



**Victorian Certificate of Education
2019**

Name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

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STUDENT NUMBER

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 Letter

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PSYCHOLOGY

Written examination

2019

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

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	50	50	50
B	7	7	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 white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer booklet.
- Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.
- Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

- Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
- Check that your **name** and **student number** on your answer sheet for multiple-choice questions are correct.
- All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

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

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

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

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

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

A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer score 0.

Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 1-3.

Kelly has returned home from a strenuous day at work and is now relaxing in front of her television, eating a meal.

Question 1

Which of the following brain waves would Kelly be most likely to be demonstrating at this moment?

- A. alpha
- B. beta
- C. theta
- D. delta

Question 2

Which division of Kelly's nervous system is most likely to be dominant at this moment?

- A. sympathetic
- B. parasympathetic
- C. automatic
- D. fight, flight, freeze

Question 3

While watching TV, Kelly is reminded of an argument that she had with a co-worker during the day and becomes quite anxious. At this point, it is likely that

- A. her sweat glands would release more sweat, and her salivary glands would produce more saliva.
- B. her pupils would dilate, and she would find herself breathing very deeply.
- C. her temperature would drop, and she would release more adrenaline into her bloodstream.
- D. her salivary glands would produce less saliva, and her temperature would increase.

Use the following information to answer Questions 4-6.

Victor is a three-year-old child who complains of frequent and vivid nightmares to his 40-year-old mother, Suzie. Suzie comments that his sixteen-year-old sister Claire never used to get nightmares as a child.

Question 4

At what time would Victor be most likely to experience these nightmares and why?

- A. towards the beginning of the night because NREM sleep is more frequent towards the start of the sleep cycle
- B. towards the beginning of the night because REM sleep is more frequent towards the start of the sleep cycle
- C. towards the morning because REM sleep is more frequent towards the end of the sleep cycle
- D. towards the morning because NREM sleep is more frequent towards the end of the sleep cycle

Question 5

How much sleep do Victor and Claire require respectively?

- A. Victor requires 9-10 hours of sleep, while Claire requires 10-12 hours of sleep
- B. Victor requires 8-9 hours of sleep, while Claire requires 10-12 hours of sleep
- C. Victor requires 10-12 hours of sleep, while Claire requires 9-10 hours of sleep
- D. Victor and Claire both require the same amount of sleep

Question 6

How much time are Victor, Claire and Suzie likely to spend in REM sleep?

- A. Victor experiences more time in REM sleep a night than Claire or Suzie
- B. Claire experiences more time in REM sleep a night than Victor or Suzie
- C. Suzie experiences more time in REM sleep a night than Victor or Claire
- D. Victor, Claire and Suzie spend around the same amount of time a night in NREM sleep

Use the following information to answer Questions 7-9.

After Wilfred failed a Year 8 maths test, he came to believe that he did not have the ability to be good at maths, and so he stopped putting in effort in maths classes. Nevertheless, he continued to get good marks in his humanities subjects and continued putting in strong effort in these subjects throughout his high school years.

Question 7

In terms of Wilfred's perception of his maths ability it could be said that he had poor

- A. self-esteem.
- B. self-reliance.
- C. self-resilience.
- D. self-efficacy.

Question 8

Which theory of learning best explains Wilfred's change in behaviour in his maths classes?

- A. classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. observational learning
- D. insight learning

Question 9

When Wilfred makes a concerted effort in his humanities classes but not his maths classes he is demonstrating

- A. stimulus generalisation.
- B. stimulus discrimination.
- C. spontaneous recovery.
- D. extinction.

Question 10

Which of the following is essential for an experiment to establish a cause and effect relationship between variables?

- A. a hypothesis
- B. a control condition
- C. a placebo
- D. a large sample

Question 11

In which situation are avoidance strategies most useful for coping with stress?

- A. when the individual has the power to change the stressful situation
- B. when the individual has a low self-efficacy
- C. when the individual has no control over the stressor
- D. when the individual has a low self-esteem

Question 12

Which of the following statements is *incorrect*?

- A. the brain is responsible for initiating all mental process and behaviours
- B. the peripheral nervous system is responsible for transmitting sensory information from the body to the brain
- C. the peripheral nervous system is responsible for transmitting signals from the central nervous system to the internal organs
- D. the brain is responsible for coordinating all voluntary behaviour and thought

Use the following information to answer Questions 13-16.

