



Western Australian Certificate of Education Examination, 2014

Question/Answer Booklet

PSYCHOLOGY

Stage 2

Please place your student identification label in this box

Student Number: In figures

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In words

Time allowed for this paper

Reading time before commencing work: ten minutes
Working time for paper: three hours

Materials required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Booklet

Number of additional
answer booklets used
(if applicable):

To be provided by the candidate

Standard items: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener,
correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items: non-programmable calculators approved for use in the WACE examinations

Important note to candidates

No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be answered	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of exam
Section One: Research methods	4	4	40	25	25
Section Two: Short answer	7	7	100	60	60
Section Three: Extended answer	3	1	40	15	15
Total					100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2014*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.
3. You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
 - Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
 - Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Section One: Research methods**25% (25 Marks)**

This section has **four (4)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.

- Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Suggested working time: 40 minutes.

Question 1**(6 marks)**

Researchers design an experiment to determine whether listening to music while exercising causes people to exercise harder.

- (a) Name the independent variable and the dependent variable. (2 marks)

Independent variable: _____

Dependent variable: _____

- (b) List **two** variables that should be controlled in this experiment. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (c) Identify **one** ethical consideration relevant to this study. Explain how the researchers would deal with this consideration in their research. (2 marks)

Question 2

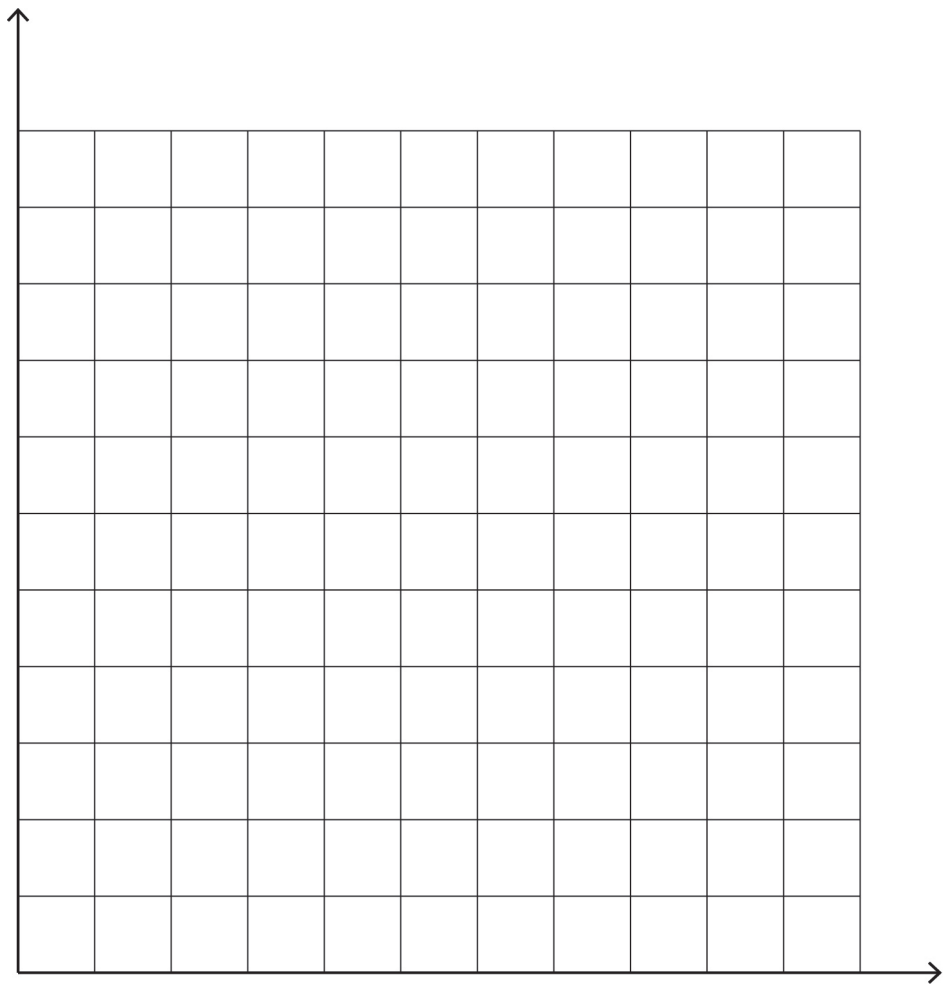
(5 marks)

An experiment was conducted to determine whether the number of times people heard a list of 20 words increased their ability to recall those words. The data from the experiment are shown below.

Number of words recalled with increasing number of trials

Number of trials	Number of words recalled
2	3
3	5
4	7
5	11
6	12
7	14
8	15

Construct a graph to display these data on the grid below. A spare grid is provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you need to use it, cross out this attempt.



Question 3

(11 marks)

Dr Singh is planning an experiment to determine the effect of a study strategy called 'mind mapping' on student test scores. There are one hundred 17-year-old Psychology students in her experiment; 50 in the experimental group, and 50 in the control group.

- (a) Describe **one** method Dr Singh could use to determine which students will be in the control group and which students will be in the experimental group. (2 marks)

- (b) Write an operational hypothesis for this experiment. (3 marks)

- (c) Identify **two** ethical considerations relevant to this experiment. Explain how Dr Singh would deal with each of these considerations. (4 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (d) Name **one** possible source of error in this experimental design and explain how Dr Singh could address it. (2 marks)

Question 4**(3 marks)**

Test scores for a group of students are listed below.

1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8

Calculate the mean, mode and median for these scores.

Mean: _____

Mode: _____

Median: _____

End of Section One

See next page

Section Two: Short answer

60% (60 Marks)

This section has **seven (7)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.

- Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Suggested working time: 100 minutes.

Question 5

(6 marks)

- (a) Define and give an example of 'social facilitation'. (2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (b) Define and give an example of 'social inhibition'. (2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (c) High school students can be required to give oral presentations as a form of assessment. Teachers can use their understanding of social facilitation and social inhibition to maximise students' oral presentation performance. Describe **two** strategies a teacher might use for this purpose. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Question 6

(7 marks)

- (a) Name and provide an example of each of the **three** determinants of liking. (6 marks)

Determinant of liking	Example

- (b) Using **one** of the determinants of liking, explain how a friendship can break down.

(1 mark)

Question 7

(11 marks)

- (a) Provide a psychological definition of 'attitude'.

(1 mark)

- (b) Provide a psychological definition of 'culture'.

(1 mark)

- (c) (i) Describe **one** characteristic of 'individualistic cultures'. (1 mark)

- (ii) Describe **one** characteristic of 'collectivist cultures'. (1 mark)

- (iii) Cross-cultural psychologists compare similarities and differences in attitudes towards a variety of issues across types of cultures. Complete the table below by describing **two** attitudes towards ageing for each of the two types of cultures. (4 marks)

Type of culture	Attitude one	Attitude two
Individualistic		
Collectivist		

- (d) List **three** ways by which attitudes can be measured. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

Question 8

(10 marks)

- (a) Give **two** words which describe the basic principles of classical conditioning. (2 marks)

- (b) Pavlov studied the digestive systems of dogs. Salivation is a reflex action that normally occurred before Pavlov fed the dogs. He conducted an experiment after he noticed that the dogs began to salivate at the sound of footsteps. This was done by pairing food powder with a buzzer just before the dogs were fed. After a number of pairings, the buzzer, without food powder, would trigger salivation. This experiment illustrated how learning could occur by modifying a reflex behaviour. Identify the unconditioned stimulus, the unconditioned response, the neutral stimulus, the conditioned stimulus and the conditioned response in this experiment. (5 marks)

Unconditioned stimulus: _____

Unconditioned response: _____

Neutral stimulus: _____

Conditioned stimulus: _____

Conditioned response: _____

- (c) Classical conditioning theory can be applied in the treatment of fears and phobias in humans. Name and describe the behaviour modification technique based on classical conditioning theory used to treat fears and phobias. (3 marks)

Question 9

(12 marks)

- (a) List **three** agents of socialisation. (3 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

Three: _____

- (b) Define 'socialisation'. (1 mark)

- (c) Define and give an example of associative play. (2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (d) Define and give an example of cooperative play. (2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (e) Describe **two** differences between a clique and a crowd. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (f) Describe how cliques influence the socialisation process of adolescents. (2 marks)

Question 10

(7 marks)

- (a) Define and give an example of social justice.

(2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (b) Define and give an example of human rights.

(2 marks)

Definition: _____

Example: _____

- (c) Name **one** element of citizenship participation.

(1 mark)

- (d) Name and describe **one** real life example of how citizenship participation promotes community empowerment.

(2 marks)

Question 11

(7 marks)

Communication plays an important role in the initiation, maintenance and regulation of relationships.

- (a) Studies of children with language difficulties have highlighted the importance of communication in establishing and maintaining peer relationships. Describe **two** ways in which children with language impairment differ from children with normally developing language in their interactions with peers.

(2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (b) Young children define friendships in terms of the quality of their interactions in play situations. Describe **two** advantages children with normally developing language skills have in a play situation. (2 marks)

One: _____

Two: _____

- (c) Effective communication defines our adult interactions and relationships. State **one** obstacle to effective communication. (1 mark)

- (d) Psychologists are often consulted when there are problems in a relationship. Assertive communication strategies are used to promote the honest expression of opinions and feelings without infringing on the rights of others in a relationship. Describe any **two** of the main steps a psychologist may use to teach assertive communication. (2 marks)

End of Section Two

See next page

Section Three: Extended answer**15% (15 Marks)**

This section contains **three (3)** questions. You must answer **one (1)** question.

Pages are included at the end of the questions for planning and writing your answers.

- 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 number of the question you are answering.
- You should refer to relevant psychological concepts, theories and research in your answer.

Suggested working time: 40 minutes.

Question 12**(15 marks)**

Part of the role of a psychologist is to assess people's intelligence in workplaces. Different theories of intelligence include the intelligence quotient (IQ), emotional intelligence and multiple intelligences. Describe **two** of these different theories of intelligences and how they may be used to understand an individual.

In your answer, you should

- define intelligence, IQ, emotional intelligence and multiple intelligences.
- describe how an understanding of different theories of intelligence may be useful.
- refer to theorists related to different understandings of intelligence.

Question 13**(15 marks)**

Joe finds it difficult to maintain relationships. Explain how this situation might have developed, according to learning theorists **and** humanistic theorists.

In your answer, you should

- describe **one** learning theory.
- name **one** influential learning theorist.
- describe **one** humanistic theory.
- name **one** influential humanistic theorist.
- describe how learning theories might explain the development of Joe's relationship difficulties.
- describe how humanistic theories might explain the development of Joe's relationship difficulties.

Question 14**(15 marks)**

Within a school, social influences are used to define appropriate thoughts, actions and feelings. These influences shape what is considered 'appropriate' behaviour at a school. Describe the role of conformity and obedience in defining appropriate behaviour at a school.

In your answer, you should

- define conformity
- define obedience
- describe the role of both conformity and obedience at school
- refer to relevant theories and theorists.

Behaviour modification is often used in schools to increase the frequency of appropriate behaviour. Sally is often late to school. Describe a token economy that could be used to modify Sally's behaviour.

In your answer, you should

- define what is meant by 'behaviour modification'
- define what is meant by 'token economy'
- define a token economy that might be used to change Sally's behaviour in relation to being late for school
- refer to relevant theories and theorists.

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

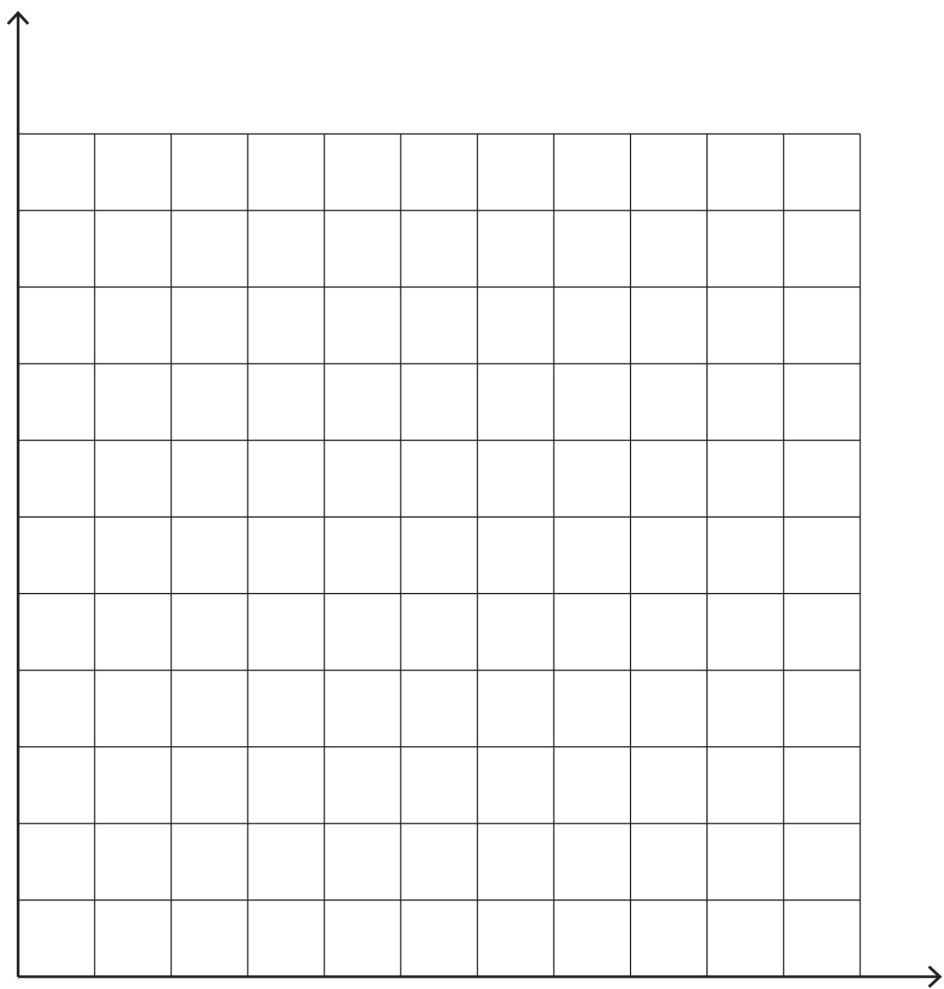
[illegible]

Question number: _____

[illegible]

Question number: _____

[illegible]



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