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PSYCHOLOGY

ATAR YEAR 11

Question/Answer Booklet

ANSWERS.

Student Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Time allowed for this paper

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

Material required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Booklet

To be provided by the candidate

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

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

Important note to candidates

No other materials 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 attempted	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks	Percentage of exam
Section One: Research methods	3	3	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 2015*. 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 **three (3)** 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**(8 marks)**

Dr.Ross wanted to test the effects of a new anti-anxiety medication that has just come onto the market. He decided to mention this to all of his patients suffering from anxiety to give them the opportunity to partake in his study. Of the 20 patients that agreed to partake in his study, 10 were placed into a control group and 10 were placed into an experimental group. Dr.Ross informed the participants that they would be taking either an active or inactive supplement once a day for three months. They would be then asked to complete a survey acknowledging their levels of anxiety.

- a) Name one ethical consideration that Dr.Ross abided by. (1 mark)

Voluntary Participation

- b) Write a possible operational hypothesis for this study. (3 marks)

Of 20 participants suffering from anxiety,
the 10 participants taking an active
supplement would report lower levels
of anxiety ^{on a survey} after 3 months than the
10 participants taking inactive supplements.

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

Independent variable: Active vs inactive supplement

Dependent variable: anxiety levels

- d) For the experiment to work successfully Dr.Ross needed to give one of the groups an inactive substance. Which group did he give the inactive substance to and why? (2 marks)

Control group (1) to rule out
the placebo effect (1)

Question 2 (6 marks)

- a) Phineas Gage was a construction worker who endured a traumatic head injury whilst working on a train track. Name the non-experimental research design used to understand Gage's injury.

(1 mark)

Case study

- b) Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using this method. (2 marks)

Advantage: in-depth knowledge to an event
study rare events / can't due to ethics

Disadvantage: can't control variables
bias. Can't generalise

cannot necessarily be replicated for reliability

See next page ©

- b) List **two** other research designs that are also non-experimental.

(2 marks)

One. Archival Surveys
Two. Correlational

- d) How is an observational research design different from an experiment?
(1 mark)

Not manipulating variables

Question 3

(11 marks)

- a) Name the **seven** steps in Psychological research.

(7 marks)

1. Identify research issue
2. Develop hypothesis
3. Choose research design & method
4. Collect data
5. Analyse data
6. Interpret data.
7. Report findings.

- b) There are three subheadings used in the third step. Name the first subheading used in this section. (1 mark)

Participants (1) (Materials, procedure)

- c) An operational hypothesis is said to need three things. What are these **three** things? (3 marks)

One. Predictor

Two. participants

Three. method of measuring

End of Section One

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 4**(16 marks)**

- a) How does alcohol affect a person psychologically and physiologically?
① Explain why. (3 marks)

-
- ①. Impairs judgement
②. Slows reflexes/ heart rate/ breathing.
③. Depressants - slows messages
-

- b) What is the purpose of the corpus callosum? (1 mark)

Allow info transfer across hemispheres.

- c) From a physiological perspective list **one** reason why exercise has positive effects. (1 mark)

Releases dopamine etc.

- d) Indicate if the following ability or behaviour would most likely be processed in the left or right cerebral hemisphere, by placing an L for left or an R for right next to it. (5 marks)

Ability or Behaviour	Processing L or R
Movement and sensation of the left side of the body	R.
Appreciating Beauty	R
Logical thinking	L
Spatial ability	R
Language abilities	L

- e) There are many scanning techniques available for studying the structure and function of the brain. Fill in the table below, using the headings provided: (6 marks)

Name of Scanning Technique	One Advantage	One Limitation
Still Picture Technique: <u>CAT / CT</u> <u>MRI</u>		
Dynamic Picture Technique: <u>fMRI</u> <u>PET</u> .		

Question 5

(8 marks)

- a) Explain the Muller-Lyer illusion using one of two theories.

(1 mark)

Richard Gregory - Perceptual Expectancy

Doss Day - Perceptual Compromise

- b) Name **one** altered state of consciousness.

(1 mark)

sleep / meditation / hypnosis etc.
Selective attention?

- c) Using your response to the previous question, name **two** different physiological measures that would allow a person to understand that they are in this altered state of consciousness. Explain how this physiological measurement suggests a person is in an altered state of consciousness.

(4 marks)

One. Electrical activity (EEG)

waves correspond to diff states.

Two. Heart rate.

↓ = further down.

Galvanic Skin Response

- d) Hannah just received her license and wanted to celebrate by taking a few of her girlfriends for a drive. Emily who was sitting in the back seat didn't like the song that was on the radio and asked Hannah to change the radio station. Hannah told her to wait while she concentrated on driving around the round about.

Using psychological understandings of attention explain why Hannah told Emily to wait.

(2 marks)

Need to have selective attention on

the manoeuvre (1)

If music on it would have
divided attention (1)

Question 6

(7 marks)

- a) List **three** personal factors that can affect whether a person engages in pro-social behaviour. (3 marks)

One. Empathy

Two. Learned.

Three. biological

- b) In 2004 Caleb lost his father to cancer. He was recently scrolling through his social media and saw a young man was going through a similar situation. It reminded him of all the kind donations he had received during that time. He felt compelled to donate. Explain using a social norm why Caleb decided to donate. (2 marks)

Reciprocity.

