

INSIGHT

Trial Exam Paper

2007

PSYCHOLOGY

Written examination 2

STUDENT NAME:

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Reading time: 15 minutes
Writing time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	44	44	44
B	22	22	46
Total			90

- Students are permitted to bring the following items into the examination: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring sheets of paper or white out liquid/tape into the examination.
- Calculators are not permitted in this examination.

Materials provided

- The question and answer book of 19 pages.
- An answer sheet for the multiple-choice questions.

Instructions

- Write your **name** in the box provided and on the multiple-choice answer sheet.
- You must answer the questions 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 or any other electronic devices into the examination.

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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.

AREA OF STUDY 1 – Memory

Question 1

Kristina was studying for her psychology exam and was reading the textbook, taking notes and then later testing herself. In the reading stage Kristina would have to _____ the information so that it could be transferred to long-term memory, and in the testing stage, she would have to _____ the information.

- A. store; encode
- B. encode; retrieve
- C. store; retrieve
- D. encode; store

Question 2

The capacity of sensory memory is described as being

- A. 0.3 to 3 seconds.
- B. seven plus or minus two.
- C. unlimited.
- D. limited by what we choose to attend to.

Question 3

Melissa was fond of completing word puzzles. When completing crosswords she needed to read each clue and locate the information in memory before writing the correct response into the puzzle grid. When completing a word search however she would read the clue and then look for the word hidden in the puzzle. Finding the word for the crossword is an example of _____ while in the word search she also used _____.

- A. recall; recognition
- B. relearning; recall
- C. recognition; recall
- D. relearning; recognition

Question 4

The duration of iconic memory is

- A. approximately two-thirds of a second.
- B. approximately one second.
- C. approximately three seconds.
- D. approximately one third of a second.

Question 5

Which of the following statements about sensory memory is **most correct**?

- A. Every stimulus that enters sensory memory is encoded and transferred to short-term memory.
- B. Sensory memory is the entry area of memory where sensory stimuli are manipulated to allow transfer to long-term memory.
- C. Sensory memory receives information from specific sensory registers known as receptor cells.
- D. The capacity of sensory memory is limited to seven, plus or minus two bits of information.

Question 6

The capacity of short-term memory is increased by

- A. chunking.
- B. elaborative rehearsal.
- C. maintenance rehearsal.
- D. both B & C.

Question 7

According to the consolidation theory the consolidation of information in LTM is

- A. gradual.
- B. instantaneous.
- C. vulnerable to disruption for up to one hour.
- D. vulnerable to disruption for up to two hours.

Question 8

Kimberley was thinking about a trip to the State Library and was planning how she would get there and what time she would have to leave home. According to the theory of working memory when Kimberley was planning her trip she was using the working memory subsystem known as

- A. the phonological loop.
- B. visuo-spatial sketchpad.
- C. the central executive.
- D. all of the above.

Question 9

David's dog, Harry, was very old and in a lot of pain and had to be put down. David was then given a new dog whose name was Joe. David found that he often called out for Harry when he meant to call Joe. The inability to remember the new dog's name is an example of

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

Question 10

Nerida learned a new song in her singing lesson. When she then attended her guitar lesson she learned another new song. Later when trying to practice the song from her singing lesson she found that she could only remember the second song learned in the guitar lesson. This is an example of

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

Question 11

Which of the following is a **correct** statement about forgetting?

- A. Information that is well-learned is less likely to be forgotten.
- B. Information that is meaningful is more likely to be forgotten.
- C. Most forgetting occurs within the ten minutes after learning.
- D. Easily learned information is less likely to be forgotten.

Question 12

Which of the following statements about motivated forgetting is **correct**?

- A. Motivated forgetting occurs when a brain injury prevents the recall of information about a traumatic event.
- B. Motivated forgetting occurs because of the unconscious repression of a memory about a traumatic event.
- C. Motivated forgetting occurs when the wrong retrieval cue is used.
- D. Motivated forgetting occurs because anxiety associated with a traumatic event prevents proper encoding.

Question 13

Which of the following is most likely an example of forgetting due to lack of consolidation?

- A. Perry is unable to recall the novels he read in Year Eleven but when he looks at the recommended reading list he has no difficulty selecting the correct novels.
- B. Lauren was trying to memorise a list of psychology definitions when a fight broke out in the library, just as she had finished reading through them. When Lauren tested herself later she could not recall any of the definitions.
- C. Jennifer fell and was knocked unconscious. She was taken to hospital but when she regained consciousness she had no recollection of how she got to the hospital.
- D. Karl witnessed a fatal car accident and was deeply distressed by the event. When he was questioned by the police about the accident, he found he could not recall any of the details.

