



VCE PSYCHOLOGY 2008

YEAR 12 TRIAL EXAM UNIT 4

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Time allowed: 90 minutes

Total marks: 90

44 Multiple Choice Questions

17 Short Answers Questions

An Answer Sheet is provided for Section A.
Answer all questions in Section B in the space provided.

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Student Name.....

VCE Psychology 2008 Year 12 Trial Exam Unit 4

Student Answer Sheet

Instructions for completing test. Use only a 2B pencil. If you make a mistake erase and enter the correct answer. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

Write your answers to the Short Answer Section in the space provided directly below the question. There are 44 Multiple Choice questions to be answered by circling the correct letter in the table below.

<i>Question 1</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 2</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 3</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 4</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 5</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 6</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 7</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 8</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 9</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 10</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 11</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 12</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 13</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 14</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 15</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 16</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 17</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 18</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 19</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 20</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 21</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 22</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 23</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 24</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 25</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 26</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 27</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 28</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 29</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 30</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 31</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 32</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 33</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 34</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 35</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 36</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 37</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 38</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 39</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 40</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 41</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 42</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 43</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 44</i>	A	B	C	D

VCE Psychology 2008 Year 12 Trial Exam Unit 4

Multiple Choice Questions – Section A

Area of Study 1 – Memory

Question 1

Which of the following is referred to as the most sensitive measure of retention?

- A. Recall.
- B. Relearning.
- C. Retrieval.
- D. Recognition.

Question 2

To help Nathan remember the colour sequence of a rainbow, his friend tells him about ROYGBIV, with each letter standing for a colour. To correctly use this, Nathan uses:

- A. both serial and cued recall.
- B. free recall only.
- C. cued recall only.
- D. serial recall only.



Question 3

Which of the following is not a stage in the information-processing model of memory?

- A. Short term memory.
- B. Long term memory.
- C. Episodic memory.
- D. Sensory register.

Question 4

Memory is often called a “cognitive process”. This refers to the act of:

- A. thinking only.
- B. knowing everything you have learned.
- C. thinking and mentally manipulating information.
- D. allowing us to adapt to the present, but not the future.

Question 5

Brenden was given a list of words that included: yacht, work and chair. In attempting to recall these words, he wrote: ship, job and seat. Most likely, Brenden encoded the original words:

- A. acoustically.
- B. visually.
- C. structurally.
- D. semantically.

Yacht.....	Ship
Work.....	Job
Chair.....	Seat

Question 6

As sensory information is recognized from our external environment, it needs to be changed into a form that our body can recognize. This stage of memory is referred to as:

- A. encoding.
- B. storage.
- C. retrieval.
- D. transduction.

Question 7

Consolidation theory states that:

- A. the linking of past information to present information is important.
- B. there is a chemical change within the brain which forms the actual memory, when new information is learned.
- C. rehearsal is important in memory storage.
- D. it takes around 5 minutes to store a new memory.

Question 8

Which of the following **best** describes the memory capacity of sensory memory?

- A. Capacity is limited to 7 ± 2 chunks of information.
- B. There is the potential for partial recall of everything ever experienced in episodic memory.
- C. It is designed to hold an exact image of sensory experience.
- D. It depends on the effort put into the process of attention.

Question 9

You call the telephone operator to find the phone number of “Athletes Foot”. It is busy. Later on, when you start to dial the number again, you realize you have forgotten it. This is because the phone number was temporarily stored in your:

- A. sensory memory.
- B. long term memory.
- C. short term memory.
- D. none of the above.

Question 10

Which of the following statements regarding recognition is false?

- A. Recognition can be affected due to distractions.
- B. Multiple-choice questions are an example of recognition.
- C. Recognition is a more sensitive measure than recall.
- D. Recognition values can be worked out using a savings score.

Question 11

Leroy hears a branch scraping against his window as he is falling asleep. This information would initially be registered in your:

- A. echoic memory.
- B. iconic memory.
- C. short term memory.
- D. central executive.

Question 12

Any rehearsal method that requires you to link new information to past information already stored in LTM is referred to as:

- A. maintenance rehearsal.
- B. elaborative rehearsal.
- C. iconic rehearsal.
- D. acoustic rehearsal.

Question 13

You arrive at K-Mart, when you realise that you have left your shopping list at home. In terms of the serial position effect, the items on the list that you are most likely to recall are:

- A. at the beginning of the list.
- B. in the middle of the list.
- C. at the end of the list.
- D. both A and C.

Question 14

The “tip of the tongue” phenomenon appears to be caused by a problem in:

- A. engrams.
- B. retrieval.
- C. repression.
- D. storage.

Question 15

Which of the following is a way of testing retrieval of LTM’s?

- A. Recall.
- B. Recognition.
- C. Relearning.
- D. All of the above.

Question 16

Rhys is in a car accident. He suffers brain damage. The forgetting that occurs due to his brain damage is known as:

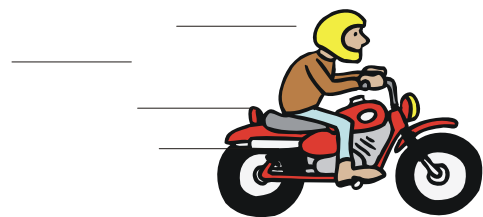
- A. decay.
- B. motivated forgetting.
- C. organic amnesia.
- D. encoding amnesia.



Question 17

Kyan has not ridden a scooter in over 10 years. At a friend’s party he hops on a motorcycle and rides it without any problems. This is predominately due to:

- A. procedural memory.
- B. episodic memory.
- C. declarative memory.
- D. iconic memory.



Question 18

Information in visual memory is:

- A. held for less than a second.
- B. limited to 7 ± 2 items.
- C. retained even though you may not attend to it.
- D. both A and B.

Question 19

When an old telephone number interferes with your ability to remember a new telephone number, it is referred to as:

- A. retroactive interference.
- B. proactive interference.
- C. retroactive amnesia.
- D. proactive amnesia.

Question 20

Herman Ebbinghaus studied forgetting rates using his now famous nonsense syllables. His forgetting curve indicates that forgetting occurs most quickly:

- A. 30 days after learning.
- B. in females rather than males.
- C. in males rather than females.
- D. immediately after learning.

Question 21

If you cannot remember what Australian animals are on our 5 cent piece, this is most likely due to:

- A. decay.
- B. encoding failure.
- C. interference.
- D. the visuospatial sketchpad.

Question 22

Most mnemonic strategies rely on _____ and _____.

- A. Imagery, chaining.
- B. Imagery, locations.
- C. Imagery, mental association.
- D. None of the above.

Area of Study 2 – Learning

Question 23

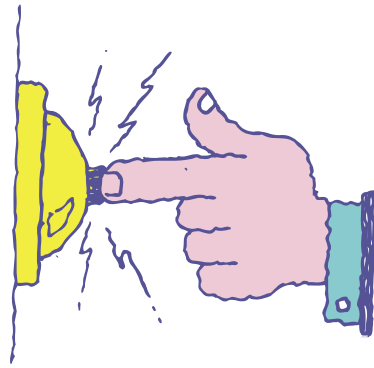
Crossing the West Gate Bridge, Jamon finds he must continually blink to be able to drive correctly, due to the sun in his eyes. This response is known as:

- A. a reflex.
- B. a learned response.
- C. a fixed action pattern.
- D. light adaptation.

Question 24

Regis hears the doorbell ring, so he opens the door. In this example the doorbell is the:

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



Question 25

Classical conditioning is best described as:

- A. a form of learning where the consequences of a behaviour determine the likelihood of that behaviour occurring again.
- B. a form of learning where stimuli are linked so that existing reflex responses are elicited by a new stimuli.
- C. any identifiable behaviour, external or internal.
- D. a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to experience.

Questions 26, 27 and 28 refer to the following information:

In an experiment, a puff of air is blown into the eye of a participant, causing him to blink. A horn is then sounded immediately prior to the puff of air, so that in time, the participant will blink to the horn alone. After a period of time, the participant stops blinking when hearing the horn sounded by itself.

Question 26

In the first instance, prior to the horn being sounded at all, the puff of air is the:

- A. unconditioned stimulus.
- B. unconditioned response.
- C. neutral stimulus.
- D. conditioned stimulus.

Question 27

Once the horn elicits the eye blinking response, without a puff of air, the horn is referred to as the:

- A. unconditioned stimulus.
- B. unconditioned response.
- C. neutral stimulus.
- D. conditioned stimulus.

Question 28

Once the participant stops blinking upon hearing the horn sounding by itself, _____ is said to have occurred.

- A. Imprinting.
- B. Acquisition.
- C. Extinction.
- D. Stimulus generalization.

Question 29

Trying different responses until a current solution is achieved, is best known as:

- A. a fixed interval schedule.
- B. trial and error learning.
- C. one-trial learning.
- D. none of the above.

Question 30

The delivery of a reinforcer after a specific period of time has elapsed is referred to as:

- A. a fixed ratio schedule.
- B. a fixed interval schedule.
- C. a variable ratio schedule.
- D. a variable interval schedule.

Question 31

A punisher:

- A. strengthens a given response.
- B. is removed following a response.
- C. is the same as negative reinforcement.
- D. is presented following a response.

Question 32

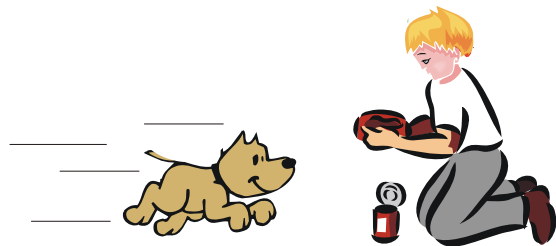
Complex, unlearned behaviour sequences that are found in all members of the same species is referred to as:

- A. a reflex.
- B. instinct.
- C. maturation.
- D. a fixed action pattern.

Question 33

Martha notices that when she opens the door to get her dog's tin of PAL, he comes running in from outside. She is aware that her dog is responding to classical conditioning and that the UCS is the _____ and the CS is the _____.

- A. Cat food, cupboard door opening.
- B. Cat food, kitchen.
- C. Cupboard door opening, cat food.
- D. Kitchen, cat food.



Question 34

In Watson's famous "Little Albert" experiment, Little Albert was conditioned to fear a white rat. Watson's experiment was unethical because:

- A. he did not get informed consent from Little Albert's mother.
- B. little Albert wasn't paid for his role in the research.
- C. he learned to fear loud noises.
- D. little Albert was too young.



Question 35

Spinzy is an alcoholic. He wants to stop drinking. Research into conditioned aversion to alcohol shows that the best results are obtained from:

- A. using fear.
- B. using pain stimulus.
- C. using physical punishment.
- D. a nausea producing medicine.

Question 36

The "Law of Effect" was created by:

- A. Ivan Pavlov.
- B. Sigmund Freud.
- C. Edward Thorndike.
- D. B.F. Skinner.

Question 37

The main purpose of a negative reinforcer is to:

- A. stop a response.
- B. decrease the probability of a response.
- C. increase the likelihood of a response occurring.
- D. punish an organism for a given response.



Question 38

Hannah's dog "Crusty" often bites people. After months of conditioning, Crusty has stopped biting people. Then, suddenly, one day he bites Hannah's father on the leg. This reappearance of behaviour is known as:

- A. generalization.
- B. spontaneous recovery.
- C. behavioural conditioning.
- D. counter balancing.

Question 39

In terms of observational learning, the correct sequence of elements involved is:

- A. retention, attention, reproduction, motivation-reinforcement.
- B. attention, retention, reproduction, motivation-reinforcement.
- C. attention, reproduction, retention, motivation-reinforcement.
- D. motivation-reinforcement, attention, retention, reproduction.

Question 40

In classical conditioning, the role of the learner is _____, while in operant conditioning the role of the learner is _____.

- A. Active, passive.
- B. Passive, active.
- C. Passive, neutral.
- D. Active, neutral.

Question 41

In terms of Bandura's BoBo doll experiments, the results indicate:

- A. that the consequences for the model that the children viewed had an effect on the behaviour displayed by the children.
- B. children who observed no consequences were less likely to display aggressive behaviour.
- C. children who watched the model being punished display no aggressive behaviour.
- D. few children behaved aggressively even if given the reinforcement to do so.

Question 42

Alex is very good at water skiing. In fact, he has represented Melbourne in the Moomba Masters Tournament. Last winter he decided to take up snow skiing, and found that once he was on the slopes, his water skiing skills helped him to snow ski in no time. His ability to do this is due to:

- A. positive reinforcement.
- B. modeling.
- C. motivation.
- D. learning set.

Question 43

Harry Harlow (1949) demonstrated how learning set can be used in new situations using rhesus monkeys. Learning set can also be referred to as:

- A. behaviour modification.
- B. latent learning.
- C. learning how to learn.
- D. experience.

Question 44

According to Bandura's model of observational learning, when an observer maintains a behaviour because he has been told it improves his appeal, they are demonstrating the _____ element.

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

End of Section A

Short Answer Questions – Section B

Area of Study 1 – Memory

Question 1

Relearning is often referred to as the “savings method”. Explain this using an example to highlight your response.

(3 marks)

Question 2

How important is the role of “attention” in information being directed from sensory memory to STM?

(2 marks)

Question 3

Alex uses maintenance rehearsal to learn his formulae for Specialist Mathematics. David uses elaborative rehearsal. Giving reasons, explain who is more likely to retain the information.

(2 marks)

Question 4

Providing an example for each, name and define each type of LTM.

(6 marks)

Question 5

State two reasons why memory may change as people age.

(2 marks)

Area of Study 2 – Learning

Question 6

The physical growth of the body, brain and nervous system is known as _____.
(1 mark)

Question 7

Using an example, define the term “neutral stimulus”.

(3 marks)

Question 8

Discuss two ethical issues that need to be taken into consideration when researching behaviour conditioning in human beings.

(4 marks)

Question 9

Define what is meant by the term “observational learning”. Highlight your definition with an example.

(3 marks)

Question 10

What is meant by one-trial learning, and how is it different to classical conditioning?

(3 marks)

Question 11

Maureen’s two and a half year old daughter Babel always throws a tantrum when she goes shopping with her mother. A psychologist tells Maureen to ignore Babel when she throws her tantrum and whenever she is being good, to hug her and hold her. Maureen is using _____ when Babel is being naughty and _____ when she is calm.

(2 marks)



Research Investigation

Question 12

Explain the difference between a research sample and a population.

(2 marks)

Questions 13-19 refer to the following information:

In researching the effects of mnemonics in aiding memory retrieval, Professor Smith randomly selects 100 students walking into the library during lunchtime. Half the students were asked to memorise 15 words in order to later write them on a blank sheet of paper, while the other half were asked to use the method of loci to remember the words before writing them down.

Question 13

Why did the researchers randomly select the students?

(2 marks)

Question 14

Identify the independent and dependent variable in this study.

(2 marks)

Question 15

Explain with the use of an example the mnemonic device “method of loci”

(3 marks)

Question 16

Provide an example and explain how an extraneous variable may affect the above research.

(2 marks)

Question 17

a. Explain what experimental design Professor Smith has used in the above research.

(2 marks)

b. List 2 advantages of using this experimental design.

(2 marks)

End of Section B

End of Trial Exam

Suggested Answers VCE Psychology 2008 Year 12 Trial Exam Unit 4

Multiple Choice Answers – Section A

1.B 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.C 9.C 10.D 11.A 12.B
13.D 14.B 15.D 16.C 17.A 18.A 19.B 20.D 21.B 22.C 23.A 24.D
25.B 26.A 27.D 28.C 29.B 30.B 31.D 32.D 33.A 34.A 35.D 36.C
37.C 38.B 39.B 40.B 41.A 42.D 43.C 44.A

Short Answer (Answers) – Section B

Memory

Question 1

Relearning is referred to as the savings method as it can clearly demonstrate, through either time or trials, how much information has been saved in memory, since the information was first learnt. **(2 marks)**. For example, a student originally spent 3 hours learning a set of nonsense syllables. Later, the student needed 1 hour to learn the same set of nonsense syllables **(1 mark for a similar example)**.

Question 2

Students need to explain that if information is not attended to at the sensory memory stage, that it is forgotten and lost and therefore will not pass through to STM. **(2 marks)**

Question 3

David is more likely to retain the mathematical formulae as elaborate rehearsal requires a deeper level of processing and allows information to remain longer in STM, therefore moving easier to LTM. **(2 marks)**

Question 4

Procedural memories – Learned actions and skills (eg riding a bike).

Declarative Memories – Factual information such as names, words and ideas. It is broken down into:

Semantic – General information about the world not necessarily linked to a specific event or episode (eg writing a song)

Episodic – Personal events linked to times and places. (eg recalling your 10th birthday party)

(½ mark for each form of memory)

(1 mark for each explanation and example – 6 marks)

Question 5

Any 2 of the following:

The functioning of the CNS loses efficiency therefore information being processed is slowed.

Level of confidence in memory lowers as they begin to believe they can't remember.

Motivation may reduce as some things are no longer important. **(2 marks)**

Learning

Question 6

Maturation. (1 mark)

Question 7

A neutral stimulus is a stimulus that does not normally evoke any kind of response. Eg Hearing a bell (2 marks for definition, 1 mark for example)

Question 8

Any two of the following (worth 2 marks each, 4 marks total):

Respect for persons – looking after welfare, beliefs, customs etc of the participants involved.

Confidentiality – anonymity of the participants must be kept

Withdrawal Rights – Participants have the right to withdraw from the study at any time they wish

Debriefing – Participants should be informed of the reasons behind the experiment, and information regarding results etc.

Question 9

Observational Learning refers to a form of learning where someone uses another person's actions and the consequences they receive to guide their own actions (2 marks). For example, improving your golf swing by watching Tiger Woods (1 mark).

Question 10

One-trial Learning takes only one pairing of a neutral stimulus with an unpleasant unconditioned stimulus for learning to occur. (1 mark)

Differences are that the learning occurs instantly and is extremely difficult to distinguish (2 marks)

Question 11

Operant conditioning, positive reinforcement. (2 marks)

Research Investigation

Question 12

A sample is a smaller, representative subset of the larger population of the research in question. Often it is too difficult and costly to research an entire population, so a sample is a manageable, representative means to do it. (2 marks)

Question 13

This method is used in an attempt to control participant variables and to try and represent the research population accurately. (2 marks)

Question 14

IV – mnemonic used (method of loci).

DV – results, number of words remembered. (2 marks)

Question 15

The Method of Loci is a mnemonic device that involves committing a familiar location or sequence of locations to memory, and mentally linking these with information that needs to be recalled. **(2 marks)**

For example, when remembering a shopping list, linking those items with rooms within your house. Eg Cabbage – Bedroom. **(1 mark)**

Question 16

Using an example as in the following:

Hunger: this could affect the results, as students who have not eaten, may not be interested or lose concentration in relation to learning the words. **(1 mark variable, 1 mark explanation)**

Question 17

- a. Independent groups design **(1 mark)** – this is an experimental design where each participant is randomly allocated to one of two separate “independent” groups. **(1 mark)**
- b. Any two of the following **(1 mark each)**
 - No order effects to control.
 - It is quick.
 - It is relatively cheap.
 - Relatively easy to complete.

End of Suggested Answers