**TRIALS FOR TEACHERS.**

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**NAME\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2018**

**TRIAL EXAMINATION**

**VCE PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNITS 3 & 4**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Reading Time - 15 minutes

Writing time - 150 minutes

**SECTION A**

Multiple Choice questions 50 questions 1 mark each 50 Marks

Answer the multiple choice questions on the answer sheet provided.

**SECTION B**

Short answer questions - 13 Short answer questions – 70 marks

**TOTAL** 120 marks

Answer the short answer questions and the extended answer question in this booklet.

**IMPORTANT NOTES**

* THIS PRACTICE EXAMINATION WAS CONSTRUCTED AND REVIEWED BY EXPERIENCED TEACHERS OF VCE PSYCHOLOGY. IT HAS NO OFFICIAL STATUS.
* NO TEACHER WHO HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS PAPER BY SETTING OR REVIEWING QUESTIONS HAS HAD ANY CONNECTION WITH THE VCAA PANEL INVOLVED IN SETTING THE VCAA EXAMINATION FOR UNIT 3 & 4 PSYCHOLOGY OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2018.
* QUESTIONS IN THIS PAPER ARE ORIGINAL EXAMPLES, BASED ON THE TYPE OF QUESTIONS THAT HAVE APPEARED IN PREVIOUS VCE EXAMINATIONS
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**Section A – Multiple choice questions**

**Question 1**

Which branches of the nervous system are involved in the action of the *freeze* response?

1. Parasympathetic and sensory.
2. Sympathetic and somatic.
3. Somatic and parasympathetic.
4. Somatic and sensory.

**Question 2**

Which of the following is **not** a function of the *autonomic nervous system?*

1. it enables us to perceive an object or event as a potential threat.
2. it causes arousal in response to a perceived threat.
3. it maintains a state of balance in the body’s metabolism.
4. it may cause the fight-flight-freeze response.

**Question 3**

During the initial stages of responding to a stressful event, which of the following are likely to occur?

1. the heart-rate increases and air-passages dilate.
2. the heart-rate increases and air-passages contract.
3. the heart-rate decreases and release of cortisol increases.
4. the heart-rate increases and release of cortisol decreases.

**Question 4**

Svend was not wearing a cycle helmet when he fell from his bike. He cracked his head against the pavement. At hospital an MRI scan revealed damage to his left cerebral hemisphere.

Damage to the left cerebral hemisphere is likely to cause problems with

1. sensation in the left side of the body and movement of the right side.
2. movement of the left side of the body and sensation in the right side.
3. sensation in the right side of the body and movement of the right side.
4. movement of the left side of the body and sensation in the left side.

**Questions 5 & 6 refer to the information below**

A psychology researcher is interested in finding the reasons that some students like to listen to music whilst they study, whilst others prefer to study in silence. He is using members of his university psychology class as participants. He has received ethics approval for the study.

He advises participants that they do not need to take part unless they wish to and that they may discontinue their involvement at any stage. He gets them to sign a document indicating that they are willing to participate and assures them that no identifying information will be included in the report.

**Question 5**

Which of the following ethical guidelines has **not** been covered by the researcher?

1. voluntary participation in the research.
2. withdrawal rights for participants.
3. confidentiality of participant information.
4. informed consent from participants.

**Question 6**

If another psychologist wanted to use the data for a project later in the year, what would the second researcher need to do to fulfil the necessary ethical guidelines?

1. Get approval from the ethics committee of the university, inform participants that he will re-use the information and explain the purpose of the second study.
2. Get approval from the ethics committee and obtain permission from each member to use the data in a second study after explaining what the new study will be about.
3. Nothing, because approval has already been obtained.
4. Obtain informed consent from each member to re-use the data in a new study.

**Question 7**

Which of the following is a **false** statement about neurotransmitters?

1. Hormones and neurotransmitters are chemically distinct.
2. Neurotransmitters are created in the cell body (soma) of neurons.
3. Neurotransmitters may have excitatory or inhibitory effects.
4. GABA is the major inhibitory neurotransmitter.

**Question 8**

As Parkinson’s Disease progresses, which of the following would be experienced only in the later stages?

1. Difficulty with walking and balance.
2. Difficulty with short-term memory.
3. Considerable reduction in the sense of smell.
4. Erratic sleeping patterns.

**Question 9**

When the new Skyrail was being constructed near his house Steve, a night-shift worker, could get little sleep during the day. The construction took several weeks and towards the end of this time Steve continually became ill with colds, ‘flu and other infections.

The reason for his long-term health problems is probably that

1. hyperventilation due to arousal means that the body is starved of oxygen.
2. his immune system functions less efficiently because it is being forced to eliminate. hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol which are released during arousal.
3. he has considered everything that is happening and does not believe that he can cope.
4. his heart-rate and blood pressure have significantly increased which may cause heart-failure or stroke.

**Question 10**

Jim has used a computer program that taught him to touch-type. At first he needed to shut himself in his room in silence whilst learning. A year later, he can sit at the kitchen table and talk to his mother whilst typing out the notes from his lessons.

This indicates that, for Jim, typing was originally

1. an automatic process that required selective attention.
2. an automatic process that required divided attention.
3. an automatic process that required divided attention.
4. a controlled process that required selective attention.

**Question 11**

Susie’s family has moved from Melbourne to Sydney where Susie has immediately started Year 11 at a new school. For the first few weeks of living in Sydney, Susie feels stressed and has difficulty sleeping. The likely type of stress suffered by Susie is

1. acculturative stress.
2. major stress and catastrophe.
3. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder).
4. biological stress.

**Questions 12, 13, 14 & 15 refer to the following scenario**

Sarah, John and James are among five applicants short-listed for two available jobs – each of them has been invited for an interview with some executives from the company and each of them has the interview next week.

They are all really anxious about the impending appointments.

To deal with their anxiety, each of them tries a different strategy.

Sarah spends an hour writing out the type of questions she expects to be asked and gets one of her friends to act as the interviewer and she works out appropriate responses to the questions.

John works out for 30 minutes in his home gym, has a shower and feels relaxed, he then reads up all he can about the company on its website.

James goes for a six hour ride on his bike.

By the end of the day, none of the three is feeling anxious.

**Question 12**

Which coping strategy was being used by each of these students?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sarah** | **James** |
| A. | Emotion-focused - Approach | Problem-Focused - Avoidant |
| B. | Emotion-focused - Avoidant | Problem-focused – Approach |
| C. | Problem-Focused - Avoidant | Emotion-focused - Approach |
| D. | Problem-focused – Approach | Emotion-focused - Avoidant |

**Question 13**

Predict the likely level of anxiety for each person the following morning

1. Sarah and John, reduced; James, the same or elevated.
2. Sarah and James, the same or elevated; John reduced.
3. Sarah and James, reduced; John, the same or elevated.
4. Sarah and John, the same or elevated; James reduced.

**Question 14**

Why did John feel less anxious after his workout and shower?

1. Endorphins released into his bloodstream caused feelings of well-being.
2. The exercise had reduced the levels of cortisol and adrenaline in his bloodstream.
3. The exercise, by raising his heart-rate, had increased the amount of oxygen and glucose available to his brain.
4. All of the above helped reduce his level of anxiety.

**Question 15**

For the person with “… the same or elevated” level of anxiety, which of the following explains this feeling?

1. (S)he had temporarily addressed the feelings but the cause of the anxiety remained the same.
2. (S)he had temporarily addressed the cause but the feelings of anxiety remained the same.
3. (S)he had addressed neither cause nor feelings of anxiety.
4. (S)he had caused disturbed sleep-patterns, increasing anxiety.

**Questions 16 and 17 refer to the information below:**

Jock is doing VCE Music Performance Solo. He has one particularly complex piece that he must play for his exam on the clarinet.

At first he becomes really upset, because he feels that he will never be able to play it properly, but he practises each day, over and over again.

Within a couple of months his fingers seem to fly into the correct position, his breathing finds a natural rhythm and his lips and tongue coordinate beautifully.

**Question 16**

The neurological process that has been involved in this learning is

1. long-term potentiation, in which new connections between neurons have been created.
2. long-term depression, in which unnecessary synapses have been destroyed (pruned).
3. long-term potentiation in which new neurons have been created.
4. long-term depression, in which unnecessary neurons have been destroyed (pruned).

**Question 17**

After his exam, Jock doesn’t play that piece for several weeks; when he decides to try it again, he finds that his performance is not as good as previously.

The neurological process that may have contributed to his difficulty is

1. long-term potentiation, in which new connections between neurons have been created.
2. long-term depression, in which unused synapses have been destroyed (pruned).
3. long-term potentiation in which new neurons have been created.
4. long-term depression, in which unused neurons have been destroyed (pruned).

**Question 18**

Roger always puts on his jacket before he goes outside and drives to the shops. Before leaving the house, he gives his dogs a dried meat treat. Now, every time he puts on his jacket, the dogs go and sit near the cupboard where the treats are stored!

This behaviour can be explained by

1. operant conditioning where putting on the jacket is the antecedent stimulus.
2. classical conditioning where putting on the jacket is the conditioned stimulus.
3. classical conditioning where opening the cupboard where the treats are stored is the unconditioned stimulus.
4. operant conditioning, where opening the cupboard where the treats are stored is the antecedent stimulus.

**Question 19**

According to Bandura, the stage of **reproduction** in observational learning is:

1. The learner forming a mental representation of the model’s action.
2. The learner being rewarded for imitating the model’s action.
3. The learner repeating the model’s action for a second time.
4. The learner being capable of performing the model’s action.

**Questions 20 and 21 refer to the information below**

Jimmy is three years old. One day when his mother took him to the supermarket, he noticed a box of Chuppa-Chups and screamed over and over “Want a lollipop; Want a lollipop!” his mother was embarrassed by the noise and gave him a Chuppa-Chup to suck – Jimmy became quiet immediately! After this had happened again, Jimmy started to yell “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” whenever they approached the supermarket door and his mother gave him a Chuppa-Chup as soon as she could.

Jimmy’s mother took him to a Spotlight store and as they approached the door, Jimmy began to yell “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!”

**Question 20**

Why did Jimmy yell “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” when they approached the Spotlight store?

1. Jimmy has been negatively reinforced for the behaviour of yelling for a lollipop.
2. The supermarket door was the conditioned stimulus which Jimmy had generalized to include the Spotlight door.
3. The supermarket door was the antecedent stimulus which Jimmy had generalized to include the Spotlight door.
4. The Spotlight door was the antecedent stimulus which Jimmy has discriminated from the supermarket door.

**Question 21**

What is likely to happen if Jimmy’s mother regularly takes him to Spotlight, but never gives him a Chuppa-Chup when he yells out?

1. Jimmy’s yelling “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” will cease due to extinction.
2. Jimmy’s yelling “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” will cease due to punishment.
3. Jimmy’s yelling “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” will cease due to negative reinforcement.
4. Jimmy’s yelling “Want Lollipop, Want Lollipop!” will increase due to frustration.

**Questions 22 and 23 refer to the following information**

Cindy was very excited to be going to Italy for a holiday. She decided to learn the Italian names for all the different foods that she enjoys the most. She made a list of forty different foods and learned them all.

Cindy has now been back from holiday for six months and she decides to try to remember as many of the Italian food-names as possible. First she takes a piece of paper and tries writing the Italian words, but she has to stop when she has 22 of them listed.

Next, she takes an Australian cookery book and turns the pages, trying to remember the Italian name of the pictured foods. This time, she can remember 32 of the words.

**Question 22**

Which measure of retention was Cindy using when she first tried to write out the list?

1. Recognition.
2. Relearning.
3. Cued recall.
4. Free recall.

**Question 23**

Which measure of retention was Cindy using when she tried to write out the list using the cookery book photographs to help?

1. Recognition.
2. Relearning.
3. Cued recall.
4. Free recall.

**Question 24**

When a serial position effect shows both the primacy and recency effect, it is most likely that the words were required to be recalled

1. immediately after learning; in the order in which they were presented.
2. with a 30 second delay after learning; in random order.
3. with a 30 second delay after learning; in the order in which they were presented.
4. immediately after learning; in random order.

**Question 25**

The part of the temporal lobe most involved with the formation of new declarative memories is the

1. hippocampus.
2. amygdala.
3. cortical area.
4. hypothalamus.

**Question 26**

Vahn had been on a flight from Europe to Melbourne. When he arrived he called his girlfriend, Shayna, as he walked towards the long-term car park to collect his car.

“Did you sleep on the plane?” she asked.

“No, I’ve been awake for 24 hours!” he replied.

“Well, be very careful!” advised Shayna “Your reactions will be badly affected!”

The effects of sleep deprivation on Vahn would be equivalent to what level of blood alcohol (BAC)?

1. .01
2. .05
3. .10
4. 1.0

**Question 27**

When Vahn arrived safely home, Shayna said “I know you need a good sleep, but could you first just help me work out how to solve this accounting problem for my university assignment?”. Vahn does this and then opens his bag and sorts his clothes into ‘clean’ and ‘dirty’ piles so that he can drop them in the laundry basket as appropriate.

With which task is Vahn likely to have most difficulty?

1. Helping with the accounting assignment.
2. Sorting out his clothes.
3. Both tasks will be easy.
4. Both tasks will be difficult.

**Question 28**

Which of these tasks would be most difficult if a person is in an altered state of consciousness?

1. Judging what time of day it is, using the sun.
2. Judging how much time has passed since they had breakfast.
3. Making a cup of tea.
4. Walking in a straight line.

**Question 29**

People sometimes attempt to change their level of consciousness by using medications, illegal drugs or food containing psycho-active substances.

Which of the following correctly pairs a substance and its effects on a person who takes it?

1. Opiates; increase nervous system activity.
2. Hallucinogens; decrease nervous system activity.
3. Stimulants; increase nervous system activity.
4. Depressants; increase beta-wave activity.

**Question 30**

Jacqui is undergoing an EEG as she is practising meditation.

At this stage, the EEG will probably be showing

1. theta and gamma waves.
2. beta and alpha waves.
3. theta and delta waves.
4. gamma and beta waves.

**Question 31**

EEG, EMG and EOG are all used to establish a person’s level of consciousness. When in a deep sleep, a person would show.

1. low levels of electrical activity on EEG and EOG, high levels on EMG
2. low levels of electrical activity on all three machines.
3. low levels of electrical activity on EEG, high levels on EOG and EMG
4. high levels of electrical activity on all three machines

**Question 32**

There are several theories of why we sleep. Which of the following does **not** provide evidence in support of the ‘Evolutionary Theory’?

1. Prey animals sleep for few hours per day and only in short spells.
2. People (and animals) are less alert and are more vulnerable when they are asleep.
3. People who are not active have generally the same sleep patterns as active people.
4. Athletes will sleep approximately an extra 90 minutes the night they have run a marathon.

**Question 33**

During sleep, we go from wakefulness, through deeper and deeper stages on N-REM sleep and then back up through stages 3 and 2 of N-REM to be in REM sleep. From beginning to end this sleep-cycle lasts approximately

1. 30-40 minutes.
2. 50-60 minutes.
3. 90-100 minutes.
4. 150-180 minutes.

**Question 34**

If deprived of sleep for one day, it is likely that a normal healthy adult will experience

1. hallucinations.
2. Microsleeps.
3. allostatic overload.
4. increased daydreaming.

**Question 35**

Alvin is ten years old, by the time he is 15 it is likely that, when on holiday, he will be

1. going to bed later and sleeping much later.
2. going to bed at the same time but sleeping later.
3. going to bed earlier and sleeping much later.
4. going to bed earlier and awakening at the same time.

**Question 36**

In researching the relationship between dreaming and anxiety disorder, the researcher asks participants to keep a ‘sleep diary’ and record their dream content.

The ‘self-fulfilling prophecy’ is a problem in research. This term describes a form of confounding variable that occurs when

1. sleep is an altered state of consciousness so participants will not accurately recall information.
2. participants distort subjective responses to give the experimenter the information they believe is expected.
3. the data collected from participants is objective and qualitative, such as dream content.
4. The data collected from participants is personal and may be emotionally disturbing.

**Question 37**

The restoration theory of sleep suggests that animals (including humans) sleep because this is the time that body and mind recover, to be ready for the following day. Which of the following is a criticism of the restoration theory of sleep?

1. During sleep, our body uses less energy so we can remain in safety being unnoticed.
2. Animals such as lions tend to sleep for many hours each day.
3. People who do not exercise show the same sleep-patterns as those who are very active.
4. Parasomnias, such as sleepwalking show that we are not resting properly.

**Question 38**

Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding the sleep pattern of a normal healthy adult?

1. They will sleep for about eight hours per night and have 50% of this as REM sleep.
2. They will sleep for about eight hours per night and about 20% of this will be REM sleep.
3. They will sleep for about six hours per night and about 20% of this will be REM sleep.
4. They will sleep for about six hours per night and about 40% of this will be REM sleep.

**Question 39**

A mental health issue would be considered a mental disorder if

1. a blood test showed an imbalance of hormones in the bloodstream.
2. it caused symptoms such as nightmares and dysomnias.
3. it was noticeable to relatives and friends.
4. it prevented the patient from functioning normally.

**Question 40**

If a person possesses *resilience* it means that they are able to

1. hold down a job.
2. socialise in an appropriate way and express emotions appropriately.
3. recover after set-backs.
4. all of the above are characteristics of a person showing *resilience*.

**Question 41**

The biopsychosocial approach to mental health is considered to be “best practice” because it

1. ensures that the presenting mental health disorder can be cured.
2. identifies the specific needs of the individual and matches diagnosis and treatment to those needs.
3. identifies whether medications will be helpful for this patient.
4. identifies whether social supports are necessary for this patient.

**Question 42**

Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) is a psychotherapeutic technique that involves

1. identifying dysfunctional thought processes
2. teaching the patient new ways of thinking about events or objects.
3. teaching relaxation strategies.
4. all of the above strategies are involved in CBT.

**Question 43**

Which of the following correctly pairs protective factors with their area of influence?

1. Sleep hygiene and diet; psychological.
2. Cognitive behavioural strategies; social.
3. Resilience training; psychological.
4. Fitness training; social.

**Question 44**

Recent research has uncovered documents that show that the mother of “Little Albert” was paid US $1.00 per day to allow “Little Albert” to take part in Watson’s experiment!

This means that

1. the experiments were ethical because the mother gave consent.
2. the experiments were ethical because the mother was informed about the experiment.
3. the experiments were unethical because the mother was paid.
4. the experiments were unethical because Albert was exposed to potential psychological harm.

**Question 45**

If Watson had continued to present the white rat to Albert, but never again paired it with a loud noise, it is most likely that

1. Albert would continue to fear white objects because he had developed a phobia.
2. Albert would continue to fear other white objects, but not white rats.
3. Albert’s fear response, when presented with white objects, would be extinguished.
4. Albert’s response to white objects would be anger, rather than fear.

**Question 46**

Biological factors that influence the likelihood that a person will suffer a phobia include

1. early childhood experiences.
2. witnessing a parent’s response to particular objects.
3. genetic predisposition.
4. association of the phobic object with a period of illness.

**Question 47**

Which of the following phobias is likely to be most resistant to treatment by systematic desensitisation?

1. Fear of butterflies and moths.
2. Fear of clowns.
3. Fear of failure.
4. Fear of heights.

**Question 48**

In addition to CBT, medication is often used to help treat phobias. The most commonly used medications are those that

1. increase the effects of GABA.
2. decrease the effects of GABA.
3. replace GABA in the brain.
4. act as artificial (synthetic) GABA.

**Question 49 and 50 refer to the information below**

Simon loves the excitement of betting on horse-races but his wife, Carla, is expecting a baby and she is worried that they won’t have enough money when the baby is born.

“Don’t worry!” said Simon, “I have a plan on how to quit - I won’t bet after the baby is born.”

**Question 49**

According to the transtheoretical model of behavior change, Simon is in the

1. pre-contemplation stage.
2. preparation stage.
3. contemplation stage.
4. action stage.

**Question 50**

When his son has been born, Simon decides to keep his promise, closes his betting account, does not look at the form-guides in the newspapers and puts the amount of money he would normally have bet on horses into a special money box.

According to the transtheoretical model of behaviour change Simon would now be in the

1. action stage.
2. preparation stage.
3. contemplation stage.
4. pre-contemplation stage.

**Section B - Short answer section: answer in the spaces provided.**

**Question 1**

Taxi controller-manager, Sasha, is preparing the rosters for the drivers for the next month. Each car is used 24 hours seven days a week. Because certain times of day are busiest and drivers earn a percentage of the fares, it is important to make sure that all drivers share equally in day (8.00am to 4.00 pm), evening (4.00pm to midnight) and night shifts (midnight to 8.00am).

1. To be most efficient and to keep morale high, if driver George worked the day shift this month, which shift should he be rostered on to for next month? 1 mark

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1. Explain why this is the best shift for George next month. 3 marks

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**Question 2**

It is possible that an altered state of consciousness (ASC) can be identified from *perceptual and*

*cognitive distortions*. Explain this statement and give an example. 2 marks

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**Question 3**

Masie is being assessed for her levels of stress and is attached to an EMG, an EOG and an EEG. At the moment, she is in a state of anxiety, caused by being shown photographs of dangerous spiders.

**a.** What is measured by an EMG? 1 mark

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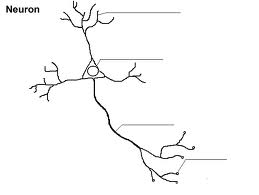
**b.** What will an EMG show while Masie is in this state? 1 mark

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**c.** At the same time, what is the EEG likely to show? 1 mark

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**Question 4**



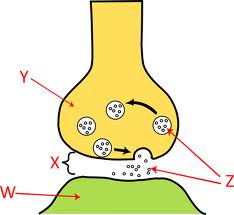
1. On the simplified diagram of a neuron (above) label the parts indicated 2 marks
2. What is the function of the myelin sheath? Which of the structures that you labelled would be most affected by myelination? 2 marks

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**Question 5**

With reference to the diagram of a synapse (above) describe what happens as a neural impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another.

Include reference to the “lock and key” mechanism in your answer. 4 marks

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**Question 6**

1. On the axes below draw a diagram of Selye’s General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS). Label all stages. 3 marks

**RESISTANCE TO STRESS**

**+++**

**++**

**+**

**NORMAL**

**\_**

**TIME**

**\_ \_**

**\_ \_ \_**

1. If the stressor continues to the final stage, what are some likely outcomes? 2 marks

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**Question 7**

1. Suzie is about to commence Year 12. She is experiencing a level of arousal caused by positive feelings about the coming year.

Indicate the way in which Lazarus and Folkman’s model may have applied to Suzie’s situation:

1 + 1 = 2 marks

1. Primary appraisal.

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1. Secondary appraisal.

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1. Sophie is also about to commence Year 12. She is experiencing a level of arousal caused by negative feelings about the coming year.

Indicate the way in which Lazarus and Folkman’s model may have applied to Sophie’s situation:

1 + 1 = 2 marks

1. Primary appraisal.

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1. Secondary appraisal.

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**Question 8**

In 1992, when Pierre was 16, he attended a football game on the French island of Corsica.

He witnessed the horror of the disaster when, just before the game was due to start, one of the stands collapsed leaving 18 people dead and over 2000 injured.

Over twenty-five years later, Pierre still has graphic visions of the disaster that come back to him every time he sees an old-fashioned spectator stand at a country football ground.

Explain what has happened to Pierre in terms of the formation of this graphic memory and identify the reason for it recurring when he sees similar structures. 4 marks

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**Question 9**

1. Using examples, explain the meaning of the terms *stimulus generalisation* and *stimulus discrimination* as they apply in **classical conditioning**. 4 marks

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1. Using examples, explain the meaning of the terms *positive reinforcement* and *response cost* as they apply in **operant conditioning**. Make sure that you demonstrate the essential differences between these concepts. 4 marks

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**Question 10**

**a.** Give two conditions in modelling that *decrease* the likelihood that a child will imitate the model’s behaviour. 2 marks

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**b.** Lucy wishes to teach her five-year-old niece Chloe how to make her bed, using observational learning. Outline what Lucy should do at each of the stages to teach Chloe.

5 marks

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**Question 11**

Ming has been diagnosed with Generalized Anxiety Disorder.

1. Complete the table below with at least one appropriate entry in each cell, to show how different factors might be influencing Ming’s mental health. 7 marks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Biological | Psychological | Social |
|  |  |  |  |
| Precipitating Risk  Factors |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Protective Risk  Factors |  |  |  |

1. Using information from the table you completed above, explain the concept of *cumulative risk*. 2 marks

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**Question 12**

Margaret is a Grade 1. Teacher at Riverside Primary School, who is studying for a master’s degree in psychology.

She believes that children who have high quality sleep each night will be able to learn to read more quickly than their classmates who have lower quality sleep each night.

There are 72 children in Grade 1 at her school and Margaret puts a notice in the newsletter outlining her proposed research and asking all parents to sign and return a permission slip, consenting to the participation of their children – 65 families agree to take part.

Each parent is then asked to keep a ‘sleep diary’ for their participating child for one week each month for the next six months.

From the sleep diaries, Margaret discovers that there are two clear groups of children: those who have 10 hours or more of uninterrupted sleep each night and those who have less than 10 hours of uninterrupted sleep each night.

In the first week of the school year, Margaret tests the reading age of each child in years and months. She repeats this assessment at the beginning of Term 3.

The results of Margaret’s research are shown below:

Average age of children: Term 1: 6 years 8 months; Term 3: 7 years 2 months

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Average Reading age Term 1 | Average Reading age Term 3 | Increase in reading age Term1 – Term 3 |
| Poor Sleep < 10 hours per night | 6 years 9 months | 7 years 3months | 6 months |
| Good Sleep ≥ 10 hours per night | 6 years 10 months | 7 years 6 months | 8 months |

1. What sampling technique did Margaret use? 1 mark

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1. What experimental design was Margaret using? 1 mark

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1. What is an advantage of this design? 1 mark

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1. In operational terms, state the Independent Variable (IV) and the Dependent Variable (DV)

2 marks

IV: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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DV: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. State a possible conclusion from Margaret’s results. 1 mark

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**Question 13**

You are a member of a team that has the task of preparing a booklet for all students who are about to begin their VCE studies.

Your section has the title: **MAKING THE MOST OF MEMORY!**

Using the headings given, complete the outline below.

Dot-points are an acceptable format. 10 marks

WHAT IS MEMORY? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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THE DIFFERENT REGISTERS OF MEMORY AND THEIR FEATURES

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COMMITTING TO MEMORY - REHEARSAL\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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TYPES OF LONG-TERM MEMORY \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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RETRIEVING FROM MEMORY (HOW CUES CAN HELP) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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BEWARE! MEMORIES ARE NOT ALWAYS ACCURATE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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