- d. Autonomy and career development
- e. All of the above

186. The Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) is used to determine:

- a. Job satisfaction
- b. Academic satisfaction
- c. Various aspects of the job
- d. The affective response on the job
- e. All of the above

187. _____ is used to determine the work locus of control

- a. MSQ
- b. SWSI
- c. Work locus of control scale (WLCS)
- d. MMPI
- e. A & D

188. The projective assessment tests include:

- a. Rorschach
- b. Inkblot
- c. Questionnaire
- d. A & B
- e. WAIS

189. Primary factors in personality include:

- a. Warmth
- b. Reasoning
- c. Dominance
- d. Vigilance
- e. All of the above

190. The second-order factors include:

- a. Extraversion, independence
- b. Anxiety, self-control
- c. Tough-mindedness
- d. Social boldness
- e. A B & C

197. The MMPI has been translated for use with the following groups in South Africa:

- a. Afrikaans and IsiXhosa
- b. English and Indian
- c. Only Afrikaans
- d. Only Indians

198. Preliminary interpretative data in MMPI is available for _____ groups in South Africa

- a. Various
- b. Two
- c. 5 groups
- d. One

199. The PIC for children is constructed using similar methods to that of:

- a. MMPI
- b. MMPI-Adolescents
- c. MMPI for children
- d. Inventory for the youth
- e. PIC-R

200. The TAT requires respondents to _____ and _____

- a. Stories; pictures
- b. Stories; count
- c. Count; remember
- d. B & C

Total (200)

191. The big five model of personality traits has the following:

- a. Extraversion
- b. Agreeableness
- c. Conscientiousness
- d. Open-mindedness to experience
- e. All of the above

192. To determine various work-related characteristics, the following is used

- a. Occupational Personality Questionnaire
- b. WAIS
- c. Rorschach
- d. Inkblot

193. A personality questionnaire based on Jung's theory is the:

- a. MBTI
- b. OPQ
- c. WAIS
- d. Rorschach
- e. All of the above

194. The MMPI was developed by following:

- a. Theory
- b. Factor analysis
- c. Jung's theory
- d. Projective tests

195. Initially, MMPI was designed to measure characteristics associated with:

- a. Jung
- b. Freud
- c. Erickson
- d. Watson
- e. All of the above

196. An MMPI designed for adolescents is known as:

- a. MMPI
- b. MMPI-Adolescents
- c. MMPI for children
- d. Inventory for the youth
- e. PIC