- b) Sixteen-year-old Spencer was forced to relocate schools due to her parents' work commitments. She realised Maya had chosen all of the same subjects as her and they soon became friends. Name and explain the determinant of liking Spencer used to make friends with Maya. (2 marks)

~~Similarity~~

Proximity - shared more time together
due to more classes in common.

Or Similarity.

Question 7**(6 marks)**

- 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:

Risk-taking
Amygdala influence.
↓

Emotional:

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

One. Twin studies
Two. Adoption studies

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

Mono = one split into 2 (identical)
di = 2 eggs (fraternal)

Question 8**(11 marks)**

- a) In psychological terms define personality. (1 mark)

*Patterns of
Thoughts, behaviours & feelings that
make a person unique.*

- b) What is the underlying difference when comparing Freud's approach to personality to the trait theory or humanistic perspective? (1 mark)

*Unconscious desires /
personality arises from internal
conflict.*

- c) What are **two** underlying premises of Maslow's humanistic theory?

(2 marks)

*- Humans are inherently good
- All have needs. (hierarchy of needs)
try to reach top.*

- d) Identify and explain the **fifth** stage of Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

(2 marks)

*Self-actualisation - achieving full
potential.*

- e) Azria eats a bowl of cereal every morning before walking to school with his older brother. He feels safe with his brother around and enjoys the chats and the relationship he has with his brother. Recently, another student in Azria's class has started bullying him for no apparent reason. Azria is now reluctant to go school.

Using Maslow's hierarchy of needs explain what stage Azria is at and whether he is likely to reach the fifth stage. (2 marks)

No (1) because.
his belongingness stage
has been set back
in the school setting.

- f) Name **one** type of projective test and identify which theory is most likely to use this approach to measuring personality. Explain why this theory is likely to use this projective test. (3 marks)

TAT:-

psychodynamic.

or
Rorschach.

reveal unconscious desires/
thoughts/feelings.

Question 9**(6 marks)**

(

- a) Provide a psychological definition of a group. (1 mark)

>2 people interacting over time.

- b) Explain why deindividuation occurs. (2 marks)

- anonymity
- shift of attention

- c) A university student training to be a teacher is taking their first practicum. One of the requirements is to get the students to work in small groups. The training teacher notices that not all students are pulling their weight in their groups. After discussing this with their mentor they realize some students are social loafing. Outline three things the training teacher can do to get the students to stop being a social loafer. (3 marks)

One. Individual accountability.

Two. Highly motivate (eg rewards)

Three. Group cohesion - identify w/ group - team building activities.

Question 10**(6 marks)**

- a) Explain each component of the Tripartite model of an attitude. (3 marks)

Cognitive

Affective

Behaviour

- c) Name the term that describes what happens when a person experiences inconsistencies between the components of their attitude. (1 mark)

Cognitive dissonance

- c) A researcher wanted to collect subjective and open-ended responses from individuals at a local shopping centre to better understand their attitudes to new developments being proposed at the shopping centre. What type of self-report data is he trying to collect? (1 mark)

Interview - Qualitative

- d) In regards to the previous question, how might the research collect this information? (1 mark)

Interviews.

(Section 2)

End of Section Two

(Section 3)

Section Three

Students will be asked to answer questions relating to the following:
- How would you describe your personality?
- What are your strengths?
- What are your weaknesses?

Students will be asked to answer questions relating to the following:
- How do you feel about your family?
- Do you have any brothers or sisters?
- Do you have any pets?

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 Question 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 11**(15 marks)**

Communication involves the transmission of a message from one person to another. To be effective both non-verbal and verbal means of communication must be used in a way to convey the desired message. Choose an effective communicator of your choice and explain what makes them effective at communicating.

In your answer, you should

- Define communication, effective communication, verbal and non-verbal communication
- Describe and give examples of how the communicator effectively uses both verbal and non-verbal means to convey their message
- Refer to research which supports why this communicator is effective.

Question 12**(15 marks)**

A basketball coach has noticed some tension between the players in his team. He believes that some are being prejudiced due to the player's coming from different cultural groups. Using your psychological understandings provide **two** detailed examples of how this prejudice can be reduced.

In your answer, you should

- Define prejudice and mention all four methods of inter-group contact that can reduce prejudice

See next page ©

→ inter-group contact
cognitive intervention
- reategorisation
- individualisation

- Select two methods of inter-group contact and explain giving examples of how the coach can implement these strategies to reduce the tension in his team
- Refer to relevant psychological research.

Question 13**(15 marks)**

Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytical Theory of Personality is considered to be somewhat controversial. One of the reasons is due to the lack of empirical evidence surrounding the concepts he uses to explain the structure of personality. Using the following scenario explain these structures and the behaviour and cognitive processes which may result from the interaction of these structures:

Ingrid is a Year 11 Psychology student who is one week away from sitting her semester one exams. Her older cousin has invited her to go away for a couple of days to go kite surfing.

In your answer, you should

- Introduce the theory and provide a brief overview including the levels of consciousness.
- Describe each of the structures of personality according to Freud and provide examples using the above scenario.
- Explain using an example what happens when there is inconsistency between these structures.