Question 14

Jaclyn had not ridden a bike for many years but found when she was given the opportunity she had no trouble remembering how to do it. This is an example of

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

Question 15

Which of the following is an **incorrect** statement about Semantic Network Theory?

- A. Information in LTM is stored and organised episodically and chronologically.
- B. Information in LTM is organised into categories and subcategories according to meaning.
- C. Information is stored in LTM in connecting networks.
- D. The stronger the semantic link between information the closer its proximity to other similar information in the conceptual grid is likely to be.

Question 16

Jake was introduced to ten new friends on his first day of school. When he saw these children in the playground he could remember the first few names but not the rest. Which of the following best describes this phenomenon?

- A. the serial position effect
- B. the recency effect
- C. the mid-range effect
- D. the primacy effect

Question 17

Research into the impact of aging on recall has found that

- A. Older people are more likely to score well on a test where recognition is used as a measure of retention than younger people.
- B. Age has no impact on the ability to recall information using recognition as a measure of retention.
- C. Older people are less likely to score well on a test using recognition as a measure of retention than younger people.
- D. The ability to use free recall is not affected by aging.

Question 18

Research into the impact of aging on memory has found that

- A. older people are more likely to lose procedural memories than younger.
- B. older people are less likely to lose episodic memories than younger.
- C. lack of confidence was found to be a factor contributing to poor memory for people in the 18-30 age range.
- D. memory is less likely to decline over time if the individual remains mentally active.

Question 19

Katerina was unable to recall the answer to a question on her biology SAC but when she returned to her bedroom, where she usually studied, the information popped into her head. In this case the bedroom is an example of a

- A. room dependent cue.
- B. state-dependent cue.
- C. context-dependent cue.
- D. cued recall.

Question 20

Orla uses the narrative chaining method whenever she goes shopping, to help her remember the shopping list. This method involves

- A. making a pronounceable word out of the first letter of each of the items to be remembered.
- B. making up a story using each of the items on the shopping list.
- C. making up a story about going shopping.
- D. mentally attaching each of the items to be remembered to a familiar location.

Question 21

When conducting research into the effects of recreational drugs on long-term memory a researcher found that the participants who reported using methamphetamines twice weekly demonstrated lower scores on a memory test than participants who did not regularly use methamphetamines. The difference in test scores between the two groups was found to be significant at the 0.05 level. This means that

- A. the difference between the two groups is likely to be due to chance 95% of the time.
- B. the difference between the two groups is likely to be due to the drug use in 95% of cases.
- C. the researchers can confidently state that drug use results in loss of memory.
- D. the null hypothesis is supported.

Question 22

This research would be more reliable if the researcher administered a measured amount of the drug and then tested the participants. This would not be acceptable however under the ethical guidelines because

- A. it is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that people do not take drugs.
- B. it is the researcher's responsibility to obtain informed consent before administering drugs to participants.
- C. it is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that participant's physical and psychological welfare is protected.
- D. it would be illegal to administer drugs to participants.

AREA OF STUDY 2 – Learning**Question 23**

Which of the following is **not** an example of learning?

- A. An infant demonstrating the ability to grasp an adult's index finger.
- B. A child developing a fear of spiders.
- C. A child mimicking an older sibling's behaviour.
- D. An infant habituating to a repeated stimulus.

Question 24

Behaviour dependent upon maturation

- A. is learned only when the organism has matured sufficiently to allow learning to occur.
- B. generally appears at unpredictable times during development.
- C. is the result of physical growth and the development of the brain and nervous system.
- D. is only demonstrated by human beings.

Question 25

An event that elicits a response from an organism is known as a

- A. learned behaviour.
- B. stimulus.
- C. reflex.
- D. consequence.

Question 26

In classical conditioning

- A. a stimulus is paired with a response during the conditioning process.
- B. two stimuli that produce a similar responses are paired to create a new response.
- C. the response produces a consequence that reinforces the response.
- D. two previously unrelated stimuli are paired to condition a response.

Question 27

Which of the following is a **correct** statement about classical conditioning?

- A. The neutral stimulus always produces a conditioned response in the first stage.
- B. A stimulus that produces a response that occurs naturally is known as an unconditioned stimulus.
- C. Conditioning cannot occur involuntarily.
- D. The conditioned response will occur as a reaction to the unconditioned stimulus.

Question 28

Jackson was playing with a kitten when the kitten scratched his hand. He continued to play with the kitten but it scratched his hand several more times. After that whenever the kitten came near to Jackson he reacted by quickly pulling his hand away. Initially the kitten was the _____ but after Jackson had been scratched several times it became the _____. Jackson's response of pulling away was the _____.

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

Question 29

In the above example, after the conditioning had occurred Jackson responded fearfully to a puppy. This is an example of

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

Question 30

In operant conditioning a stimulus that strengthens a behaviour by removing an unpleasant stimulus is known as

- A. positive reinforcement.
- B. punishment
- C. negative reinforcement.
- D. operant extinction.

Question 31

In operant conditioning the role of the learner is

- A. active and voluntary.
- B. passive and voluntary.
- C. active and involuntary.
- D. may be either A or C.

Question 32

Watson & Raynor (1920) carried out experiments to determine whether fear could be conditioned. In these experiments the white laboratory rat was initially a _____ stimulus, but when paired with the loud noise it produced the _____ response.

- A. conditioned; unconditioned
- B. neutral; conditioned
- C. neutral; unconditioned
- D. conditioned; conditioned

Question 33

Operant conditioning is most effective if the reinforcement is given

- A. immediately after the correct response.
- B. immediately before the correct response.
- C. only after the first correct response.
- D. at anytime after the correct response.

Question 34

Farah works part-time in a shoe store and is paid \$14 per hour. This is an example of a

- A. variable interval schedule of reinforcement.
- B. fixed interval schedule of reinforcement.
- C. variable ratio schedule of reinforcement.
- D. fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement.

Question 35

Pedro loves to play soccer and particularly loves the terrific feeling he gets when he kicks a goal. He doesn't score a goal at every game, usually he only scores every two or three games, but he keeps on playing, always hoping he will score. Pedro is operating on a

- A. variable interval schedule of reinforcement.
- B. fixed interval schedule of reinforcement.
- C. variable ratio schedule of reinforcement.
- D. fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement.

Question 36

Georgia was a lazy student and only occasionally did her homework. The punishment for not completing homework was a detention but the teacher did not check homework all the time so Georgia was punished with detention only every now and then. Giving detention as a punishment was not likely to be effective in this case because

- A. a detention was not a sufficiently serious consequence.
- B. the punishment was given a long time after the undesirable behaviour.
- C. punishment is not an effective way of changing behaviour
- D. punishment must be given consistently if it is to be effective.

Question 37

In classical conditioning extinction occurs when the _____ while in operant conditioning it occurs when reinforcement is _____.

- A. UCS is no longer paired with the UCR; discontinued
- B. CR gradually disappears because it is no longer paired with the UCR; negative
- C. CR gradually disappears because it is no longer paired with the CS; discontinued
- D. CR reappears after not being evident; reintroduced

Question 38

In operant conditioning _____ occurs when the organism only produces the desired response to a specific stimulus.

- A. stimulus discrimination
- B. stimulus generalisation
- C. spontaneous recovery
- D. stimulus specific behaviour

Question 39

Trial and error learning is also referred to as

- A. instrumental learning.
- B. operational learning.
- C. respondent conditioning.
- D. both A & B.

Question 40

Vicarious punishment occurs when an observed behaviour is

- A. imitated because the model was positively reinforced.
- B. replicated because the observer has seen the model receive a negative consequence for carrying out that behaviour.
- C. avoided because the observer has seen the model receive a negative consequence for carrying out that behaviour.
- D. imitated because the model was not punished.

Question 41

Which of the following is **not** an example of observational learning?

- A. A child rocking a doll to sleep after seeing his or her mother rocking a baby to sleep.
- B. A child jumping due to fear at the sight of a spider because his or her mother always does the same.
- C. A person miming a song that has been performed on a music show.
- D. A student putting the collar of their blazer up because a cool kid in Yr 12 does this.

Question 42

Josh was talking in his dance class and therefore missed the teacher demonstrating how to perform a particular step. When asked to demonstrate what had been shown in class he was unable to do so. Which of the following elements of observational learning is missing from this situation, thus making learning unlikely?

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

Question 43

Ingrid is a very conscientious student and feels a deep sense of personal satisfaction when she does well in her exams. In terms of the elements of observational learning which of the following best explains Ingrid's behaviour?