Patrick is a florist who receives an order over the telephone for 15 different flowers. The customer requests that they would like a Rose, Orchid, Daffodil, Lily, Geranium, Hibiscus, Sunflower, Marigold, Petunia, Poppy, Violet, Tulip, Lilac, Jasmine, and a Lavender. Patrick listens but before he has the time to write the order down the customer hangs up the phone. Once the customer has hung up, he quickly writes down as many flowers as he can remember, in no particular order.

Question 13

Which of the following flowers is Patrick most likely to remember for the order?

- A. rose
- B. lily
- C. sunflower
- D. tulip

Question 14

Which of the following flowers is Patrick least likely to remember for the order?

- A. rose
- B. lily
- C. sunflower
- D. tulip

Question 15

Two flowers that Patrick was able to write down were 'orchid' and 'lavender'. For Patrick, writing down 'orchid' was due to information stored in his _____ and writing down 'lavender' was due to information stored in his _____.

- A. short-term memory; long-term memory
- B. short-term memory; short-term memory
- C. long-term memory; short-term memory
- D. long-term memory; long-term memory

Question 16

When Patrick wrote down the names of the flowers that he could remember, which method of retrieval did he demonstrate?

- A. serial recall
- B. cued recall
- C. free recall
- D. recognition

Question 17

Which of the following is an accurate characteristic of how Psychologists describe mental health?

- A. mental health does not change over a lifespan
- B. mental health is not static throughout a lifespan
- C. mental health is not influenced by factors outside of the individual
- D. mental health is not influenced by internal factors within the individual

Question 18

A person can be considered mentally healthy if they

- A. do not demonstrate symptoms of a mental disorder.
- B. do not demonstrate symptoms of a mental health problem.
- C. demonstrate the presence of mental wellbeing.
- D. demonstrate the presence of diagnosable symptoms.

Use the following information to answer Questions 19 and 20.

Brothers, Fin and Michael, grew up being largely inactive and disliking exercise. In Michael's early twenties, he became more concerned with his health and began regularly exercising at the gym. It has now been five years since he began his exercising regime and now Fin is interested in becoming fitter. After talking to Michael about wanting to make a change in his exercise regime, Fin joins a gym and intends to start regularly working out next month.

Question 19

In terms of the transtheoretical model of behavioural change, what stage best describes where Fin is currently at?

- A. contemplation
- B. preparation
- C. action
- D. maintenance

Question 20

In terms of the transtheoretical model of behavioural change, what stage best describes where Michael is currently at?

- A. contemplation
- B. preparation
- C. action
- D. maintenance

Question 21

Which of the following is a non-motor symptom commonly associated with Parkinson's disease?

- A. resting tremor
- B. depression
- C. muscle rigidity
- D. reduced balance

Question 22

The capacity of short-term memory is generally accepted as

- A. 3-7 items.
- B. 4-8 items.
- C. 5-9 items.
- D. 6-10 items.

Use the following information to answer Questions 23 - 25.

Nicola is learning how to serve a tennis ball. Every time she serves the ball correctly, her coach cheers. After a whole evening of practicing, her serving technique improves and she can get the ball within the boundaries on most occasions. Her younger sister, Tina, watches Nicola's serving technique very carefully and has developed a strong mental picture of what it looks like. At the end of the training session, Tina has an attempt at serving. Tina tries to emulate the serve of her sister but is not strong enough to hit the ball over the net.

Question 23

The coach influenced Nicola's serving behaviour through the use of

- A. positive reinforcement.
- B. response cost.
- C. negative reinforcement.
- D. punishment.

Question 24

Tina's desire to imitate Nicola's serving technique demonstrates the effect of _____ on observational learning.

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

Question 25

Tina's inability to emulate Nicola's serving technique demonstrates an issue in the stage of

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

Question 26

A bar graph can show only

- A. qualitative data.
- B. quantitative data.
- C. subjective data.
- D. objective data.

Question 27

Which of the following is most true regarding Parkinson's disease?

- A. medication that affects the precursors of dopamine can cure Parkinson's disease
- B. medication that affects the precursors of GABA can cure Parkinson's disease
- C. medication that affects the precursors of glutamate can cure Parkinson's disease
- D. there is currently no known cure for Parkinson's disease

Use the following information to answer Questions 28 and 29.

Mark is driving his car while listening to an audio book on the car stereo.

Question 28

Mark is able to listen to the audiobook while driving with no noticeable impact on his driving ability. This suggests that driving is a _____ process for Mark.

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

Question 29

A cyclist suddenly pulls into Mark's lane and he is forced to swerve the car to avoid an accident. After successfully avoiding the accident, Mark has to rewind the audiobook because he could not remember what he had heard while avoiding the cyclist. This indicates that avoiding the cyclist involved _____ attention.

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 30 and 31.

The following table identifies the different sleeping patterns of different species of animals.

Species of Animal	Average % of a day spent sleeping
Tiger	65.8%
Human (adult)	33.3%
Cow	16.4%

Question 30

In terms of the purpose and function of sleep, the restorative theory of sleep would highlight that the cow requires less sleep than humans or tigers on average because

- A. sleeping allows the cow to hide from predators.
- B. the cow is more vulnerable to predators when it is sleeping.
- C. the cow does not require as much sleep to rest and recover from the day's activities, compared to tigers or humans.
- D. the cow's daily intake of food is achieved through ongoing grazing behaviour.

Question 31

In terms of the purpose and function of sleep, the evolutionary (circadian) theory of sleep would highlight that tigers sleep for longer than humans or cows because

- A. sleeping allows the tiger to hide from predators.
- B. tigers are less vulnerable to predators than humans or cows.
- C. the tiger does not require as much sleep to rest and recover from the day's activities compared humans or cows.
- D. the tiger's daily intake of food is achieved through ongoing grazing behaviour.

Use the following information to answer Questions 32-34.

Ingrid and her husband Ronald are at a party. Ingrid is very tired as their baby daughter Bibi cried throughout the entirety of the previous night, and Ingrid has not yet had a chance to catch up on sleep. Ronald has had eight standard alcoholic drinks at the party and then offers to drive Ingrid home.

Question 32

After consuming the eight standard alcoholic drinks it is likely that the frequency of Ronald's brain waves have _____ because of the _____ effects of alcohol.

- A. decreased; depressant
- B. increased; depressant
- C. decreased; stimulant
- D. increased; stimulant

Question 33

On the drive home, Ronald is pulled over by a police officer who breathalyses him. Ronald blows a reading of BAC 0.07% and Ingrid offers to drive him home. At this point in time, Ingrid has been awake for 24 hours. In this case

- A. Ingrid will be able to drive as safely as she normally would.
- B. Ronald's driving ability is likely to be worse than Ingrid's.
- C. Ingrid's driving ability is likely to be worse than Ronald's.
- D. Ingrid's driving ability is likely to be similarly impaired compared to Ronald's.

Question 34

When they arrive home, both Ronald and Ingrid go straight to sleep. They both sleep for eight hours. However, because of Ronald's alcohol intake, he experiences far less REM sleep than Ingrid. The next day it is likely that

- A. Ingrid's body will feel less rested than Ronald's.
- B. Ronald's mood will be better than Ingrid's.
- C. Ingrid's memory of the events of the previous night will be better than Ronald's.
- D. all of the above.

Use the following information to answer Questions 35 and 36.

Jessica and her best friend Derrick have just started university. Jessica is a motivated and confident student who believes in her ability to work hard and achieve the results she desires. She is not always happy but is in control of her emotions and has an overall sense that life is worth living and that she is a valuable person.

Derrick has had some personal issues recently and currently feels down about himself. He often feels that he does not deserve to be at university, even though he achieved well above the required ATAR for entrance into his course. Nevertheless, he feels constantly anxious when he is on the university campus over the first semester, so much so that he decides to discontinue his studies mid-way through the year.

Question 35

In terms of the mental health continuum, Jessica's experiences are consistent with someone _____ whereas Derrick's experiences are consistent with someone experiencing _____.

- A. being mentally healthy; a mental health problem
- B. having a mental health problem; a mental disorder
- C. being mentally healthy; a mental disorder
- D. having a mental health problem; a mental health problem

Question 36

Which of the following is a biological protective factor that may assist Derrick?

- A. support from community groups
- B. support from friends
- C. cognitive behavioural strategies
- D. adequate diet

Use the following information to answer Questions 37-40.

Dr Jones is interested in investigating whether Victorian high school students' levels of happiness change over the course of high school. He enlists the assistance of a local high school and chooses ten Year 7 students and ten Year 12 students at random to give him a self-reported happiness rating on the last day of school (with all participants surveyed on this day). The data collected from these students are presented below. In this investigation, a score of 10 indicates that the student was very happy, and a score of 1 indicates that the student was very unhappy.

	Year 7 students	Year 12 students
	7	7
	7	10
	8	6
	6	5
	5	7
	7	2
	7	8
	7	9
	8	1
	8	9
Mean	7	6.4

Question 37

Which of the following best describes Dr Jones' method of studying happiness?

- A. random allocation
- B. longitudinal study
- C. random sampling
- D. cross-sectional study

Question 38

What type of data has Dr Jones presented in this table?

- A. qualitative data
- B. objective data
- C. inferential data
- D. descriptive data

Question 39

Dr Jones realised that the Year 12 students had a _____ standard deviation than the Year 7 students, indicating a _____ variation of happiness levels in the older students.

- A. higher; greater
- B. lower; greater
- C. higher; smaller
- D. lower; smaller

Question 40

The small sample size used in this investigation means that the data he has collected is unlikely

- A. to be reliable.
- B. to be valid.
- C. to be reliable or valid.
- D. to support his hypothesis.

Question 41

In the Atkinson-Shiffrin multi store model of memory, a similarity between the stores of sensory memory and long-term memory is that they are both stores

- A. with an unlimited duration.
- B. with a limited capacity.
- C. that we are not consciously aware of.
- D. that we are consciously aware of.

Use the following information to answer Questions 42 - 44.

Dr Cort, a Psychologist, is investigating whether the regular practice of meditation can improve symptoms of stress.

Question 42

Which of the following is a valid operational definition of the dependent variable of Dr Cort's research?

- A. whether participants meditate for three hours per week or do not meditate at all
- B. a self-reported level of stress indicated by a twenty-item rating scale
- C. whether participants practice "loving kindness" meditation for three hours per week or not at all
- D. a description of the stressors that face the participants over a one-week period

Question 43

The Psychologist could use _____ to most accurately determine whether a participant had entered a meditative state.

- A. an electromyograph
- B. an electroencephalograph
- C. an electro-oculograph
- D. video monitoring

Question 44

In order to mitigate (lessen the severity of) any possible experimenter effects, it would be important for Dr Cort to

- A. be unaware of the purpose of the experiment.
- B. employ the services of a research assistant who was unaware of which participants are allocated the different groups of the experiment to administer the experiment.
- C. employ a research assistant to provide the participants in the control group with a placebo pill.
- D. employ a different research assistant to give different instructions to participants in the control and experimental groups.

Use the following information to answer Questions 45 and 46.

Ted is a four-year-old boy who has recently started sleepwalking.

Question 45

Ted's sleepwalking is a type of _____ that often _____.

- A. parasomnia; leads to a reduced quality of sleep
- B. dyssomnia; leads to a reduced quality of sleep
- C. parasomnia; has no impact on sleep quality
- D. dyssomnia; has no impact on sleep quality

Question 46

Sleepwalking is most common in which stage of sleep?

- A. NREM stage 1
- B. NREM stage 2
- C. NREM stage 3
- D. REM sleep

Use the following information to answer Questions 47-49.

Oswald is a 40-year-old man who has suffered with chronic experiences of anxiety and phobia over many years. He currently uses a short acting anti-anxiety medication to help him manage his symptoms and is able to maintain a career in business and a rich social life. Nevertheless, he has experienced some unwanted side effects from the medication and his doctor has recently recommended him to be a participant for a placebo-controlled trial of a new medication that could benefit Oswald.

Question 47

What sort of medication is Oswald likely to be taking for his anxiety?

- A. benzodiazepine
- B. Ritalin
- C. levodopa
- D. acetylcholine agonists

Question 48

What is the purpose of using a placebo in this experimental design?

- A. to mitigate the single-blind
- B. to mitigate individual participant differences
- C. to standardise instructions and procedures
- D. to mitigate the placebo effect

Question 49

What is a potential ethical issue that may arise in this study?

- A. this sort of experiment is unlikely to be approved by an ethics committee
- B. Oswald is not of sound mind to offer consent on his own behalf
- C. Oswald may suffer harm because he may not be taking any medication during the experiment
- D. Oswald may experience an improvement to his symptoms during the experimental procedure

Question 50

In a neuron, the role of the dendrites are to

- A. receive a chemical signal.
- B. receive an electrical signal.
- C. send a chemical signal.
- D. send an electrical signal.

SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (9 marks)

Lucy is an adult who reports to her doctor that she is feeling tired all the time. Her doctor refers her to a sleep laboratory to get a better picture of the causes of her tiredness.

- a. What is one method of collecting objective *quantitative* data that could be used at the sleep laboratory to better understand Lucy’s sleep patterns? 1 mark

- b. What is one method of collecting objective *qualitative* data that could be used at the sleep laboratory to better understand Lucy’s sleep patterns? 1 mark

- c. Describe how chronic partial sleep deprivation may affect Lucy’s affective functioning. 1 mark

- d. After completing the sleep study at the sleep lab, Lucy’s doctor suggests that her sleeping patterns are consistent with someone who is experiencing chronic sleep-onset insomnia. She suggests that cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) could be useful. Describe an example of a cognitive therapy and a behavioural therapy that could be useful in assisting Lucy with her insomnia. 2 marks

- ei.** The doctor also believes that Lucy's chronic sleep-onset insomnia may have impacted her circadian rhythm. 3 marks

How can sleep-onset insomnia influence an individual's circadian rhythm and how can this perpetuate the experience of fatigue?

- eii.** What therapy might a professional suggest to help manage sleeping problems that relate to the circadian rhythm? 1 mark

Question 2 (16 marks)

Dr Singh is a researcher who is investigating the relative impact of different biological evidence-based interventions commonly used to treat phobia. He placed advertisements in 20 different psychologists’ clinics around Melbourne, inviting people who experience a phobia to participate in his study. Through this technique, he was able to gather 90 participants. He ran his experiment with a single-blind procedure and randomly allocated participants to one of three groups. The groups were exposed to the following treatments:

- Group 1: Take two placebo tablets per day.
- Group 2: Complete 15 minutes of breathing retraining exercises per day.
- Group 3: Take two tablets per day that contain a GABA agonist.

Participants self-assessed their experience of phobic symptoms on a 1-10 scale, where 1 indicated no symptoms and 10 indicated severe symptoms. These ratings were collected from participants on the day prior to beginning their treatment and after four weeks of using the treatment. After four weeks of using the treatment, the participants stopped using the treatment and returned to their normal daily routines. Two weeks after this, their level of phobic symptoms was again assessed. The mean results for each group of the experiment were as follows:

	Day prior to treatment	After four weeks of using treatment	Two weeks after having stopped treatment
Group 1 (placebo tablets)	6.5	6.1	6.5
Group 2 (breathing retraining)	7.2	6.2	6.2
Group 3 (GABA agonists)	6.3	3.8	6.3

- a. What technique did Dr Singh use to gather his sample and what are the implications of using this technique in terms of the validity of his research? Fully explain your answer. 3 marks

- b.** What conclusions can be drawn about the relative effectiveness of the three biological evidence-based interventions for specific phobia studied in this experiment? 4 marks

- c.** Describe the role of GABA in neural communication between neurons, once an action potential reaches the axon terminal. Refer to the lock and key process in your response. 4 marks

d. Why are GABA agonists commonly used in the treatment of phobia?

2 marks

e. What experimental design has Dr Singh used, and consequently, which extraneous variable is his experiment vulnerable to? Which experimental research design could control for this extraneous variable?

3 marks

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Question 3 (9 marks)

Gerald and his younger sister Rita live on a cattle farm. When Rita was young, her farm had a faulty electric fence and bulls would often wander into the paddock where she had a set of swings. She had many experiences of playing on the swings and suddenly having a bull charge towards her, which upset her greatly. By the time she was four years old, she felt terrified any time she was near the swing set and refused to play on it any longer. After the bulls ran into the play area, Gerald would try to fix the electric fence without his parents' assistance. Gerald was often electrocuted by the fence when he reached for it and he quickly learned to stop touching the electric fence, seeking the help of an adult.

- a. Using the language of classical conditioning, explain the process by which Rita acquired her fear of the swing set. 3 marks

- b. Has Gerald learned not to touch the electric fence through a process of classical conditioning or operant conditioning? Provide two pieces of evidence from the scenario that justify your answer. 3 marks

c. Explain the mechanisms of neural plasticity involved in Gerald's brain when he learns that touching the electric fence would result in being electrocuted.

3 marks

Question 4 (11 marks)

Karen is single mother who recently quit her job after an argument with her boss. Initially, she felt overwhelmed with anxiety about her decision to quit (particularly given the financial difficulties she would face) and found it very hard to get out of bed the next day. Nevertheless, she still got up, and to her surprise, felt full of energy when getting her children ready for school. The next few days were hard for Karen, but she felt like she had the energy to persist with her day-to-day life, despite her continuing sense of anxiety about quitting her job. Later that week, she received an encouraging text message from her friend Tim. Tim reminded Karen of her many strengths and outstanding work history. Karen felt much better and began to look for a new job later that day. Karen felt good about her future prospects and was able to find a new job a couple of weeks later. When she had secured her new job, she no longer felt stressed about her work situation.

- a. With reference to Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, explain the biological process behind Karen's stress response after quitting her job. 5 marks

- b.** With reference to Lazarus and Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, explain the psychological process behind Karen's changing stress response after quitting her job. 4 marks

- c.** What is an example of an approach strategy used by Karen in this scenario? 1 mark

- d.** Provide an example from the scenario of one factor that positively affected Karen's resilience. 1 mark

Question 5 (8 marks)

The following is an excerpt taken from a police interview.

Police Officer: *In your own words, describe what happened last night.*

Suspect: *I had been at a friend's party since 5pm. We had been drinking beers all evening. I was having a great time! I never normally dance, but last night I couldn't help myself. I was dancing like Beyoncé right in the living room and singing at the top of my voice too. I remember checking my watch and thinking it was still early, but the clock said it was 1am! I started feeling really angry for no reason and I pushed a bloke over when he asked me if he could borrow my bottle opener. He got back up and punched me right in the nose. The crazy thing was that I couldn't even feel it at the time. At that point, my friend told me that I had to go home. So, I left the lousy party.*

Police Officer: *And what happened next?*

Suspect: *Well, then I walked down the road and tried to find my way back home.*

Police Officer: *Is that when you smashed the shopfront window?*

Suspect: *Well, it had to be sometime around then I guess.*

Police Officer: *What was your motive for walking towards the shop in the first place?*

Suspect: *Well, I couldn't find my wallet you see, and I figured it might be at the shop where I went before the party. It was only when I eventually got home that I remembered that I had left it in my sock drawer before I left for the party. Just my luck.*

- a.** Provide three examples from the interview that indicate that the suspect was in an altered state of consciousness on the night of the crime. 3 marks

- b.** With reference to retrieval cues, explain why the suspect was able to remember where he left his wallet when he got home. 2 marks

- ci.** The suspect's lawyer believes a leading question has been used in the police interview. What is the leading question used by the police officer? 1 mark

- cii.** Drawing on your understanding of the research of Loftus, explain how this leading question might impact the suspect's memory of the events. 2 marks

Question 6 (7 marks)

Patrick has a phobia of spiders that he developed as a child after watching a horror film about giant spiders. Every time he sees a spider, he cannot stop himself from thinking that it will poison him and that he will be hospitalised or die. He knows that these thoughts are irrational, but he feels like he can't block them from his mind.

- a. Describe two ways in which is a phobia different from a fear. 2 marks

- bi. Patrick goes to see a psychologist to help him deal with his phobia. His psychologist suggests that cognitive behavioural therapy might be useful in managing the phobia. Which cognitive bias does Patrick display in the scenario? 1 mark

- bii. How might systematic desensitisation be used as a behavioural therapy to help Patrick? 4 marks

Question 7 (10 marks)

Rachel is a researcher investigating the effects of brain damage on memory. As a part of her research, she gained access to two patients who have volunteered to participate in experimental research at a local hospital who have recently sustained damage to their medial temporal lobes; one patient (Alexander) suffers from damage to both hippocampi and the other (Matilda) suffers from damage to both amygdalae.

Rachel is asked to give a presentation on her findings from her research on these patients to her colleagues.

Write a section of Rachel's presentation to her colleagues that explains the importance of the hippocampus and amygdala in learning and memory, how a process of fear conditioning could demonstrate the way in which damage to the medial temporal lobe affects learning and memory, and the potential limitations of her research.



VCE PSYCHOLOGY
 Written Examination
ANSWER SHEET – 2019

**STUDENT
 NAME:**

Use a **PENCIL** for **ALL** entries. For each question, shade the box which indicates your answer.
 Marks will **NOT** be deducted for incorrect answers.
NO MARK will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
 If you make a mistake, **ERASE** the incorrect answer – **DO NOT** cross it out.

1	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D	41	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D	42	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D	43	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D	44	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D	45	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D	46	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D	47	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D	48	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D	49	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D	50	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D					