**ANSWERS**

Ocean Reef Senior High School

Year 12 ATAR Psychology

Assessment Task 5 – Test 2

62 marks (5% Response)

**UNIT LEARNING CONTEXT:**

*Diversity and the Community*

**OUTCOMES:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Outcome 1:* | *Psychological understandings* |
| *Outcome 3:* | *Applying and relating psychological understandings* |
| *Outcome 4:* | *Communication in psychology* |

**ALLOCATED TIME FOR THE TASK:**

* *You will have one period to complete the test in class*.

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

* *Attempt all questions*
* *No notes, files etc. to be accessed during the test*

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| **Section One – Multiple Choice** | |
| **Total** | **/ 20** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Section Two – Short Answer** | |
| Question 1 – Cognition | / 30 |
| Question 2 – Communication | / 12 |
| **Total** | **/ 42** |

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| --- | --- |
| **Total Marks** | |
| Section 1 – Multiple Choice | / 20 |
| Section 2 – Short Answer | / 42 |
| **Assessment Task 5 – Total Marks** | **/ 62** |

Section One – Multiple Choice

20 questions (20 marks)

1. Tamara normally feeds her cat canned cat food. Tamara notices that every time she uses her electric can opener her cat comes into the kitchen. What is the *conditioned stimulus*?
   1. the cat food
   2. ***the sound of the electric can opener***
   3. the cat coming into the kitchen
   4. Tamara
2. Robert had a serious car accident while Justin Bieber was playing on his iPod. Now, every time Robert hears music by Justin Bieber, he feels frightened and panicked. What is the *unconditioned stimulus*?
   1. ***the car accident***
   2. Robert’s fear and anxiety
   3. music by Justin Bieber
   4. driving in a car
3. A child cries when he hears a loud noise. The family’s dog often barks loudly. Each time the child sees the dog, he cries. What is the *conditioned response*?
   1. the dog
   2. the loud noise
   3. ***the crying***
   4. the barking
4. Dogs are often used in airports to detect explosives materials and/or drugs. Their trainers teach them to smell out a certain substance by rewarding them with treats for correctly identifying a substance. In what type of learning are the dogs engaging?
   1. classical conditioning
   2. observational learning
   3. ***operant conditioning***
   4. positive reinforcement
5. When Andy gets poor grades, his father takes away his mobile phone. This consequence is a:
   1. positive reinforcer
   2. negative reinforcer
   3. positive punishment
   4. ***negative punishment***
6. Transforming incoming information into a usable form is the stage of memory called:
   1. retrieval
   2. ***encoding***
   3. Storage
   4. organisation
7. Memory of how to walk and talk are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory, as memories of your breakfast this morning are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory.
   1. episodic; procedural
   2. ***procedural; episodic***
   3. semantic; implicit
   4. procedural; semantic
8. The storage capacity of the short-term memory is best described as:
   1. six items plus or minus two
   2. ***about seven items***
   3. dependent on the nature of the material to be remembered
   4. limitless
9. What is the correct name for memories about categories, objects, concepts and meanings?
   1. implicit memory
   2. echoic memory
   3. ***semantic memory***
   4. iconic memory
10. Working memory is different to short-term memory because the working memory:
    1. supports notions of passive maintenance of information
    2. ***emphasises the active nature of processing memory***
    3. considers the role of the sensory memory in the forming of neural pathways
    4. acknowledges the role of sensation and perception in memory processes
11. When discussing the *content of language*, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is being referred to.
    1. the sounds of a language
    2. the way in which we use the language
    3. how we speak
    4. ***knowledge about what to say***
12. A restricted language code is one that:
    1. relies on a very limited number of words
    2. is out-of-bounds to certain people
    3. ***uses non-verbal means of conveying information***
    4. is used only by English working classes
13. Meal and bath times, joint book reading, and games such as ‘peek-a-boo’ were examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to Bruner.
    1. scaffolding
    2. ***formats***
    3. reference
    4. joint attention
14. A company is developing an advertising campaign for a new product. The company believes the advertisement will appeal to people with a high ‘need for cognition’. In saying this, the company is considering the:
    1. source of the message
    2. nature of the communication
    3. ***characteristics of the audience***
15. Explanations are usually used to gain compliance in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communication codes.
    1. restricted
    2. ***elaborated***
16. Trying to change the beliefs, feelings and behaviours of another is involved in:
    1. obedience
    2. conformity
    3. social influence
    4. ***persuasion***
17. By two years of age, children are typically:
    1. using single words with greater understanding
    2. ***combining two words, mostly in fixed form***
    3. speaking in simple sentences with basic language
18. Which of the following is **NOT** a term usually associated with the *Language Acquisition Support System*?
19. scaffolding
20. reference
21. ***universal grammar rules***
22. joint attention
23. Joint attention is first established between an infant and his or her mother through:
    1. ***eye contact***
    2. book reading
    3. using pictures
    4. pointing
24. Rules that cover the grammatical, or deep, structure of language that are applicable to all languages are part of whose theory of language development?
    1. ***Chomsky’s***
    2. Bruner’s
    3. Bernstein’s
    4. Labov’s
    5. Tannen’s

Section Two - Short answer questions

2 questions = 42 marks

**Question One – Cognition (30 marks)**

1. Explain how information travels between the brain’s memory stores according to the *multi-store model of memory*. Include all relevant terminology in your response. (*10 marks*)

**Sensory memory (iconic memory and echoic memory); attention; short-term memory/ working memory; forgetting; encoding; storage; long-term memory; retrieval; rehearsal (maintenance and elaborative)**

1. Define the following terms: (*4 marks*)
   1. *Reinforcement*: ***a consequence that causes a behaviour to occur more***

***frequently.***

* 1. *Punishment*: ***a consequence that causes a behaviour to occur less***

***frequently.***

1. Describe an example of: (*4 marks*)
   1. *Negative reinforcement*: ***Individual student response. An example could be a child***

***does really well in a test so their parents say they do not have to do their chores for the week***

* 1. *Positive punishment*: ***Individual student response. An example could be a child***

***does poorly in a test due to lack of study so their parents say have to do extra study for the next two weeks***

(d) Ainsworths Stranger Situation found thee were three types of attachment. Identify and describe the three types ` (6 marks)

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1. Outline how *cognitive behaviour therapy* (CBT) could be used to treat this person’s phobia.

(*6 marks*)

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**Question Two – Communication (12 marks)**

*“Women create feelings of closeness by conversing with their friends and lovers. Men don’t use communication in this way, so they can’t figure out why their women are continually talk, talk, talking. Eventually, many men just tune their women out”*

- Laura Morrison commenting on Deborah Tannen’s book *You Just Don’t Understand*

Explain how men and women use communication for different purposes. Include in your answer how this can lead to misunderstanding and even conflict in a relationship. (*8 marks*)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Explain how the *nature of the communication* and the *characteristics of the audience* make the above advertisement potentially highly persuasive. (*4 marks*)
   1. *Nature of the communication*:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. *Characteristics of the audience*:

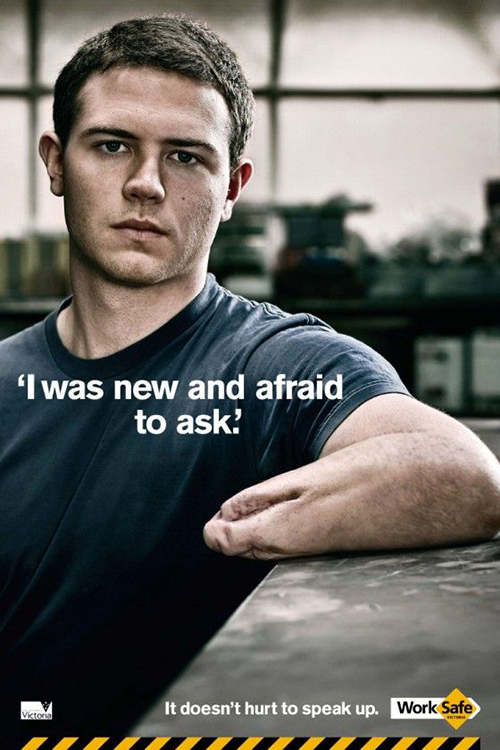
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Psychology Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Answer |
| 1 | B |
| 2 | A |
| 3 | C |
| 4 | C |
| 5 | D |
| 6 | B |
| 7 | B |
| 8 | B |
| 9 | C |
| 10 | B |
| 11 | D |
| 12 | C |
| 13 | B |
| 14 | C |
| 15 | B |
| 16 | D |
| 17 | B |
| 18 | C |
| 19 | A |
| 20 | A |

Total / 20: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_