

11 PSYCHOLOGY 2015

TEST FOUR

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Mark: _____ /50

Percentage: _____ %

Section One: Research methods

(16 marks)

Question 1

Fatimah's research assistant suggested she should compare the results of two different groups: those who spent two days in the hospital (control group), and those who spent one week in the hospital (experimental group). Explain why it is important to have a control group when conducting research.

(1 mark)

Question 2

Test scores for a group of students are listed below.

24, 54, 36, 43, 75, 43, 66, 54, 36, 34

Calculate the mean, mode and median for these scores.

(3 marks)

Mean: _____

Mode: _____

Median: _____

Question 3

State two major differences between a psychologist and a psychiatrist.

(2 marks)

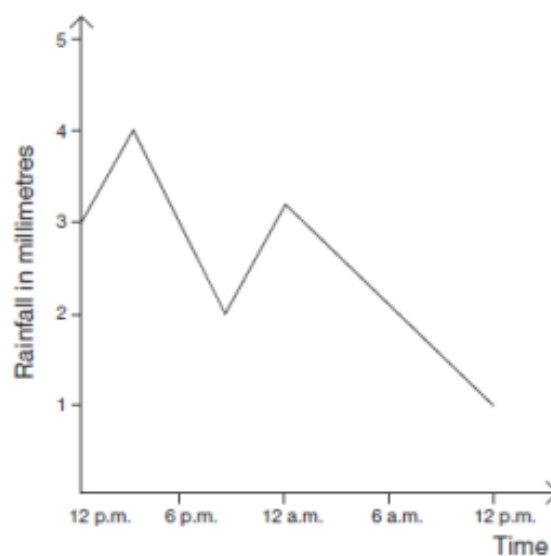
Question 4

State two main differences between a bar graph and a histogram.

(2 marks)

Question 5

Look at the graph below and answer the following questions.



a) Write a suitable title above the graph.

(1 mark)

b) State the type of graph that is shown. (1 mark)

c) State the independent variable. (1 mark)

d) State the dependent variable. (1 mark)

Question 6

A psychologist wanted to test how sleep impacted on consolidating information to be memorised. She advertised in a Perth newspaper for participants and then sampled 100 applicants by drawing their names out of a hat. The participants were then paired based on their age and gender. One member of each pair was assigned to the control group and the other assigned to the experimental group. The control condition involved participants reading a passage by Shakespeare before going to bed and then writing down as much of the passage as they could remember eight hours later. The experimental condition involved participants reading the same passage by Shakespeare in the morning and then writing down as much of the passage as they could remember eight hours later. The results showed the control group remembered, on average, 42% of the passage, while the experimental group remembered, on average, 33% of the passage.

a) Is this study an experiment? Explain your answer. (1 mark)

b) Write a suggested operationalised hypothesis for this study. (2 marks)

c) What is the operationalised independent variable for this study. (1 mark)

Question 7

Discuss two factors that can help an individual's psychological development as they move through the lifespan. (2 marks)

Question 8

a) The teenage years see a lot of change for adolescents both cognitively and emotionally. Provide one cognitive and one emotional example that a teenager is likely to experience. (2 marks)

Cognitive: _____

Emotional: _____

b) Outline two ways in which information is collected to further understand the 'nature versus nurture' debate. (2 marks)

c) Explain the difference between monozygotic twins and dizygotic twins. (2 marks)

d) Explain why identical twins are often used when investigating 'nature versus nurture'. (2 marks)

Question 9

One way to reduce prejudice is to get a group of people to work together to achieve a goal, these are known as superordinate goals. Describe what will happen to the amount of prejudice when the outcome is negative and what will happen to the amount of prejudice when the outcome is positive. (2 marks)

Question 10

In social loafing, contrast between the sucker effect and the free-rider effect. (2 marks)

Question 11

Discuss an example of a cognitive intervention that may be used to help overcome prejudice. (1 mark)

Question 12

Bayley wanted to write a letter to his principal to get more funding for his school badminton team. He decided to hand his classmates a survey that explored their attitudes towards badminton to show the school how passionate the students were about the sport. He had a series of statements about badminton and students were required to circle whether they strongly agreed, agreed, neither agreed nor disagreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement. State the name given to the self-report method that Bayley was most likely using and describe one positive of using this method.

(2 marks)

Question 13

Haynab Secondary School is a multicultural school; however, the principal is concerned about prejudices forming towards some of the cultural groups. Name and explain two ways to help reduce prejudice occurring in the school.

(2 marks)

Question 14

(3 marks)

Natalia is passionate about the environment and is scared that global warming is making a large impact on the earth. She believes that if everyone could do their bit we would be a lot better off. She decides to start an environmental club at school to raise awareness of issues relating to global warming. Using the tripartite model of attitudes, name each of the three components and explain how Natalia demonstrates the three components.

◆ _____

◆ _____

◆ _____

Section three: Extended answer

(12 marks)

This section contains **one (1)** question that you must answer.

Pages are included at the end of the question for planning and writing your answer.

- ◆ Planning: If you use a page for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- ◆ Answering the question: In the pages provided indicate clearly the section of the question you are answering.

Two marks are allocated for spelling, grammar and paragraph format.

Suggested working time: 20 minutes.

Question 15

Hope eats a bowl of cereal every morning before walking to school with her older brother. She feels safe with her brother around and enjoys the chats and the relationship she has with her brother. Recently, another student in Hope's class has started bullying her for no apparent reason. Hope is now reluctant to go to school.

In your answer you should:

- ◆ State the two main ideas at the centre of humanistic theories.
- ◆ Name each of the five stages in Maslow's hierarchy of needs (in order) and for each provide an example of a specific need.
- ◆ Using Maslow's hierarchy of needs, explain what stage Hope is at and explain whether she is likely to reach the fifth stage.

