

Student Name: _____

PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 4 – Written examination 2



2007 Trial Examination

Reading Time: 15 minutes

Writing Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

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 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.
- Calculators are not permitted in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 18 pages.

Instructions

- Print your name in the space provided on the top of this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

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.

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 complete for any question.

AREA OF STUDY 1 – MEMORY

Question 1

Before information can be stored it must first be:

- A. Stored
- B. Recognised
- C. Encoded
- D. Attended to

Question 2

The recall information with the use of cues is referred to as:

- A. Cued
- B. Cued recall
- C. Retrieval
- D. Recall

Question 3

The last key process of the information processing system is:

- A. Rehearsal
- B. Storage
- C. Encoding
- D. Retrieval

Question 4

When new information is linked to information already stored in long term memory, it is called:

- A. Rote learning
- B. Self-referencing
- C. Elaboration
- D. Maintenance rehearsal

Question 5

Multiple choice questions make the greatest use of which measure of retention?

- A. Recall
- B. Relearning
- C. Recognition
- D. Serial recall

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 1- continued

Question 6

It is possible to retain information in short-term memory by linking it with previously stored long term memories. This process is known as:

- A. Repetition
- B. Maintenance rehearsal
- C. Elaboration
- D. Elaborative rehearsal

Question 7

You are asked by your History teacher to recall the names of all the Prime Ministers of Australia in order of being in office. This type of task requires:

- A. Free recall
- B. Cued recall
- C. Serial recall
- D. Photo recall

Question 8

Information in sensory term memory lasts for approximately:

- A. 1 second
- B. 4 seconds
- C. 10 seconds
- D. 20 seconds

Question 9

Which type of long term memory is responsible for remembering your 16th birthday party?

- A. Semantic
- B. Episodic
- C. Procedural
- D. Iconic

Question 10

Failure to remember events that occur before brain damage is referred to as:

- A. Retrograde amnesia.
- B. Anterograde amnesia
- C. Proactive interference
- D. Retrograde interference

Question 11

Research shows that _____ is the least sensitive measure of memory retention.

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

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 1- continued
TURN OVER

Question 12

One theory states that information in long-term memory is stored in:

- A. A replica of the original information
- B. A semantic network
- C. A disorganised way
- D. In pictures

Question 13

The process of grouping smaller pieces of information into fewer related pieces of information in order to increase the capacity of short-term memory is known as:

- A. Grouping
- B. Reducing
- C. Rehearsal
- D. Chunking

Question 14

The process of changing information to a form so it can be stored in memory easier is:

- A. Rehearsal
- B. Encoding
- C. Chunking
- D. Grouping

Question 15

Steven fell off his bike and hit his head on the road. Afterwards he found that he was unable to remember what had happen just before the accident. This is an example of:

- A. Retrograde amnesia
- B. Anterograde amnesia
- C. Retrograde interference
- D. Anterograde interference

Question 16

Mark was trying to recall all 15 items his mother asked him to purchase from the supermarket, he did not write them down, which items would he have the least trouble remembering?

- A. The first five items.
- B. The middle five items
- C. The last five items.
- D. All of the items.

Question 17

The serial position effect used to describe superior recall of items at the end of a list is called the:

- A. Recency effect
- B. Primacy effect
- C. Primary effect
- D. Recent effect

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 1- continued

Question 18

Information will not be transferred from short-term memory to long-term memory unless the information is:

- A. Listened to
- B. Encoded
- C. Chunked
- D. Attended to

Question 19

When new learning interferes with the ability to remember something old it is called:

- A. Retroactive interference
- B. Anterograde interference
- C. Anterograde amnesia
- D. Retrograde amnesia

Question 20

It is more common to recall information about something when you are in the same psychological state when the initial learning occurred. This concept illustrates the role of _____ in retrieval.

- A. Location dependent cues
- B. State dependent cues
- C. Context dependent cues
- D. Place dependent cues

Question 21

Forgetting due to the retrieval failure theory occurs because:

- A. The memory fades due to overuse.
- B. The memory decays.
- C. Inappropriate retrieval cues.
- D. The memory trace fades over time through disuse.

Question 22

Based on the forgetting curve, 40 per cent of the information previously learned is lost after:

- A. 20 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 24 hours
- D. 30 days

END OF AREA OF STUDY 1
SECTION A- continued
TURN OVER

AREA OF STUDY 2 – LEARNING

Question 23

Which of the following is an example of a behaviour that would be affected by maturation?

- A. A spider spinning a web
- B. A baby sucking its finger
- C. A child crawling for the first time
- D. Salmon swimming upstream to spawn

Question 24

A complex, unlearned sequence of behaviour that is found in all members of the same species is known as:

- A. A reflex action
- B. Instinctive behaviour
- C. A learned response
- D. A fixed action pattern

Question 25

Which of the following behaviours is an example of a reflex action?

- A. Blinking
- B. Running
- C. Biting
- D. Jumping

Use the following information to answer Questions 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Hercules the dog wags his tail every time he sees his owner putting on his tracksuit just before they would go for a walk. Initially he would only wag his tail when he started the walk, but after a while he started wagging his tail as soon as his owner put on his tracksuit.

Question 26

This is an example of what type of learning?

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Observational learning
- D. Learning set

Question 27

The tracksuit is acting as a:

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

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 2 – continued

Question 28

Hercules never wags his tail when his owner puts on his tennis clothes which look like a tracksuit. This is an example of:

- A. Extinction
- B. Distinction
- C. Stimulus generalisation
- D. Stimulus discrimination

Question 29

After a while Hercules' owner stopped taking him for a walk. After a while Hercules no longer wagged his tail when he saw his owner wearing a tracksuit. This is an example of:

- A. Stimulus discrimination
- B. Extinction
- C. Stimulus generalisation
- D. Spontaneous recovery

Question 30

A while after Pavlov's dogs had stopped salivating to the sound of the bell, Pavlov rang the bell and the dogs salivated. This is an example of:

- A. Stimulus discrimination
- B. Spontaneous recovery
- C. Stimulus generalisation
- D. Extinction

Question 31

Steve was very fond of Thai food, but after eating Thai food take-away and becoming very nauseous, he is unable to think of eating Thai food without becoming nauseous. This is an example of:

- A. One-trial learning
- B. Aversion therapy
- C. Trial and error learning
- D. Taste aversion

Question 32

In Skinner's experiment the rat in the Skinner Box learnt that if it pushes a lever then it will take away an electric shock. The electric shock is:

- A. A positive reinforcement
- B. A negative reinforcement
- C. A punishment
- D. Motivational learning

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 2 – continued
TURN OVER

Question 33

The rat pushing the lever is considered to be an example of operant conditioning, the behaviour that has a satisfying consequence will be:

- A. Extinguished
- B. Generalised
- C. Strengthened
- D. Punished

Question 34

In operant conditioning the learner is _____ whilst in classical conditioning, the learner is _____.

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

Question 35

Michael wants to train his dog to fetch a ball. In the beginning he rewards the dog for sniffing the ball. Then he rewards his dog for chasing the ball when it is thrown. Finally, Michael rewards his dog when he returns the ball to him. Michael is training his dog using the behavioural principal of:

- A. Classical conditioning
- B. Shaping
- C. Observational learning
- D. Operant conditioning

Question 36

Which of the following is the first element of observational learning?

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

Question 37

Which type of learning is seen as rewarding good behaviour?

- A. Negative reinforcement
- B. Positive reinforcement
- C. Punishment
- D. Positive punishment

Question 38

Which schedule of reinforcement will produce the faster response rate?

- A. Variable ratio schedule
- B. Fixed interval schedule
- C. Variable interval schedule
- D. Fixed ratio schedule

SECTION A- AREA OF STUDY 2 – continued

Question 39

In classical conditioning the timing of the stimulus is _____ the response.

- A. Before
- B. After
- C. During
- D. Together with

Question 40

In observational learning the person who is trying to replicate the observed behaviour is known as the:

- A. Operant
- B. Model
- C. Learner
- D. Observer

Question 41

When an individual observes a model being punished the likelihood of the observer performing the observed behaviour is diminished. This is an example of:

- A. Vicarious conditioning
- B. Observational learning
- C. Learning set
- D. Model learning

Question 42

According to Bandura's model of observational learning when an observer converts the mental representations into actions they are demonstrating the _____ element.

- A. Attention
- B. Retention
- C. Reproduction
- D. Reinforcement

Question 43

Which schedule of reinforcement provides the response rate that is the most resistant to extinction?

- A. Variable interval schedule
- B. Fixed ratio schedule
- C. Fixed interval schedule
- D. Variable ratio schedule

Question 44

Observational learning can also be referred to as:

- A. Sight learning
- B. Learning set
- C. Modelling
- D. Shaping

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B – Short-answer questions

Instructions for Section B

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

AREA OF STUDY 1 – MEMORY

Question 1

Define and provide an example of sensory memory.

2 marks

Question 2

Distinguish between and provide an example of short-term and long-term memory.

4 marks

SECTION B- AREA OF STUDY 1- continued

Question 3

What is the role of the phonological loop in the 'working memory' model?

1 mark

Question 4

Describe the duration and capacity of short-term memory.

2 marks

Question 5

Describe two ways in which information may be retained longer in short term memory.

2 marks

SECTION B- AREA OF STUDY 1- continued
TURN OVER

Question 6

What is suppression?

1 mark

Question 7

a. What is the serial position effect?

1 mark

b. Plot the serial position effect on the axes below, ensure that you label each axes.



3 marks

SECTION B- continued

AREA OF STUDY 2 – LEARNING

Question 1

Define and provide an example of a reflex action.

2 marks

Question 2

Identify the following elements of Pavlov's study on classical conditioning.

Neutral stimulus _____

Unconditioned response _____

Unconditioned stimulus _____

Conditioned response _____

4 marks

Question 3

In the context of Pavlov's study, describe an example of spontaneous recovery.

2 marks

SECTION B- AREA OF STUDY 2- continued
TURN OVER

Question 4

Describe how Watson violated the two ethical issues of debriefing and confidentiality in conducting his research on Little Albert.

2 marks

Question 5

In Watson's experiments how could have Little Albert demonstrated stimulus discrimination?

2 marks

SECTION B- AREA OF STUDY 2- continued

Question 6

Describe and provide an example of the term 'learning set'.

2 marks

SECTION B- continued
TURN OVER

AREA OF STUDY 3 – RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

*Read the following research investigation. All the questions which follow relate to this investigation.
Answer all questions.*

Krystal believes using relaxation techniques prior to sitting a comprehension test will improve results. She thinks this would be true for all VCE students in Victoria.

To test her idea, Krystal uses two Year 12 Psychology classes at her school. Fifty students are randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group uses the relaxation techniques. The other group sits quietly before the comprehension test.

Each participant then sits the comprehension test and Krystal marks and records the number of correct answers.

The results are as follows.

Group 1 (using relaxation techniques): Mean test score = 80%

Group 2 (using no relaxation techniques): Mean test score = 72%

A statistical test on these results found that $p \geq 0.05$

Question 1

Describe a method that Krystal could use to randomly select her participants, and then randomly allocate them to groups.

3 marks

SECTION B-AREA OF STUDY 3- continued

Question 2

Why is this study an experiment?

1 mark

Question 3

Construct an operational hypothesis for this study.

2 marks

Question 4

a. What is the independent variable?

1 mark

b. What is the dependent variable?

1 mark

Question 5

Identify two possible extraneous variables in this study.

2 marks

SECTION B-AREA OF STUDY 3- continued
TURN OVER

Question 6

Identify the experimental group in this experiment.

1 mark

Question 7

For what purpose does Krystal have a control group in this study?

2 marks

Question 8

Describe two ethical principles that Krystal should follow in the conduct of this study.

2 marks

Question 9

What conclusion can be drawn from the results provided?

1 mark

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK