

STUDENT:

TEACHER:

PSYCHOLOGY

Written examination

← 2016

Reading time: 15 minutes
Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	65	65	65
B	12	12	60
C	4	4	15
Total 140			

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are **NOT** permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials

- Question and answer book of 26 pages.
- Answer sheet for multiple choice questions

Instructions

- Write your **name** in the space provided above **and** on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

- Place the answer sheet for multiple choice questions inside the front cover of this book.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.



SECTION A – Multiple choice questions**Instructions for Section A**

Answer **all** questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple choice questions.

Choose the response that is correct or that best answers the question.

A correct answer scores 1, an incorrect answer scores 0.

Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

Question 1

Rohan is in Year 12 and starting his examination period. His first exam is Psychology, which he is excited about. He has studied hard, revised well and completed numerous practice exams, on all of which he received high scores. On the day of his exam he is experiencing eustress and thus it is likely that

- A. he is in a homeostatic state.
- B. his allostatic load is low.
- C. his sympathetic nervous system is dominant.
- D. his parasympathetic nervous system is dominant.

Question 2

Some experiments employ pairs of tachistoscopes so that an experimental participant can be given different stimulation in each visual field. When an image is presented in one's right visual field it is processed in the

- A. left occipital cortex.
- B. right occipital cortex.
- C. left and right frontal cortices.
- D. left and right occipital cortices.

Use the following information to answer Questions 3 – 5

Zac, a Labrador dog, salivates extensively when food is present. He's constantly hunting for food and always sits with Colin, his owner, when Colin eats breakfast. After finishing his last mouthful of cereal Colin always drinks his juice, gets up, walks to the kitchen and lets Zac lick his cereal bowl. He has noticed that the action of picking up his glass to drink his juice has led to Zac running to the kitchen.

Question 3

Zac's salivation in the presence of food is known as

- A. a conditioned response.
- B. an unconditioned response.
- C. a learned response.
- D. a conditioned reflex.

Question 4

Colin's action of picking up his glass is known as

- A. an unconditioned stimulus.
- B. an unconditioned response.
- C. a conditioned stimulus.
- D. a conditioned response.

Question 5

When Zac first started running to the kitchen, his action would have been a result of

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. operant conditioning.
- C. observational learning.
- D. a token economy.

Question 6

Which part of the human brain contains the largest proportion of neurons and is involved with planning and reasoning?

- A. Parietal lobe.
- B. Frontal lobe.
- C. Cerebral cortex.
- D. Hippocampus.

Question 7

Research has shown that new PET scans can reveal the presence of amyloid in the brain. Once only conclusively diagnosable by autopsy these findings may indicate disease pathology, possibly before someone has even developed symptoms. This will be useful for people who have a genetic predisposition or are suffering from

- A. Wernike's Aphasia.
- B. Alzheimer's Disease.
- C. Broca's Aphasia.
- D. Dementia.

Question 8

Placebos are often used in psychological and medical research. A placebo can be defined as

- A. an effect of medication or treatment condition.
- B. a participant's expectation of the effect of medication or treatment condition.
- C. a tablet containing the medication that was being trialled or the independent variable.
- D. a tablet containing no medication or an inert intervention.

Question 9

Ashton is a newborn baby. It is likely that his behaviour will consist mainly of

- A. simple reflexes but not fixed action patterns of behaviour.
- B. simple reflexes that will turn into fixed action patterns of behaviour as he learns and matures.
- C. fixed action patterns of behaviour that will then disappear as he matures.
- D. fixed action patterns of behaviour but not simple reflexes.

Question 10

Brain plasticity occurs in

- A. people recovering from serious brain injuries only.
- B. childhood only.
- C. adulthood only.
- D. throughout all stages of the lifespan.

Question 11

After suffering a stroke, Eddie could not recognise faces although he could identify his loved ones through their voices. It is likely that damage to his brain is localised in his

- A. temporal lobe.
- B. occipital lobe.
- C. frontal lobe.
- D. parietal lobe.

Question 12

Two groups of VCE Psychology students were tested on their memory. Group 1 was given a list of 15 nonsense syllables to study and were tested on their immediate free recall of the list. Group 2 studied the same list and, after three minutes of singing nursery rhymes, were tested on their free recall of the list. Their likely results would involve

- A. Group 1 displaying the recency effect only.
- B. Both groups displaying the recency effect only.
- C. Group 2 displaying the primacy effect only.
- D. Both groups displaying the primacy effect only.

Question 13

Andrew is an AFL field umpire. This job requires him to store and retrieve memories quickly. The component of his working memory responsible for storing and representing the information about the rules of the game that he retrieves from long-term memory is the

- A. phonological loop.
- B. central executive.
- C. episodic buffer.
- D. visuospatial sketchpad.

Question 14

India has a strong compulsion to check whether the electrical appliances are turned off when she leaves the house. Frequently, she cannot get in her car to leave because each time she closes her front door she has to go back inside and check the kettle, hair straightener, iron and TV, despite having just checked them. This is likely to be considered _____ because it interferes with her ability to carry out normal daily activities.

- A. situationally abnormal
- B. socioculturally abnormal
- C. functionally abnormal
- D. medically abnormal

Use the following information to answer Questions 15 – 20

Sarah has experienced anxiety all her life and has sought professional help from a psychologist to develop coping strategies.

Question 15

In her initial consultation the psychologist has asked Sarah for her family's history of mental illness. Of which domain of the biopsychosocial framework is this considered to be a part?

- A. Biological
- B. Psychological
- C. Social
- D. Cultural

Question 16

The psychologist used the categorical classification system and diagnosed her with Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD). Sarah felt her symptoms were not severe enough to be classed as a mental illness, so she decided to seek a second opinion. The second psychologist also used the categorical approach and came up with the same diagnosis. The categorical classification system is therefore said to have high

- A. reliability.
- B. validity.
- C. inter-rater validity.
- D. inter-rater reliability.

Question 17

As part of her treatment, Sarah's psychologist utilised cognitive behavioural therapy. A major facet of this therapy involves education, and Sarah learns about how her body reacts to stress/threat in order to learn to control it and reduce the severity of her symptoms. Which of the following would she learn about the sympathetic nervous system?

- A. It decreases the heart rate and helps to relax the muscles.
- B. It is slower to respond in a stressful situation than the parasympathetic nervous system.
- C. It maintains homeostasis.
- D. It activates bodily functions to deal with the stressor.

Question 18

The cumulative 'wear and tear' on the brain and body that result from frequent or continual activation of Sarah's stress response is known as

- A. allostasis.
- B. allostatic stress.
- C. allostatic load.
- D. allostatic transactional model of stress and coping.

Question 19

Sarah is encouraged to regularly participate in physical exercise. This is because physical exercise

- A. causes Sarah's body to secrete more adrenaline to deal with the stress.
- B. creates more tension in her muscles, forcing them to fight or flee.
- C. enables Sarah's brain to release beta-endorphins which prevent wear and tear on her body.
- D. increases demands on Sarah's body for energy and, in the process, uses up her stress hormones.

Question 20

During her therapy, Sarah lost her job. This increased her anxiety levels so her psychologist taught her about the Lazarus & Folkman 'Transactional Model of Stress and Coping'. The aim was to get Sarah to have a more positive appraisal of the stress. This would involve perceiving her job loss as a

- A. harm.
- B. threat.
- C. loss.
- D. challenge.

Question 21

Which of the following devices would be the most useful to determine whether a person is in the REM stage of sleep?

- A. EEG
- B. Video monitoring
- C. Self-report
- D. Thermometer

Question 22

In comparison with Stages 3 & 4 NREM sleep, Stages 1 & 2 involve a

- A. higher frequency of slow wave sleep.
- B. lower heart rate, muscle tone and breathing rate.
- C. higher proportion of theta waves.
- D. higher proportion of beta waves.

Question 23

In which stage of sleep does one's body temperature typically fall to its lowest point?

- A. REM
- B. Stage 1 NREM
- C. Stage 3 NREM
- D. Stage 4 NREM

Question 24

As the night progresses, an adolescent's sleep would involve

- A. higher proportions of Stage 3 & 4 sleep.
- B. lower proportions of REM sleep.
- C. higher proportions of REM sleep.
- D. longer complete sleep cycles meaning they are harder to wake in the morning.

Question 25

Alex is a new mother and is often sleep deprived. Comparing her sleep deprivation state with her non-sleep deprivation state she has noticed that when she is sleep deprived she

- A. makes more errors on simple tasks.
- B. makes more errors on complex tasks.
- C. makes more errors on all types of tasks.
- D. makes fewer errors on boring, easy tasks.

Question 26

Another name for a confounding variable is _____. This is because _____.

- A. controlled extraneous variable. Its effects on the DV are confused with those of the IV.
- B. uncontrolled extraneous variable. Its effects on the DV are controlled for at the beginning of research.
- C. uncontrolled extraneous variable. Its effects on the DV are confused with those of the IV.
- D. uncontrolled extraneous Variable. Its effects on the IV are confused with those of the DV.

Question 27

The most dexterous part of the body occupies the

- A. largest proportion of the Primary Somatosensory Cortex.
- B. largest proportion of the Primary Motor Cortex.
- C. smallest proportion of the Primary Somatosensory Cortex.
- D. smallest proportion of the Primary Motor Cortex.

Question 28

Julian sustained brain damage after a car accident. His clinical notes say that he has poor auditory processing as he has difficulty understanding what is said to him. While he may nod or act as though he understands, what he is hearing is often not what has been said. He has fluent speech, although the content of those sentences are often full of neologisms and paraphasias. A neologism is made up word, such as "skucker" when he means to say 'cook'. A paraphasia is when he means to say 'cook', but instead says 'sook', or 'look'. He also has poor repetition and often can't repeat what he's said or what others have said to him. What is Julian's likely diagnosis?

- A. Tourette's Syndrome
- B. Spatial Neglect
- C. Wernicke's Aphasia
- D. Broca's Aphasia

Question 29

Three year old Gemma was crying after falling over. She started recalling various incidents of when she had hurt herself previously which made her more upset. This is a frequently observed phenomenon when sad people tend to remember more sad or negative events in their lives. The most probable explanation for this phenomenon is

- A. context dependent cues aid the retrieval of specific memories.
- B. sad people find it difficult to think of happy things.
- C. motivated forgetting leads to repression of cheerful memories.
- D. state dependent cues assist in the recall of memories which evoke a similar state.

Question 30

Researchers are continually aiming to determine whether aging is actually associated with memory decline. Comparing the abilities of young and elderly people on recall and recognition tasks have shown that

- A. young people perform better on both recall and recognition tasks than elderly people.
- B. young people perform better on recall tasks; however, elderly people perform just as well as young people on recognition tasks.
- C. young people perform just as well as elderly people on both recall and recognition tasks.
- D. young people perform better on recognition tasks; however, elderly people perform just as well as young people on recall tasks.

Question 31

One way of trying to get a representative sample is to use random sampling. Random in this context means that

- A. researchers have a list with the name of everyone in the population.
- B. important variables like gender are spread evenly across the samples.
- C. the sampling procedure depends on chance to control extraneous variables.
- D. every person has an equal chance of being included in any of the sample groups.

Question 32

When Shannon is watching TV with her Dad, she notices him begin to fall asleep and then suddenly wake with a jerk. What is he likely to be experiencing?

- A. a K-complex
- B. a Sleep Spindle
- C. paradoxical sleep
- D. a hypnagogic state

Use the following information to answer Questions 33 – 35

Gareth is driving home from work when his wife phones and asks him to get a list of 10 items from the supermarket. Gareth tries to repeat the list over and over, in order, until he gets to the supermarket.

Question 33

Which items is Gareth most likely to bring home?

- A. Items 1 and 2, and 8, 9, and 10.
- B. The middle four items.
- C. Items 1–3 and 4–7.
- D. The last five items.

Question 34

What could Gareth do to increase the number of items retained in his memory?

- A. Use maintenance rehearsal.
- B. Chunk the items into groups of like items.
- C. Use elaborative rehearsal to ensure the items were transferred to his iconic memory.
- D. Use elaborative rehearsal to ensure the items were transferred to his echoic memory.

Question 35

As he enters the supermarket Gareth bumps into an old friend and is stuck chatting for half an hour. Which items is he likely to remember to purchase?

- A. Items 1 and 2, and 8, 9, and 10
- B. The middle four items
- C. Items 1–3
- D. The last five items

Use the following information to answer Questions 36 – 37

Fleur's infant son has a cold and is very congested. When he sleeps at night he is waking at the end of every sleep cycle struggling to breathe and crying out to Fleur. She often has to rock him back to sleep and by the time she gets back to sleep herself she, at most, only gets about half an hour sleep before he wakes her again. This nightly sleep pattern continues for six days until he starts to feel better and sleeps through the night uninterrupted.

Question 36

The likely psychological effects this would have on Fleur include

- A. delusion.
- B. hallucinations.
- C. droopy eyelids.
- D. irritability.

Question 37

When Fleur is finally able to have uninterrupted sleep herself, she is likely to spend

- A. more time asleep than usual to repay her sleep debt in full.
- B. more time in Stage 1 & 2 light sleep as she is paranoid her son will wake again and she needs to be alert enough to hear him.
- C. more time in Stage 3 & 4 sleep to restore the physiological wear and tear her body experienced due to her sleep deprivation.
- D. more time in REM stage to catch up on lost REM sleep due to being woken prior to a full sleep cycle.

Question 38

One of the limitations associated with a repeated-measures design is

- A. the results can be confounded by practice effects.
- B. the different samples are no longer randomly selected.
- C. participants are more likely to show demand characteristics.
- D. the experimenter becomes bored giving the same test over and over which can give rise to a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Question 39

Elliot lost all the fingers on his right hand while playing with detonators on railway tracks when he was 16. Previously right-handed, he has undergone years of extensive therapy to learn how to manage with only one hand. What would be occurring at a neural level in Elliot's brain?

- A. His right Primary Motor and Somatosensory Cortex will experience synaptic pruning as it is no longer needed.
- B. Proliferation occurs in his left Primary Motor and Somatosensory Cortex to compensate for the damaged synaptic connections in the brain.
- C. His left Primary Motor and Somatosensory Cortex will begin to receive input from the fingers in his left hand and become responsive to stimulation of these fingers.
- D. His right Primary Motor and Somatosensory Cortex will show more signs of amyloid plaques and tangles.

Question 40

Spatial neglect demonstrates

- A. the importance of the left parietal lobe and left hemisphere in attention and conscious awareness of objects.
- B. the importance of the right parietal lobe and right hemisphere in attention and conscious awareness of objects.
- C. the importance of the left occipital lobe and left hemisphere in attention and conscious awareness of objects.
- D. the importance of the right occipital lobe and right hemisphere in attention and conscious awareness of objects.

Question 41

Normal waking consciousness (NWC) is different to an altered state of consciousness (ASC) because in

- A. NWC thoughts are logical and controlled, but in ASC thoughts are rational and illogical.
- B. ASC memory is often good, but in NWC memory is often impaired.
- C. NWC thoughts are logical and controlled, but in ASC thought processes may be distorted.
- D. ASC hallucinations may occur, but in NWC time orientation is distorted.

Question 42

According to Craik and Lockhart's levels of processing theory, experimental participants exposed to questioning such as, 'is the word in upper-case or lower-case letters?' and, 'does the word start with a consonant or vowel?' when words are flashed on the screen, would retain

- A. the lowest amount of words compared to participants whom processed the words differently.
- B. the highest amount of words compared to participants whom processed the words differently.
- C. the same amount of words compared to participants whom processed the words differently.
- D. none of the words as they failed to be processed.

Use the following information to answer Questions 43 – 45

Daniels & Angland are two young researchers who are replicating Loftus & Palmer's (1974) famous experiments which investigated the influence of question wording on memory and how information supplied after an event can distort a witness's memory for that event. They utilise both a deceptive element (misleading questions referring to events that did not occur) and a potentially harmful element (exposure to a video of a distressing event) in their research.

Question 43

In order to satisfy ethical requirements associated with using a deceptive element

- A. participants must be adequately debriefed at the conclusion of the experiment.
- B. participants have the right to withdraw their data from the experiment after they have been debriefed.
- C. participants must have access to further support or counselling if required.
- D. all of the above.

Question 44

In order to satisfy ethical requirements associated with using a potentially harmful element they must

- A. ensure that during the informed consent procedure, participants are aware that they will be viewing a video of a distressing event.
- B. ensure participants are aware of their withdrawal rights to leave at any time they find the experiment distressing.
- C. during debriefing determine the impact of the content on the participants and provide them with follow-up counselling if required.
- D. all of the above.

Question 45

Daniels & Angland's results were consistent with those of Loftus & Palmer's (1974) findings. This means that the verb used to gain the lowest estimated speed was

- A. 'contacted'.
- B. 'hit'.
- C. 'bumped'.
- D. 'collided'.

Use the following information to answer Questions 46 – 48

Two famous cases of feral children include that of Isabelle and Genie.

Isabelle was discovered living in a darkened room with her deaf-mute mother as her only contact. When she was discovered she was almost seven years old and had no sense of language due to her mother being both deaf and mute. As a result, when found authorities believed that she was also deaf and mute like her mother, because she could only make noises. This was proved wrong when she started to speak after receiving intense training. When Isabelle was initially tested, at almost seven years old, her mental age concluded to be at about 19 months old. Within two months of being trained, Isabelle was putting together logical sentences. Within a year she was already learning how to read. While her IQ score was extremely low when she was found; at almost nine years old she had completely caught up to her peers and had a normal IQ.

In contrast, from the age of 20 months until 13 years old, Genie had been locked in a dark room alone and tied to a potty chair. She was never socialised or even spoken to by her parents. When Genie was found she could not walk correctly, eat properly, or speak, except short phrases such as, 'stop it' and 'no more'. Genie was admitted into a Children's Hospital where specialists took care of her and started to teach her how to speak. After several months, Genie learned around a hundred words however, she was never able to correctly use grammar or put the words together to make meaningful sentences. After testing was done it was confirmed that she was not mentally ill and that her difficulties were formed because of being neglected for such a long time. The final testing on Genie's brain showed that areas on the left side of her brain, was not working. The tests of her brain looked similar to ones of children whose left hemispheres had been removed.

Question 46

What can account for the differences in the children's experience in language acquisition?

- A. Isabelle had more success because she was exposed to language during the sensitive period whereas Genie was not.
- B. Genie's brain had experienced synaptogenesis accounting for the loss of neural activity, whereas Isabelle's brain (if scanned) would have displayed synaptic pruning.
- C. Experience-expectant learning occurred in the case of Genie but not in Isabelle; therefore Isabelle had more success with exposure to language.
- D. Experience-dependent learning occurred in the case of Genie but not in Isabelle; therefore Isabelle had more success with exposure to language.

Question 47

What would have occurred to Genie's neurons in the language areas of her left hemisphere?

- A. Synaptogenesis
- B. Synaptic pruning
- C. Re-routing
- D. Proliferation

Question 48

Why can't conclusions from these case studies be generalised to the wider population?

- A. Because they may contain researcher/experimenter biases as there is no standardised procedure for conducting or reporting on a case study.
- B. Because the lack of language acquisition in later life may be due to the results of a generally abusive environment rather than being specifically due to a lack of exposure to language.
- C. Because they are clinical cases and therefore not representative of the wider population.
- D. All of the above.

CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC EDUCATION –PSYCHOLOGY
Written examination – 2016

STUDENT NAME:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Use a **PENCIL** for **ALL** entries. For each question, shade the box which indicates your answer.

All answers must be completed like **THIS** example:

Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

NO MARK will be given if more than **ONE** answer is completed for any question.

If you make a mistake, **ERASE** the incorrect answer – **DO NOT** cross it out.

A	[Shaded Box]	C	D
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ANSWER SHEET

ONE ANSWER PER LINE				ONE ANSWER PER LINE				ONE ANSWER PER LINE						
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PLEASE TURN OVER

ONE ANSWER PER LINE				ONE ANSWER PER LINE				ONE ANSWER PER LINE						
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49	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	56	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	63	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
50	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	57	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	64	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
51	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	58	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	65	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
52	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D	59	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D					

Question 49

The Stroop Effect demonstrates that it takes more time to identify a word where the colour is incongruent with the printed word (for example, reading the word 'red' when it is printed in yellow) than reading words printed in black.

This demonstrates _____ which is caused by the minimal attention that is normally paid to reading simple words.

- A. automatic processing
- B. controlled processing
- C. divided attention
- D. selective attention

Question 50

The following is an example of which research design?

A sample is drawn from the population, half of the participants are allocated to Group A where they are exposed to IV and tested for the DV and later exposed to control condition and tested for the DV. The other half of the participants are allocated to Group B where they are exposed to control condition and tested for DV and later exposed to IV and tested for DV. Their data is analysed and conclusions and generalisations are made.

- A. Matched participants with counterbalancing.
- B. Repeated measures with counterbalancing.
- C. Matched participants with no counterbalancing.
- D. Repeated measures with no counterbalancing.

Question 51

Which of the following is the best example of an implicit memory?

- A. Knowing that a tomato is classified as a fruit.
- B. Water-skiing.
- C. Recalling the events of the weekend to the class in 'show and tell'.
- D. Answering a question at a trivia night.

Question 52

When learning takes place, the pre-synaptic neuron releases the neurotransmitter _____ which is received by the post-synaptic neuron's _____.

- A. dopamine, synaptic terminals
- B. norepinephrine, dendrites.
- C. acetylcholine, synaptic terminals.
- D. glutamate, dendrites.

Question 53

Pia was talking to her friend about an Australian singer/actor however she could not remember her name. She could, however, tell her friend all sorts of pieces of information about her; that she was in the television soap opera 'Neighbours', the musical 'Cats' and is a judge on 'The Voice'. She could also visualise her and even sing one of her original songs. Later, when she got home, she could remember that her name started with 'D' and felt that the rest of it was on the tip-of-her-tongue! It wasn't until she woke the next morning that the name 'Delta Goodrem' came to her. This phenomenon supports

- A. interference and decay theories.
- B. working memory and levels of processing theories.
- C. retrieval failure and semantic network theories.
- D. retrieval failure and interferences theories.

Question 54

Korsokoff's syndrome is a disorder seen in chronic alcoholics. Sufferers can forget information learnt only a few minutes earlier and have difficulty forming new memories. The term that best fits this condition is

- A. anterograde amnesia.
- B. anterograde interference.
- C. retroactive amnesia.
- D. retrograde interference.

Question 55

David is an Australian Football League umpire who has been dropped to a lower league because of inaccuracies with his centre bounce. He consistently recalls at least three bounces per game. At training, and prior to the game, his practice bounces are perfectly straight, but his stress and negative self-talk during the game cause him to make errors and the bounce needs to be recalled and thrown up. David's psychologist suggests he suppresses his past failed bounces in order to move forward with the game and bounce accurately. This would involve him

- A. employing problem-focused coping strategies.
- B. employing emotion-focused coping strategies.
- C. unconsciously blocking a memory of an event or experience from entering conscious awareness.
- D. being motivated to forget an event or experience by making a deliberate conscious effort to keep it out of conscious awareness.

Question 56

ANZAC is an example of

- A. an acronym
- B. narrative chaining
- C. an acrostic
- D. the method of loci

Question 57

As iconic memory can only hold information for a period of _____ can ensure it is held within the memory system for longer.

- A. 0.2 – 0.4 seconds, maintenance rehearsal
- B. 0.2 – 0.4 seconds, attention
- C. 2 – 4 seconds, maintenance rehearsal
- D. 2 – 4 seconds, attention

Question 58

The light switch in Eloise's bedroom is faulty; every time she touches the switch she receives a mild electric shock which, quite naturally, startles her. After this has happened a few times, Eloise associates light switches with a 'startle response'. In this scenario, the unconditioned stimulus is

- A. the light switch.
- B. Eloise's bedroom.
- C. the electric current.
- D. the startle response.

Question 59

Until recently, which ethical principle did it appear that Watson had adhered to in the study of 'Little Albert'?

- A. Withdrawal rights.
- B. Informed consent
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Debriefing

Question 60

Reginald wants to improve his golf game to impress his parents. He carefully watches his coach hit the ball so that he can improve his own golf game. His golf coach is a champion golfer and Reginald is trying to copy his coach's swing however he is 30 cms shorter than his coach.

According to the key elements in Bandura's theory which of the following might negatively influence Reginald's learning?

- A. Attention
- B. Retention
- C. Reproduction
- D. Motivation

Question 61

Prolonged activation of the physiological systems in response to stress can result in

- A. improvement in the circulatory system.
- B. a depletion of the body's resources, resulting in illness and psychological dysfunction.
- C. an increase in the amount of adrenaline and noradrenaline released, renewing the body's ability to cope with the stressor.
- D. a decrease in the amount of adrenaline and noradrenaline released preventing the fight/flight response from occurring.

Question 62

Josephine has started learning a new language at school. She attends her first class and is enthusiastic about the subject however her friends dislike it and encourage her to skip class the next day. However, she feels guilty so goes to class the next day despite her friends changing subjects. To her surprise the teacher gives them a quiz on the new words they learnt in the first lesson. Considering Josephine was in that class she has to take the test too. What is her score likely to be on this test?

- A. 100%
- B. 30%
- C. 20%
- D. 0%

Question 63

The component of Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) working memory system which is responsible for enabling the various elements to interact with long term memory is the

- A. central executive.
- B. episodic buffer.
- C. visuospatial sketchpad.
- D. phonological loop.

Question 64

If you are using operant conditioning principles to train a dog, then any punishment you deliver should be administered _____ an unwanted response from the dog. Any reward you administer should be administered _____ a desired response from the dog. Whereas, if you are using classical conditioning to train a dog, the conditioned stimulus should be administered _____ the dog's response.

- A. after: after after
- B. after: before: after
- C. after: after: before
- D. before: before after

Question 65

Ethan's dad has resorted to putting chilli sauce on Ethan's dummy to reduce his dependency on it. This is a form of

- A. shaping.
- B. flooding.
- C. response cost.
- D. aversion therapy.

SECTION B – Short answer questions**Instructions for Section B**

Answer all questions in the spaces provided. Write using blue or black pen.

Question 1 (3 marks)

Explain why the patient in Sperry's split brain experiment was not able to name the objects flashed in her left visual field. In your answer include an explanation of the visual pathways, visual fields and hemispheric specialisation.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Complete the table below that compares REM and NREM sleep.

	EOG	EMG	The purpose of sleep according to the restoration theory
REM sleep			
NREM sleep	Gentle to very little rolling of the eyes.	Very little movement.	
	EOG	EMG	

Question 3 (4 marks)

Name and describe the two distinct brain waves that occur in Stage 2 NREM sleep.

1.

2.

Question 4 (4 marks)

Compare the total sleep time and proportion of REM sleep in infants and older adults.

Question 5 (8 marks)

Professor Chua designed an experiment that aimed to investigate whether narrative chaining increases memory. He used a convenience sample having asked his first year university class to do the experiment.

Professor Chua randomly allocated his students to two groups; one group learned a list of 10 words and were instructed to put them in a story and the other group learned the same list of words without any instructions. After five minutes he asked his students to write down as many words as they could remember on a blank piece of paper.

- a. Identify a weakness in the research design used and procedures which could be used to eliminate this weakness.

2 marks

- b. Identify a weakness of the sample used and suggest a different sampling method that would overcome this weakness.

2 marks

- c. Variations of this experiment have asked participants to circle the 10 words they have learned from a list of 20 words. With reference to appropriate terms, how would this impact on retention levels? Explain your answer.

2 marks

- d. Variations of this experiment have asked participants to recall the 10 words in a room different from the one in which they learned the words. With reference to appropriate terms, how would this impact on retention levels? Explain your answer.

2 marks

Question 6 (3 marks)

Describe a function of the following brain areas:

Amygdala

Wernicke's area

Auditory cortex

Question 7 (2 marks)

Complete the following sentence.

The visual cortex is located in the ----- lobe whereas Broca's area is located in the ----- lobe.

Question 8 (2 marks)

Name two structural changes that occur at the neuronal level when a memory is formed and learning takes place.

1.

2.

Question 9 (4 marks)

Complete the table below comparing classical and operant conditioning.

	Classical Conditioning	Operant Conditioning
Acquisition		Response is conditioned or learned through association of behaviour and consequence.
Extinction		
Discrimination		Responding to stimuli that will be reinforced but not to stimuli that won't be reinforced.

Question 10 (11 marks)

Students in Ms Daniel's class are given a sticker every time they submit their homework by the due date. The stickers are displayed on a chart on the classroom wall. At the end of term, the stickers are tallied and the student with the most stickers gets a prize.

- a. Name the type of reward system used in class. 1 mark

- b. After a few weeks of continuous reinforcement, Ms Daniels finds her students are submitting their homework on time. She wants to stop giving a sticker every time homework is due because the stickers are very expensive. She decides to use a partial reinforcement. Would a ratio or interval schedule of reinforcement lead to the highest response rate? Why? 2 marks

- c. Using the language of the three-phase model of operant conditioning explain how the sticker chart was used to teach the students to submit homework on time. 3 marks

- d. The sticker chart provides positive reinforcement. Another type of reinforcement is negative reinforcement. Provide one similarity and one difference between these two types of reinforcement.. 3 marks

- e. In order to punish students, who are more than five minutes late to class, Ms Daniels issues a detention. Detentions are run every Saturday morning by the good looking and friendly Student Manager. Ms Daniels is surprised that the detentions are not decreasing lateness. Provide a reason why the detentions are ineffective and suggest one way to overcome this. 2 marks

Question 11 (5 marks)

- a. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual uses a multi-axial system.
What does this mean and why is it important?

2 marks

- b. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual uses a categorical approach to classifying mental illness.
What does this mean and what is one strength and one limitation of this approach? 3 marks

Question 12 (10 marks)

Ita has recently sought asylum in Australia. She left her war torn country and her family and endured a risky journey to get here. She has been living in Australia for six months and has found it quite challenging because of language difficulties and occasional racial prejudice.

She was provided with housing when she first arrived but she now needs to find her own place to rent; however, she is not able to obtain work. She feels very stressed and overwhelmed by this problem, constantly worries about the future including finding enough money for housing and to send back home to her family.

- a. Some of Ita's stress can be attributed to acculturative stress. What does this mean?

Is acculturation an example of a biological, psychological or social factor contributing to stress?

2 marks

- b. In terms of primary appraisal in Lazarus and Folkman's transactional model of stress and coping, how has Ita appraised this situation? Explain your answer.

2 marks

- c. Would Ita's stress be classified as eustress or distress? Explain your answer.

2 marks

- d. Ita's stress is prolonged and may have activated the HPA axis. Explain what physiological changes Ita may have experienced with reference to each part of the HPA axis.

4 marks.

SECTION C – Research scenario 15 marks**Instructions for Section C**

Answer all questions in the spaces provided. Write using blue or black pen.

Your responses may include diagrams, charts and tables

Mr Message is interested in studying the effects of crowding on stress levels. He works at a local secondary college and selects his Year 9 History class to participate in the study. Students are asked if they wish to take part in the study and they agree to do so.

Mr Message teaches his class on Thursday under very crowded conditions – students are in very cramped conditions in a small room and are forced to share a desk and a chair. He again teaches his class on Friday in a classroom he considers to be reasonably comfortable; that is, the room is large and students have their own desk and chair.

At the end of each class students are asked to rate their levels of stress on a ten point scale, where one is 'not very stressed' and ten is 'very stressed'.

The mean stress rating for each class is presented in the table below.

Class	Mean stress rating
Thursday	8
Friday	4

The level of significance was set at 0.05. A statistical analysis yielded $p = 0.03$.

Question 1 (2 marks)

Provide two reasons why this study is an experiment.

1.

2.

Question 2 (3 marks)

Write a research hypothesis.

Question 3 (4 marks)

- a. According to the p value is this study statistically significant? What does this mean? 2 marks

- b. Would you classify the p value as an inferential or descriptive statistic?
Explain your answer.

2 marks

Question 4 (6 marks)

Write a possible method section for an experiment that aims to collect data on the effect of meditation in reducing stress. Use appropriate conventions of psychological report writing.

In your response include the following:

- Participants (including sampling and allocation procedures)
- Procedure (including research design and ways of controlling extraneous variables)
