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**PSYCHOLOGY ATAR – YEAR 12 2024  
Unit 3**

**Task 3: Response**

**Part B. Validation**

*Learning and Science Inquiry*

**Syllabus Points:**

* Science Inquiry: Ethical guidelines and practices for psychological research, formulating research, methodology, drawing conclusions, evaluation of research and communicating.
* Learning: Theories of learning; Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, Social Learning Theory.

**Conditions**

Time for the task:

Part A: 3 hours in class plus homework time

Part B: 40 minute in class short and extended response validation

**Task weighting**

* 12.5% in total
  + Part A due Friday 3rd of May 2024, submitted by 11:59pm via SEQTA, worth 50 marks (7%)
  + Part B to be completed in class on 3rd of May 2024 worth 37 marks (5.5%)

Part B. Validation

**Conditions**

You will have 40 minutes to validate your animal training manual by answering short answer and extended answer questions.

No notes are permitted.

* Reading time: 5 mins
* Working time: 35 mins

**Task weighting**

* 5.5% (excluding part A)

**Structure of paper**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Number of questions** | **Suggested working time** | **Marks** | **Score** |
| **Section One: Short answer** | **4** | **20 mins** | **23** |  |
| **Section Two:**  **Extended response** | **1** | **15 mins**  Total | **14** |  |
| **37** |  |

**Section One: Short Answer Response**

**(23 marks)**

This section has four questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Suggested working time: 20 minutes.

**Question One**

**(3 marks)**

Toby has a German shepherd that always wags his tail when Toby walks in the door and pats him after a long day at work. Toby decides to get an automatic garage door put in so he can park his car inside the garage overnight. The door opens up automatically when the car is within 100 metres. After a week or so of using the new garage door Toby’s wife notices that their dog starts wagging his tail when he hears the garage door opening.

1. Identify the following classical conditioning elements in this example:
2. Unconditioned Stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Conditioned Stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Conditioned Response: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question Two**

**(5 marks)**

Sarah is scared of cats after an allergic reaction as a child.

Using the scenario, complete the table below using your knowledge of classical conditioning.

→→→

+

Conditioned Response

Unconditioned Response

Conditioned Stimulus

Unconditioned Stimulus

Neutral Stimulus

→

→

**Question 3**

**(11 marks)**

1. For each of the scenarios below state the type of learning being exhibited and explain your response.

(2 marks)

1. There was violin music playing in the background the first time Frankie saw a scary movie. Now every time she hears the violin, she gets a bit nervous.

(2 marks)

1. Bob the dog knows that he gets a food treat whenever he brings his owners slippers. He has started carrying the slippers everywhere with him.

(5 marks)

1. James saw his big sister Marie do a flip on the monkey bars. He quickly. Figured out to do it too.

(2 marks)

1. Identify the neutral stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus for one of the examples above.
2. Neutral stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Unconditioned stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Questions Four**

**(4 marks)**

The Perth Zoo uses multiple learning theories to help teach their animals new skills. They have a new koala who has diabetes, and it is important they keep an eye on the koala’s weight. They will need to teach the koala to step on the scales and stand still while he is weighed. Give an example of the following reinforcements the zoo could use to get the koala onto the scales.

1. Negative reinforcement

(1 mark)

1. Positive reinforcement

(1 mark)

The zoo found that on some days the koala would misbehave and hide behind the tree when he saw the scales coming. Give an example of the following punishments the zoo could use to get the koala on the scales.

1. Negative punishment

(1 mark)

1. Positive punishment

(1 mark)

**Section Two: Extended Response**

**(14 marks)**

This section has **one** question. Write your answers in the spaes provided.

Suggested working time: 15 minutes.

Erica has had her dog Billy for 5 years. She recently bought a cat called Stewy who has a collar with a bell on it. Billy constantly chases Stewy, and Erica is trying to stop him from doing this. She even noticed that when Billy heard a bell ringing on the TV he would run around the house.

Explain one (1) learning theory to explain Billy's behaviour and one (1) learning theory that Erica could use to modify Billy's behaviour.

In constructing your extended response, you should:

* Define learning (1 mark)
* Distinguish between classical conditioning and operant conditioning (2 marks)
* Apply one (1) learning theory discussed in your training manual to explain Billy’s Behaviour (4 marks)
* Explain how one (1) learning theory you have discussed in your training manual can be used by Erica to modify Billy’s behaviour (4 marks)
* Quality of response (3 marks)