- A. motivation-reinforcement
- B. self-reinforcement
- C. external reinforcement
- D. vicarious reinforcement

Question 44

Larissa attended a Biology pre-examination lecture during which the lecturer explained strategies to help learn and retain the information contained in the Biology course. Larissa then applied these strategies to her studies in Psychology and found that her results improved. This is an example of

- A. learning set.
- B. motivation-reinforcement.
- C. observational learning.
- D. re-learning.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B - Short answer questions**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1– Memory**Question 1**

The storage capacity of short-term memory is _____ while its duration is _____.

Storage capacity: _____

Duration: _____

2 marks

Question 2

Identify the **three** sub-systems of working memory as proposed by Baddeley (1999)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3 marks

Question 3

Mrs Young's prep class were learning about different types of foods. In terms of the semantic network theory

- a.** explain how this information would be organised in the students' memory.

3 marks

- b.** describe the process of retrieval of this information.

2 marks

SECTION B – AREA OF STUDY 1 – continued**TURN OVER**

Question 4

According to retrieval failure theory, why are some memories forgotten?

1 mark

Question 5

Define retrograde amnesia and describe its long-term effects on the individual sufferer.

2 marks

Question 6

Mnemonic devices rely on the method of _____ to improve memory.

1 mark

AREA OF STUDY 2 – Learning

Question 7

What are the key features of a fixed action pattern?

3 marks

Question 8

- a. Describe, using the language of classical conditioning, how Little Albert acquired his conditioned fear response in the experiments of Watson and Raynor (1920).

2 marks

- b. Identify **two** reasons that this experiment would not gain the approval of an ethics committee today.

2 marks

Question 9

Describe, with reference to the Skinner box, the main features of Skinner's theory of operant conditioning.

3 Marks

Question 10

Isaac was an anxious child who cried whenever he was taken to kindergarten. Sometimes he cried so much that his mother kept him at home. In what way did this situation positively reinforce Isaacs crying behaviour?

1 mark

Question 11

Sophie is fourteen years old and wants to be a singing star. She watches all of the music shows and buys celebrity magazines. Sophie auditioned for Australian Idol and performed a song by Christina Aguilera, imitating her every move. The judges told Sophie to develop her own style before trying again. Describe Sophie's behaviour in terms of the element of observational learning known as attention.

2 marks

Question 12

Define the term learning set.

1 mark

AREA OF STUDY 3 – Research investigation

Read the following research investigation. All of the questions that follow relate to this investigation. Answer all of the questions.

Professor Inch wanted to test for the serial position effect. She randomly selected 90 participants, recruited from an advertisement placed on a student notice board at her university. Each participating student signed a consent form, providing an explanation of how the study would be conducted and informing students that they had a right to leave at any time. The students were then randomly allocated to one of two groups. Professor Inch read out a list of 15 one syllable common nouns to each group. The participants in group one were instructed to write down as many of the words as they could recall immediately after hearing the list. Those in group two were required to listen to music for five minutes before writing down as many of the words as they could recall.

Professor Inch asked a research assistant to collate and analyse the results, and it was found that group one demonstrated the recency effect, recalling significantly more words at the end of the list than from the beginning or the middle. The group two results showed that the primacy effect was evident, as the participants were able to recall significantly more words from the beginning of the list than the middle or the end. With statistical analysis providing a p value of <0.05 for each group, Professor Inch concluded that her research had supported the serial position effect hypothesis.

When the study was concluded Professor Inch explained the results to the participants and distributed copies of the raw scores showing the participants name and the number of words they had recalled correctly.

Question 13

- a. What type of experimental design did Professor Inch use in this study?

1 mark

- b. Identify **one** advantage of this design.

1 mark

Question 14

In what way was the selection process random?

1 mark

Question 15

Identify a possible extraneous variable for this study and explain why that might mean the results could not be generalised.

2 marks

Question 16

Professor Inch did not personally collate and analyse the results. What would be the benefit of this?

1 mark

Question 17

- a. Identify a descriptive statistic that Professor Inch could have calculated using the results of this research.

1 mark

- b. This study found that evidence for the serial position effect was *significant*. In terms of statistical analysis, what does this mean?

1 mark

Question 18

The information states that statistical analysis provided 'a p value of <0.05 for each group'. What does this mean?

1 mark

Question 19

Is the null hypothesis supported in this study? Explain your answer.

3 marks

Question 20

Professor Inch correctly applied some ethical requirements in this study but did commit one breach. Identify **three** ethical requirements that were met and **one** that was breached.

4 marks

Question 21

In what way did the design used in this study differ to a matched pairs design?

1 mark

Question 22

Identify the dependent variable in this study.

1 mark

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK