

2016 Trial Examination

STUDENT NUMBER

Figures

Words

Letter

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PSYCHOLOGY

Units 3 & 4 – Written examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	Multiple Choice	65	65	65
B	Short Answer	14	14	60
C	Research Investigation	3	3	15
Total				140

- 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 permitted in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 27 pages.

Instructions

- Print your name in the space provided at 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 completed for any question.

Use the following information to answer Questions 1-3

Sally has a baby girl under the age of 1 and a two-year old son. When she is chatting to her friend, she tells them that the children are learning rapidly and describes their brain as 'being like a sponge'. Using the concepts of developmental plasticity, identify the following processes.

Question 1

Myelination refers to which one of the following processes?

- A. Once formed, neurons move to their final location in the CNS and the locations determines what their functions will become.
- B. Division and multiplication of cells that will become neurons, creating approximately 250 000 cells per minute.
- C. Throughout childhood and adolescence the myelin sheath grows around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.
- D. When we acquire new information the myelin sheath becomes thicker around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.

Question 2

Migration refers to which one of the following processes?

- A. Once formed, neurons move to their final location in the CNS and the locations determines what their functions will become.
- B. Division and multiplication of cells that will become neurons, creating approximately 250 000 cells per minute.
- C. Throughout childhood and adolescence the myelin sheath grows around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.
- D. When we acquire new information the myelin sheath becomes thicker around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.

SECTION A - continued

Question 3

Proliferation refers to which one of the following processes?

- A. Once formed, neurons move to their final location in the CNS and the locations determines what their functions will become.
- B. Division and multiplication of cells that will become neurons, creating approximately 250 000 cells per minute.
- C. Throughout childhood and adolescence the myelin sheath grows around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.
- D. When we acquire new information the myelin sheath becomes thicker around the axon, insulating them and making neural transmission more efficient.

Use the following information to answer Questions 4-7

Max and Henry have to take a long bus drive from Melbourne to Adelaide. Max finds he cannot stay awake as he experienced total sleep deprivation the previous evening and is experiencing strange dreams. Henry on the other hand, cannot sleep and spends much of the journey daydreaming about what he will be doing when he arrives in Adelaide.

Question 4

Max and Henry's brainwaves would respectively show

- A. Beta-like waves and alpha waves.
- B. Beta-like waves and theta waves.
- C. Alpha waves and alpha waves.
- D. Alpha waves and alpha waves.

Question 5

Since Max experienced total sleep deprivation, his sleeping behaviour on the bus is likely to represent

- A. mostly NREM stage 2.
- B. mostly NREM stage 1.
- C. evidence of the REM rebound and additional NREM deep sleep.
- D. hypnic jerks.

Question 6

Which of the following psychological characteristics are likely to be demonstrated by Max and Henry?

- A. Increased content limitation, decrease time orientation, lack of awareness of external events
- B. Decrease content limitation, accurate time orientation, lack of awareness of external events
- C. Decrease content limitation, decrease time orientation, heightened awareness of external events
- D. Decrease content limitation, decrease time orientation, lack of awareness of external events

**SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER**

Question 7

The muscle activity of Max and Henry could be measured by using which of the following devices?

- A. EMG
- B. EOG
- C. EEG
- D. ECG

Question 8

A patient suffering from spatial neglect is most likely to have damaged their

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

Question 9

An individual suffering from spatial neglect is most likely to demonstrate which of the following symptoms?

- A. Difficulty with articulation and pronunciation
- B. Difficulty comprehending speech
- C. Difficulty seeing things on the left side of their world
- D. They may only eat food on the right side of the plate

Use the following information to answer Questions 10- 12

Sarah and Vicky were driving home late one night. Sarah had consumed two glasses of wine, but did not think she would be over the limit as she had eaten a big meal. On their way home Sarah failed to notice an obstacle in the road, which resulted in a car accident whereby both sustained head injuries.

Question 10

Sarah's failure to see the obstacle in the road was most likely a result of

- A. poor time orientation.
- B. lack of self-control.
- C. restricted content limitation.
- D. lack of awareness of external events.

Question 11

After the accident Sarah has problems recognising her friends and family. Which are of the brain has she most likely damaged?

- A. Corpus callosum
- B. Longitudinal fissure
- C. Occipital lobe
- D. Temporal lobe

SECTION A - continued

Question 12

Vicky has been told that association areas of her left temporal lobe have been damaged. Which of the following symptoms is she most likely to experience?

- A. Difficulty producing clear and articulate speech
- B. Difficulty producing meaningful speech
- C. Difficulty perceiving sensations on the left side of the body
- D. All of the above

Question 13

The neurons that take information away from the Central Nervous System are called

- A. interneurons.
- B. afferent neurons.
- C. motor neurons.
- D. sensory neurons.

Question 14

Localisation of brain function refers to

- A. the ability to transfer information between the hemispheres of the cerebral cortex.
- B. the fact that specific areas of the brain are responsible for specific functions.
- C. the fact that verbal functioning occurs in the right hemisphere only.
- D. the notion that certain processes are predominantly carried out in only one hemisphere.

Question 15

Which one of the following nervous systems activates the fight/flight response?

- A. Somatic
- B. Sympathetic
- C. Parasympathetic
- D. Cerebral

Use the following information to answer Questions 16 and 17

Cheryl picks up a coffee cup with her left hand and realizes it is too hot to hold comfortably. She puts the cup down.

Question 16

Which area of Cheryl's brain made the decision that the cup was too hot to hold?

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Primary motor cortex
- C. Primary somatosensory neurons
- D. Parietal lobe

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 17

Afferent neurons would have sent their message via _____ to the _____ in the _____.

- A. descending tracts, primary motor cortex, frontal lobe
- B. ascending tracts, primary motor cortex, frontal lobe
- C. ascending tracts, primary somatosensory cortex, parietal lobe
- D. descending tracts, primary motor cortex, temporal lobe

Question 18

In split brain patient's information presented to the left eye is processed in

- A. both occipital lobes.
- B. the right occipital lobe only.
- C. the left occipital lobe only.
- D. None of the above

Use the following information to answer Question 19 - 22

Tim works with children diagnosed with amnesia.

Question 19

One of Tim's patients has suffered severe damage to his amygdala. What would be the most likely symptom he would be experiencing?

- A. Failure to learn to fear an aggressive dog
- B. Failure to form new procedural memories such as learning a new skill – e.g. skiing
- C. Failure to recall what he had for breakfast this morning
- D. Failure to form new memories of current affairs in the news

Question 20

Another patient of Tim's has suffered severe damage to his cerebellum. What would be the most likely symptoms he would be experiencing?

- A. Failure to learn to fear an aggressive dog
- B. Failure to form new procedural memories such as learning a new skill – e.g. skiing
- C. Failure to recall what he had for breakfast this morning
- D. Failure to form new memories of current affairs in the news

Question 21

Many of Tim's patients have suffered severe damage to their hippocampi. What would be the most likely symptoms they would be experiencing?

- A. Failure to form new procedural memories such as learning a new skill – e.g. skiing
- B. Failure to recall what he had for breakfast this morning.
- C. Failure to form new memories of current affairs in the news
- D. Both B & C

SECTION A - continued

Question 22

Paul is Tim's full time patient who has been hospitalized for his condition. Paul is able to recall all events prior to his accident but cannot recall events since the accident. What type of amnesia is he suffering from?

- A. Anterograde
- B. Proactive
- C. Retroactive
- D. Retrograde

Question 23

The basal ganglia and cerebellum are collectively involved with the processing of which type of memories?

- A. Iconic memories
- B. Short term memories
- C. Long term memories
- D. Procedural memories

Question 24

Mental illness can include which of the following symptoms?

- A. distress, dysfunction and atypical behaviour
- B. unusual genetic makeup, dysfunction and social abnormality
- C. unusual genetic makeup, dysfunction and cultural abnormality
- D. All of the above.

Use the following information to respond to Questions 25 -29

Rebecca and Ahmed were both studying VCE in Year 12. Both had experienced some degree of stress related symptoms such as sleeplessness, frequent colds and illness, and an inability to concentrate. They both volunteered for a study that was trialling medication for anxiety and stress related symptoms. The experimenter accepted them as participants, put both their names into a hat, and the first name he selected was Rebecca. Rebecca was allocated to the experimental group, which received the anti-anxiety drug. Ahmed was therefore allocated to the control group, which received a placebo tablet.

Question 25

Which experimental design was used in this study?

- A. Independent groups
- B. Matched pairs design
- C. Repeated groups
- D. Repeated groups with counterbalancing

SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER

Question 26

In this study the placebo is

- A the tablet containing no medication.
- B the participant's expectation of the effect of the medication.
- C the anti-anxiety medication.
- D Both B & C.

Question 27

The research set the significance level at $P < 0.05$. This means that

- A. 5% of the results were due to chance.
- B. there is a greater than 5% probability that the results are due to chance.
- C. there is less than 5% probability the results occurred due to chance.
- D. there is an equal to 5% probability that the results are due to chance.

Question 28

The researcher used random allocation. This means that

- A. all participants' names are always placed into a hat.
- B. each participant is given an equal chance to be in the experimental or control group.
- C. each participant takes part in both the experimental and control group.
- D. participants are matched for important characteristics.

Question 29

Why did Rebecca and Ahmed experience more colds and illness than usual?

- A. Stress depletes the immune system and the functioning of white blood cells
- B. Allostatic load
- C. Poor primary appraisal of the situation
- D. Poor secondary appraisal of the situation

Question 30

The duration of echoic memory is

- A. 0.2 to 0.4 seconds.
- B. up to a few seconds.
- C. 3 minutes.
- D. 18-30 seconds.

Question 31

Which of the following would explain Alex's behaviour when he cannot recall a traumatic episode that occurred when he was 3 years of age.

- A. Repression
- B. Suppression
- C. Interference
- D. Amnesia

SECTION A – continued

Question 32

Which of the following statements is not related to the decay theory of forgetting?

- A. Memory capabilities may reduce due to long term disuse of a memory
- B. Memory capabilities may reduce due to the neural trace fading over time
- C. Memory capabilities may reduce due the limited duration of some LTM's when they are not frequently accessed.
- D. Memory capabilities may reduce in elderly people.

Question 33

Which of the following theories of forgetting refers to being unable to access memory due to failure to store the memory initially?

- A. Decay
- B. Retrieval failure
- C. Lack of consolidation
- D. Alzheimer's disease

Question 34

Alzheimer's patients experience a buildup of toxic protein within the neuron, preventing the neuron from transmitting messages. This is known as a

- A. amyloid plaque.
- B. neurofibrillary tangle.
- C. cortical atrophy.
- D. shrinkage of the cerebral cortex.

Use the following information to answer Questions 35-39

When Amy was younger and on a holiday, she was bitten by a poisonous spider and had to spend the week in hospital. Now whenever her parents tell Amy they have booked another holiday she becomes extremely upset. She refused to go on the most recent family holiday, choosing to stay in her home town with her grandparents instead.

Question 35

Identify the conditioned stimulus of the above scenario.

- A. Thought of going on holiday
- B. Being bitten by a poisonous spider
- C. Fear of being bitten by a poisonous spider
- D. Fear of holidays

Question 36

Identify the unconditioned stimulus of the above scenario.

- A. Thought of going on holiday
- B. Being bitten by a poisonous spider
- C. Fear of being bitten by a poisonous spider
- D. Fear of holidays

SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER

Question 37

Identify the conditioned response of the above scenario.

- A. Thought of going on holiday
- B. Being bitten by a poisonous spider
- C. Fear of being bitten by a poisonous spider
- D. Fear of holidays

Question 38

When Amy's school organised an overnight excursion, Amy did not show the fear response that she demonstrates when exposed to the possibility of a family holiday. This is most logically explained as a result of

- A. Extinction.
- B. Stimulus generalisation.
- C. Stimulus discrimination.
- D. Amy being spoilt by her parents.

Question 39

Amy's therapist has suggested exposing Amy to successive approximation of the conditioned stimulus until she realizes the stimulus is harmless. This process is known as

- A. Flooding.
- B. Graduated exposure.
- C. Extinction.
- D. Spontaneous recovery.

Question 40

Which schedule of reinforcement would lead to an erratic and irregular response rate?

- A. Fixed Ratio
- B. Fixed Interval
- C. Variable Ratio
- D. Variable Interval

Question 41

Which schedule of reinforcement would lead to the highest response rate?

- A. Fixed ratio
- B. Fixed Interval
- C. Variable Ratio
- D. Variable Interval

Question 42

Honey bees have their own unique 'waggle dance' and this indicates the distance, direction and amount of nectar to other honey bees. This is an example of

- A. A fixed action pattern
- B. A reflex response
- C. Behaviour dependent on maturation
- D. Behaviour dependent on learning

SECTION A - continued

Question 43

According to Lazarus and Folkman's transactional model of stress, a secondary appraisal involves

- A. An individual interpretation of stress
- B. Assessing whether the stressor is a harm, loss, threat, challenge or benign
- C. Assessment of whether we have the coping resources to deal with the stressor
- D. All of the above.

Question 44

The current version of the DSM is DSM?

- A. I
- B. III
- C. IV
- D. V

Question 45

Dimensional approaches are preferable to categorical approaches in that

- A. Patients can be graded in terms of the severity of their mental illness.
- B. Changes in the severity of symptoms can be monitored over a period of time.
- C. They lessen the effects of stigma.
- D. All of the above

Question 46

The ICD and DSM are distinguishable in that

- A. DSM is a categorical approach, whereas the ICD is dimensional.
- B. DSM is developed by the WHO, whereas the ICD is developed the American Psychiatric Association.
- C. The DSM provides more detail about the course and prevalence of the disorder, whereas the ICD does not.
- D. All of the above

Question 47

How can we distinguish between NREM stage 3 and NREM stage 4 sleep?

- A. We are more difficult to wake from NREM stage 4 sleep than NREM stage 3 sleep
- B. NREM stage 4 sleep involves sleep inertia, whereas NREM stage 3 sleep does not.
- C. Sleepwalking only occurs in NREM stage 4 sleep.
- D. NREM stage 4 sleep has at least 50% delta waves; whereas NREM stage 3 sleep has 20-50% delta waves.

Question 48

Which of the following is involved in developmental plasticity and adaptive plasticity respectively?

- A. Synapse formation, proliferation
- B. Myelination, rerouting
- C. Dendritic branching, myelination
- D. Circuit formation, myelination

SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER

Use the following information to answer Questions 49 -52

Jess' son Tristan has been sleep walking. She is increasingly worried as last week she found he had unlocked the door in his sleep and was about to step out into the road. She has started to sleep poorly as a result of always listening out for Tristan. She finds she is experiencing a lot of jumping into wakefulness throughout the night.

Question 49

Which of the following phenomenon is experienced by Jess when she wakes at night

- A. Sleep somnambulism
- B. REM rebound
- C. A hypnic jerk
- D. Microsleep

Question 50

Which of the following is the phenomenon experienced by Tristan when he sleep walks?

- A. Sleep somnambulism
- B. REM rebound
- C. A hypnic jerk
- D. Microsleep

Question 51

What stage of sleep are Jess and Tristan likely to be in respectively?

- A. NREM stage 1; NREM stage 4
- B. NREM stage 2; NREM stage 3
- C. NREM stage 1; REM
- D. NREM stage 1; NREM stage 1

Question 52

Which of the following is an affective symptom Jess is likely to experience as a result of sleep deprivation?

- A. Mood swings
- B. Drop eyelids
- C. Lack of concentration
- D. Poor immune functioning

Question 53

Which of the following is considered an approach to defining abnormality due to the existence of maladaptive behaviour?

- A. Functional approach
- B. Statistical approach
- C. Socio-cultural approach
- D. Cross-cultural approach

SECTION A - continued

Question 54

Unusually high levels of dopamine in the brain would refer to which approach of abnormality?

- A. Functional approach
- B. Medical approach
- C. Historical approach
- D. Situational approach

Use the following information to answer Questions 55 -58.

A group of friends are revising for the French VCE exam the following day. James revises only French that evening, whereas his friend Jake revises Chinese following his French revision. Charlotte is struggling to concentrate and is preoccupied with her phone, she has not worked well all year. Consequently, she does not understand a lot of the French material covered during their revision session. Singh is an older Brother of James who attempts to help the group with their revision as he completed his French VCE 5 years ago.

Question 55

In the French exam the following day, Jake has forgotten some information. This forgetting is most likely a result of

- A. Proactive interference.
- B. Retroactive interference.
- C. Lack of consolidation.
- D. Decay.

Question 56

In the French exam the following day, Charlotte cannot answer many questions, this is most likely a result of

- A. Proactive interference.
- B. Retroactive interference.
- C. Lack of consolidation.
- D. Decay.

Question 57

When Singh is attempting to provide assistance, he is surprised by how much he has forgotten. This forgetting is most likely as result of

- A. Proactive interference.
- B. Retroactive interference.
- C. Lack of consolidation.
- D. Decay.

Question 58

Why was it important for Charlotte, James and Jake to have a good night sleep, whereby they experienced no REM sleep deprivation?

- A. If they are tired they will not perform well
- B. REM sleep deprivation hinders performance, especially on complicated tasks
- C. REM sleep assists memory consolidation
- D. REM sleep helps to replenish muscles of the body

SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER

Question 59

Which of the following is not a benefit of a dimensional approach to mental illness?

- A. Recognises that symptoms may be scored in terms of severity.
- B. Acknowledges that the distinction between normal and abnormal is not always clear.
- C. Provides a greater accuracy than the categorical approach when describing a symptom of mental illness.
- D. Uses clearly defined categories of mental illness

Question 60

Which of the following is true of categorical approaches to the classification of mental conditions and disorders?

- A. It uses discrete categories.
- B. It is based on clear diagnostic guidelines.
- C. It allows for easy communication amongst mental health professionals.
- D. All of the above

Question 61

Which of the following includes a device that would not provide biofeedback?

- A. ECG, EEG, EMG
- B. ECG, EOG, EMG
- C. ECG, EEG, GSR
- D. ECG, stopwatch, EMG

Question 62

Which of the following only refers to emotion focused strategies of coping with stress?

- A. Meditation, relaxation, denial
- B. Meditation, relaxation, information seeking
- C. Meditation, evaluating pros and cons, physical exercise
- D. Taking control, relaxation, denial

Question 63

Which of the below indicates the continuum of awareness from heightened awareness to complete lack of awareness?

- A. Focused attention, divided attention, daydreaming, sleep, coma, anaesthetized
- B. Focused attention, divided attention, daydreaming, sleep, anaesthetized, coma
- C. Divided attention, focused attention, daydreaming, sleep, anaesthetized, coma
- D. Focused attention, divided attention, sleep, dreaming, anaesthetized, coma

Question 64

According to Lazarus and Folkman, threat refers to

- A. an assessment if there is opportunity for personal growth.
- B. an assessment that the event is of no personal relevance.
- C. an assessment that there may be future harm/loss.
- D. an assessment that some harm or damage has been done.

SECTION A - continued

Question 65

According to Lazarus and Folkman, challenge refers to

- A. an assessment if there is opportunity for personal growth.
- B. an assessment that the event is of no personal relevance.
- C. an assessment that there may be future harm/loss.
- D. an assessment that some harm or damage has been done.

**END OF SECTION A
TURN OVER**

SECTION B – Short answer questions

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (4 marks)

a. Luke is a boxer who has suffered damage to the association area of the left temporal lobe. Describe the function of the association area in the left temporal lobe.

2 marks

b. Name and explain one condition that Luke may demonstrate signs of.

2 marks

Question 2 (2 marks)

Distinguish between the graded and transitional approaches to diagnosing and classifying mental illness.

SECTION B - continued

Question 3 (7 marks)

Lara and Jacky are two best friends that attend the same preschool. Since Lara witnessed her friend Jacky being bitten by a dog in the outside play area of the preschool, she has developed a fear of dogs.

a. Using the four stages of observational learning, explain why Lara has developed a fear of the dog.

4 marks

b. Describe one technique that could be used to eliminate Lara's fear of dogs

3 marks

SECTION B - continued
TURN OVER

Question 4 (3 marks)

Complete the table below.

Key differences between fixed ratio and fixed schedule of reinforcement

	Description	Example	Extinction rate
Fixed Ratio	Reinforcement is given after a set number of correct response		
Fixed interval		Fortnightly pay	Rapid

Question 5 (4 marks)

Chang and Chen are both adult Chinese immigrants now living in Australia. Chang was 4 years old when his family moved and is bilingual in both English and Chinese. Chen was only 2 months old when his family moved. Chen is attempting to learn Chinese as an adult as he was not exposed to Chinese very much in childhood. Using an example for each distinguish between developmental and adaptive plasticity.

SECTION B - continued

Question 6 (2 marks)

Explain one difference between classical and operant conditioning.

Question 7 (16 marks)

Paul is currently going through divorce proceedings. He has recently lost his mother to cardiovascular disease and his father to cancer. He is feeling extremely isolated as he is an only child and no longer has the support of his wife. He is feeling overwhelmed with dealing with solicitors to organize divorce proceedings and arranging his parent's funerals. His workplace is also currently exceptionally busy as he is an accountant and it is the end of the financial year.

a. Describe Paul's stress response in terms of the HPA axis.

6 marks

SECTION B - Question 7 - continued
TURN OVER

b. In terms of the biopsychosocial model, discuss social factors contributing to Paul's stress and a potential social treatment

3+3 marks

c. As a result of the ongoing stress, Paul is having difficulty sleeping. Identify two psychological and two physiological symptoms he may be experiencing.

Psychological

Physiological

2+2 marks

SECTION B - continued

Question 8 (3 marks)

Distinguish between allostatic load and allostatic overload.

Question 9 (2 marks)

Identify one piece of supporting evidence and one criticism of the evolutionary theory of sleep.

SECTION B - continued
TURN OVER

Question 10 (3 marks)

Using an example, distinguish between retrograde and anterograde amnesia.

Question 11 (3 marks)

Complete the table in relation to Atkinson and Shiffrin's Multi-store Model of Memory.

	Sensory Memory	Short Term Memory	Long Term Memory
Duration	0.2-0.4 seconds for iconic 3-4 seconds for echoic		Unlimited
Capacity		7 plus or minus 2	

SECTION B - continued

Question 12 (6 marks)

Frances and Lance both have 8 hours sleep. Lance is still extremely tired as he felt he had a very light sleep with frequent very short awakenings. However, Frances was feeling extremely refreshed and felt she had a good night's sleep. Define the measuring devices EOG, EMG and EEG and explain how each could be used to distinguish between the light and deep sleep that Frances and Lance report experiencing.

[illegible]

Question 13 (2 marks)

Identify two reasons for memory decline in old age.

SECTION B - continued
TURN OVER

Question 14 (3 marks)

What is the difference between descriptive and inferential statistics?

END OF SECTION B

SECTION C – Extended response question

Instructions for Section C

Answer the question in the spaces provided.

Professor Watson is interested in discovering if recall is influenced by how deeply information is processed.

To investigate this, he selects 30 students based on their academic capability, ensuring he has a sub-group of students to represent a range of abilities. Students are matched based on ability then allocated into one of three groups. One group is given sets of questions regarding the visual, physical features of the word (such as ‘is this word in capitals?’), another group is given questions relating to the sound of the word (such as ‘does this word rhyme with?’) and the final group is given questions about the semantic meaning of the word (such as ‘is this a type of animal?’). All students are given information about the study in terms of their rights and their role.

Question 1 (2 marks)

Distinguish between the types of rehearsal used by participants in the different conditions.

Question 2 (3 marks)

Name the sampling method used and discuss whether or not it is possible to generalise these results to the population.

**SECTION C - continued
TURN OVER**

Question 3 (10 marks)

Professor Watson subsequently found the following results from the study.

Type of processing	% of recall
Structural	17%
Phonetic	35%
Semantic	72%

Inferential statistics revealed a statistically significant difference between the three conditions.

Using the appropriate conventions of psychological report writing, write a discussion section for this experiment.

In your response include the following

- Interpret the results referring to implications for existing research on levels of processing
- Provide a conclusion for the study being tested
- Identify limitations and appropriate modifications of this design
- Discuss one potential extraneous variable and how this may have been controlled.

[illegible]**SECTION C - Question 3 - continued**

Page 27 of 27