



Trial Examination 2017

VCE Psychology Units 1&2

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing: 2 hours 30 minutes

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of Booklet

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	50	50	50
B	24	24	70
			Total 120

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 supplied

Question and answer booklet of 22 pages.

Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

Additional space is available at the end of this booklet if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

Write **your name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided on this booklet and in the space provided on the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

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 booklet.

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

Two structural components of the forebrain are the

- A. cerebellum and reticular formation.
- B. thalamus and hypothalamus.
- C. medulla and hypothalamus.
- D. cerebrum and medulla.

Question 2

The role of dendrites in neural transmission is to

- A. send information to the axon terminals.
- B. pass messages from the soma to the axon.
- C. receive signals from other neurons.
- D. block inappropriate messages.

Question 3

Neurotransmitters are stored in

- A. glial cells.
- B. the myelin sheath.
- C. the axon.
- D. axon terminals.

Question 4

Joel is being prepared for surgery to remove his appendix. He is administered a general anaesthetic in order to render him unconscious during the procedure.

The drug is designed to act upon Joel's

- A. reticular formation.
- B. cerebrum.
- C. hypothalamus.
- D. medulla.

Question 5

One major function of myelin is to

- A. protect the cell body from damage.
- B. speed up neural messages being transmitted through dendrites.
- C. inhibit synapses.
- D. facilitate neural transmission along axons.

Question 6

The branch of the nervous system that is responsible for regulating heart rate, breathing and sweating is the _____ nervous system.

- A. central
- B. peripheral
- C. somatic
- D. autonomic

Question 7

In the nervous system, glial cells are responsible for

- A. supporting neurons in their functioning.
- B. transmitting sensory information to the brain.
- C. modulating the release of neurotransmitters.
- D. basic survival functions.

Question 8

Boris was injured in a parachuting accident, after which he could no longer formulate meaningful sentences. While he could speak clearly and fluently, his messages were a garbled mix of unrelated words.

It appears that Boris had sustained damage to his _____ lobe.

- A. left frontal
- B. right temporal
- C. left temporal
- D. right frontal

Question 9

The cerebral cortex is responsible for

- A. balance and coordination of movement.
- B. directing attention to the appropriate sensory cortices.
- C. regulating basic survival functions.
- D. processing and integrating information, including sensory and intellectual functions.

Question 10

After a stroke Etna became withdrawn and depressed. She felt miserable and refused to leave the house. Etna's daughter took her to a health professional who prescribed medication and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).

The health professional is treating Etna from a combination of _____ and _____ perspectives respectively.

- A. psychological; social
- B. biological; psychological
- C. behavioural; psychological
- D. biological; social

Question 11

Parkinson's disease can best be identified as a _____ disorder.

- A. mental
- B. physical
- C. neurological
- D. sociocultural

Question 12

A brain scan shows that Rory has deficits in the part of his brain that contains dopamine-producing neurons. It is most likely that Rory would be experiencing impairment to his

- A. memory.
- B. vision and hearing.
- C. sense of smell.
- D. mobility.

Question 13

Which statement is true of using animals in research?

- A. Animal studies are not ethical and may not be conducted.
- B. Animal studies can be conducted if permission is granted by an accredited ethics committee.
- C. Animal studies are inappropriate, as results cannot be generalised to humans.
- D. Animal studies are acceptable, as animals are easy to breed quickly and can be readily euthanised.

Question 14

The most effective way to compare the effects of genetics and environmental experiences on development is to conduct a/n

- A. experiment.
- B. twin study.
- C. cross-sectional study.
- D. observational study.

Question 15

A pioneering researcher in the area of attachment who used rhesus monkeys as subjects was

- A. Harry Harlow.
- B. Lucas Ludlow.
- C. Erik Erikson.
- D. Anna Ainsworth.

Question 16

An infant who has developed secure attachment during the first year of their life will most likely

- A. develop an anxiety disorder in their second year of life.
- B. be able to form long-lasting positive relationships in the future.
- C. become emotionally insecure during childhood.
- D. have low self-esteem as an adult.

Question 17

Lana, who is 10 months old, becomes distressed when her mother leaves her in daycare. When her mother returns after a few hours, Lana is overjoyed to see her.

According to Ainsworth, Lana is demonstrating

- A. ambivalent attachment.
- B. emotional instability.
- C. secure attachment.
- D. resistant bonding.

Question 18

Laura enjoys playing 'peek-a-boo' with her baby daughter Harper. Each time her mother's face is revealed Harper squeals with delight, as if she were seeing it for the first time.

Harper must be in the _____ stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development, as she is yet to develop the cognitive concept of _____.

- A. sensorimotor; transformation
- B. pre-operational; object permanence
- C. sensorimotor; object permanence
- D. pre-operational; transformation

Question 19

Which one of the following psychologists proposed that development occurs across the entire lifespan?

- A. Harlow
- B. Ainsworth
- C. Piaget
- D. Erikson

Question 20

Studying language development is an aspect of _____ psychology.

- A. cognitive
- B. clinical
- C. social
- D. ethical

Question 21

Pascoe, who is four years old, has very strict parents who believe that children need to be conditioned to behave in a mature way at an early age. They monitor his behaviour constantly and punish him for actions that are considered inappropriate, such as running inside the house or shouting. As Pascoe is an active little boy, the reprimands occur frequently throughout the day.

According to Erikson's theory, Pascoe is in the stage of development where the crisis to be overcome is

- A. initiative versus guilt.
- B. identity versus role confusion.
- C. intimacy versus isolation.
- D. integrity versus despair.

Question 22

From the choices below, which one is the most appropriate way to describe development?

- A. Psychological development is influenced by genetics.
- B. Psychological development is influenced by parenting styles.
- C. Psychological development is influenced by the interaction between heredity and environmental experiences.
- D. Psychological development is influenced by the social environment of the individual.

Question 23

Mental health can best be described as

- A. being on a continuum from experiencing wellbeing to having a serious disorder.
- B. occurring in three distinct stages: healthy; problematic; disordered.
- C. fluctuating between adaptive and maladaptive behaviours.
- D. ranging from mildly stressed to severely incapacitated.

Question 24

Hettie experiences periods of apprehension, believing that all her actions are being monitored via electronic devices such as her phone and laptop. She complains of a persistent echoing noise in her head that makes her believe others are talking about her behind her back.

Hettie's symptoms appear to indicate

- A. mental health.
- B. a psychotic disorder.
- C. generalised anxiety.
- D. a split personality.

Question 25

When the family pet was run over, Filomena was distraught. She cried herself to sleep every night for a week. Since then Filomena has learnt to accept that the cat has gone, although she does experience periods of sadness every now and again.

For the week immediately following the accident, Filomena's behaviour may best be described as an example of

- A. a diagnosable mental disorder.
- B. a transient mental problem.
- C. temporary insanity.
- D. mental illness due to an internal factor.

Question 26

Sharleen was prescribed several courses of painkiller drugs while she was recuperating from a serious car accident. After recovering, when no more pain was being experienced, Sharleen found she could not resist taking ongoing medication. She went to see various doctors telling them she was suffering a range of painful conditions in order to obtain prescriptions. She also kept purchasing over-the-counter analgesics.

It appears that Sharleen

- A. has developed obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).
- B. is suffering an addiction disorder.
- C. is demonstrating withdrawal symptoms.
- D. has a dependent personality disorder.

Question 27

An advantage of the repeated-measures experimental design over independent-groups is that

- A. it is cost-effective and time-effective.
- B. it ensures that participants are matched for critical variables, thus creating equivalent groups.
- C. it controls for participant-related extraneous variables.
- D. there is less likelihood that participants would drop out.

Question 28

Sensory receptors are found in the _____ and their function is to _____.

- A. peripheral nervous system; transmit information to the central nervous system
- B. sense organs; detect sensory information from the environment
- C. brain; interpret sensory information
- D. sensory cortices; store sensory information

Question 29

Which one of the following is the best example of accurate depth perception?

- A. seeing the bottom of a swimming pool
- B. being able to throw a ball in a basketball game for another person to catch
- C. recognising a toothbrush for what it is regardless of what angle it is viewed from
- D. being able to distinguish land areas from oceans on a map

Question 30

As she was sitting on the beach looking out to sea, Bessy noticed that a boat close to the horizon looked smaller than a boat coming in to shore.

Being a Psychology student, Bessy realised she had observed the _____ of _____.

- A. visual perception principle; size constancy
- B. Gestalt principle; proximity
- C. depth cue; height in the visual field
- D. visual constancy; relative size

Question 31

Jarrold, who was learning to drive, was surprised by how many more L-platers he now noticed on the roads, compared to before he began his driving lessons.

Jarrold's observation of more L-plate drivers on the roads was most likely due to

- A. perceptual set.
- B. improved vision.
- C. anxiety.
- D. biological predisposition.

Question 32

In a class activity, Psychology students were instructed to find examples of visual perception principles in the form of pictures and diagrams posted on the Internet, and copy them into their logbooks. They were then asked to find examples from their own observations in the environment, take photos and place them in their logbooks.

It appears that the students were practising distinguishing _____ from _____ respectively.

- A. raw data; secondary data
- B. primary data; raw data
- C. secondary data; primary data
- D. primary data; secondary data

Question 33

A study was conducted by a class of Psychology students to investigate taste preferences. The students surveyed members of their own family and then pooled their results for analysis. The demographic information the participants supplied was their age, their ethnic background and the cuisine they had grown up with (for example, Italian, Turkish, Indian or Anglo-Saxon).

The method of data collection in this study may best be described as

- A. experimental.
- B. self-report.
- C. an observational study.
- D. a case study.

Question 34

The owner of a restaurant decided to revamp his business in the hope of increasing profits. He hired a specialist interior designer to decorate the dining room with quality fittings and accessories, choose trendy crockery and cutlery, and incorporate a stylish bar where patrons could have a pre-dinner drink.

It appears that the restaurateur was using the _____ factor of _____ to influence the perception of taste quality of his customers.

- A. social; appearance
- B. psychological; perceptual set
- C. cultural; age
- D. biological; perceptual set

Question 35

Laura goes into an Ames room and stands in one of the back corners. Her younger sister Maddie observes Laura through a peephole in the front wall. To Maddie's surprise, as Laura walks along the back wall to the other corner, she shrinks in size. Maddie is unaware that the room has been deliberately distorted and Laura is actually walking on an angle away from her.

It appears that Maddie is experiencing _____ due to the irregular shape of the room.

- A. size constancy
- B. an hallucination
- C. a visual illusion
- D. sensory receptor malfunction

Use the following information to answer Questions 36 and 37.

Participants were asked to rate the sweetness of a citrus drink on a scale of 1–5, where 1 = not at all sweet and 5 = very sweet. A drink was prepared containing 25% lemon juice and 75% orange juice. Participants were poured the drink from either a transparent jug, a bright-yellow jug decorated with pictures of lemons or an orange jug with pictures of oranges. There were 40 participants in each condition.

The ratings for each condition were averaged and the mean scores for sweetness rating are presented in the table below.

Transparent jug	Bright-yellow jug	Orange jug
3.1	2.0	3.9

Question 36

The study consisted of

- A. two experimental groups.
- B. one control and one experimental group.
- C. two control and one experimental group.
- D. two experimental and one control group.

Question 37

The investigation used _____ to gather the data.

- A. a questionnaire
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. a rating scale
- D. a survey

Question 38

Jackson sustained a severe knock to the back of his head in a football game. He was diagnosed with a concussion.

Which of the following is the most likely effect on Jackson's perceptual experience in the moments after the brain trauma?

- A. dulled taste
- B. enhanced vision
- C. intensified sense of taste
- D. blurred vision

Question 39

Synaesthesia refers to

- A. the inability to interpret sensory data accurately.
- B. difficulty integrating sensory information from more than one sensory system.
- C. simultaneously experiencing a stimulus from one sensory system as a perception in another sensory system.
- D. distorting sensory experiences so that illusions are experienced.

Question 40

Attitudes can best be described as

- A. biologically determined feelings and opinions about other people.
- B. thoughts and feelings about other people.
- C. judgements made about social groups due to biological and social factors.
- D. evaluations of people, groups, events and issues due to experience.

Question 41

The tri-component model proposes that an attitude includes _____ factors.

- A. biological, psychological and social
- B. affective, cognitive and behavioural
- C. emotional, biological and behavioural
- D. effective, psychological and cultural

Question 42

An advantage of stereotyping is that

- A. it provides information about a group that can give insights about individual members of that group.
- B. groups of undesirable individuals can be easily identified.
- C. it decreases prejudice and discrimination.
- D. individuals are not labelled according to the group they belong to.

Question 43

Solomon Asch (1951), Stanley Milgram (1963) and Philip Zimbardo (1972) conducted classic studies in the field of _____ psychology.

- A. social
- B. cognitive
- C. developmental
- D. affective

Question 44

Asch (1951) investigated

- A. the ability of individuals to correctly estimate the lengths of lines.
- B. whether a group of people would follow the lead of an authority figure.
- C. the power of the situation over the behaviour of individuals within groups.
- D. to what extent an individual would be influenced to go along with a group, even against their own better judgement.

Question 45

In Milgram's (1963) experiment the confederate's role was to

- A. deliberately incorrectly estimate the length of lines.
- B. discipline individuals who gave incorrect answers.
- C. make mistakes on a word-matching task and pretend to be in pain.
- D. administer electric shocks.

Question 46

Zimbardo's (1972) experiment was set up to primarily investigate

- A. attitudes to authority figures.
- B. group dynamics in a laboratory setting.
- C. learner/teacher relationships.
- D. the effect of role expectations on behaviour.

Question 47

A Psychology teacher was describing situations where people in crowded public places do not step in to assist an individual who needs help. As she described the scenarios, she noticed that student facial expressions varied from mild unease to great distress as they listened to the examples of non-helping behaviour.

It appears that the teacher is describing the phenomenon known as

- A. bystander intervention.
- B. social apathy.
- C. the bystander effect.
- D. covert bullying.

Question 48

By definition bullying must involve

- A. at least one harmful act by an individual towards a group.
- B. one negative act that causes extreme distress to an individual.
- C. ongoing interaction between the bully and a victim with no harmful intent.
- D. a series of deliberately harmful acts perpetrated by an individual (or group) towards another targeted individual (or group).

Question 49

When one individual makes a judgement about another person, their attributions

- A. can be explained by a combination of biological, psychological and social factors.
- B. are considered to be genetically pre-programmed.
- C. are triggered by sensory stimuli in the environment.
- D. occur spontaneously.

Question 50

A research investigation showed that 87% of first-time voters in an election voted for the same candidate as one or both of their parents did.

This suggests that political preferences

- A. have a strong genetic link.
- B. are learnt.
- C. are the result of obedience to authority figures.
- D. are due to peer pressure.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

Explain the 'mind-body problem' as an early approach to describing psychological functioning.

Question 2 (2 marks)

Name **one** neuroimaging technique and explain how this is used to study the brain.

Question 3 (3 marks)

a. In which major region of the brain are the cerebellum and medulla located? 1 mark

b. Describe the role of the
i. cerebellum. 1 mark

ii. medulla. 1 mark

Question 4 (2 marks)

- a.** Name **one** organ that is part of the somatic nervous system and state its function. 1 mark

- b.** Name **one** organ that is part of the autonomic nervous system and state its function. 1 mark

Question 5 (3 marks)

- a.** What is meant by 'synaptic pruning'? 1 mark

- b.** Explain

- i.** developmental plasticity. 1 mark

- ii.** adaptive plasticity. 1 mark

Question 6 (2 marks)

- a.** Explain the importance of critical periods in development. 1 mark

- b.** Name **one** example of an aspect of development that is dependent on a critical period. 1 mark

Question 7 (2 marks)

According to Piaget's theory, children in the pre-operational stage develop 'symbolic' thinking, while in the concrete-operational stage they can apply 'concrete' thinking.

Explain what is meant by

- a.** symbolic thinking. 1 mark

- b.** concrete thinking. 1 mark

Question 8 (2 marks)

With reference to mental health and mental illness, identify

- a.** **one** adaptive behaviour. 1 mark

- b.** **one** maladaptive behaviour. 1 mark

Question 9 (4 marks)

Using **one** example, explain the term

- a.** mood disorder. 2 marks

- b.** personality disorder. 2 marks

Question 10 (7 marks)

- a.** Name the body of individuals that is able to either grant or deny permission for a research investigation to take place. 1 mark

- b.** According to the code of conduct for undertaking research, name and explain **one** condition that must

- i.** be met before a study can take place. 2 marks

- ii.** be observed during the procedure. 2 marks

- iii.** take place after the procedure has been concluded. 2 marks

Question 11 (2 marks)

Explain what is meant by the term ‘placebo’ and explain its role in a study investigating a new drug in the treatment of Parkinson’s disease.

Question 12 (2 marks)

What is meant by the

a. reliability of data?

1 mark

b. validity of data?

1 mark

Question 13 (2 marks)

Explain the relationship between the processes of sensation and perception.

Question 14 (2 marks)

Explain the role of the cornea and the retina in visual sensation.

cornea

retina

Question 15 (4 marks)

Explain what is meant by linear perspective and the Gestalt principle of closure, and how each principle contributes to visual perception.

linear perspective

closure

Question 16 (2 marks)

How does age affect visual and gustatory perception respectively?

Question 17 (2 marks)

Describe the relationship between stereotyping and attitudes.

Question 18 (3 marks)

- a. Describe the relationship between status and power. 1 mark

- b. Explain how status and power affected the behaviour of the participants in Zimbardo's (1972) experiment. 2 marks

Question 19 (2 marks)

Explain the difference between conformity and obedience as influences on the behaviour of individuals.

Question 20 (3 marks)

Name **one** personal factor and explain how it may contribute to helping behaviour and to reluctance to help.

factor

helping behaviour

reluctance to help

Question 21 (3 marks)

- a.** What is the relationship between the independent and dependent variable in an experiment? 2 marks

- b.** State **one** way of minimising extraneous variables in an experiment. 1 mark

Question 22 (2 marks)

State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the repeated-measures experimental design.

advantage

disadvantage

Question 23 (2 marks)

- a.** When conducting research, what is **one** reason for keeping a logbook? 1 mark

- b.** State one type of information that is included in the introduction section of a written research report. 1 mark
