Neap:

Trial Examination 2018

VCE Psychology Unit 2

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes
Writing: 1 hour 30 minutes

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of booklet

Section	*Number of questions*	*Number of questions to be answered*	*Number of marks*
A	40	40	40
B	15	15	50
			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 correction fluid/tape.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

Question and answer booklet of 21 pages

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

All written responses must be in English.

At the end of the examination

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

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

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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.

Question 1
Perception is

A. a passive process.
B. a process by which sensory receptors detect sensory information.
C. an active process.
D. a process by which sensory receptors respond to the stimuli.

Question 2
Transduction is the process by which

A. relevant sensory information is sent to the brain.
B. sensory energy is changed into a form which may travel along neurons.
C. sensory energy is processed by the relevant area of the brain.
D. relevant sensory information is sent away from the brain.

Question 3
The type of energy that provides the stimulus for the sense of vision is

A. potential energy.
B. light energy.
C. vibrational energy.
D. kinetic energy.

Question 4
The taste receptors are located in the

A. taste pores on the surface of the tongue.
B. gustatory hairs.
C. papillae on the tongue.
D. taste buds.

Question 5
The primary gustatory cortex is located within the

A. temporal lobe.
B. frontal lobe.
C. parietal lobe.
D. occipital lobe.

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Question 6
The structure within the eye that plays a role in focusing light rays is the

A. lens.

B. iris.

C. retina.

D. pupil.

Question 7
The structure within the eye that controls the amount of light entering the eye is the

A. pupil.

B. cornea.

C. iris.

D. sclera.

Question 8
It is believed that as people age their taste perception changes.
This could be due to

A. an increased number of taste buds.

B. a decreased ability to smell.

C. an increased number of taste receptors.

D. an increased ability to smell.

Question 9
The photoreceptors are located in the

A. cornea.

B. vitreous humour.

C. lens.

D. retina.

Question 10
Which of the following identifies the responsibilities of rods and cones?

	Rods	Cones
A.	colour vision and night vision	detecting fine detail and black-and-white vision
B.	detecting fine detail and black-and-white vision	colour vision and night vision
C.	detecting fine detail and colour vision	black-and-white vision and night vision
D.	black-and-white vision and night vision	detecting fine detail and colour vision

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Question 11

The optic nerves converge and partially cross over at the optic

A. canal.

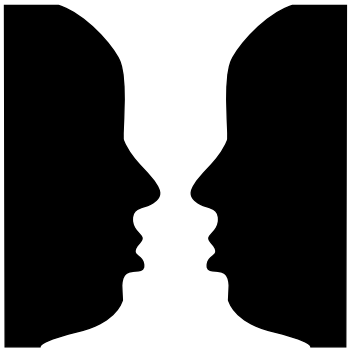
B. tract.

C. junction.

D. chiasm.

Question 12

Consider the following image.



What type of Gestalt principle would be used in the perception of the above image?

A. similarity

B. figure–ground

C. proximity

D. differentiation

Question 13

Convergence is a cue used for depth perception.

It involves the brain interpreting the

A. slight difference in the two images sent by each eye.

B. converging lines in an image on the retina.

C. change in tension of the muscles around the eye.

D. changes in the movements of the two eyeballs.

Question 14

We continue to perceive that a door is rectangular, regardless of the angle from which it is seen.

This is an example of a process called

A. figure–ground.

B. shape constancy.

C. angle constancy.

D. proximity.

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Question 15

Sometimes the emotional state of a person or how they are feeling at a certain time can influence their interpretation of visual information.

This is referred to as

A. perceptual determination.

B. perceptual set.

C. motivational learning.

D. emotional index.

Question 16

An explanation of the Muller-Lyer illusion from a biological perspective could be the

A. carpentered world hypothesis.

B. eye movement theory.

C. inappropriate application of size constancy.

D. lack of relevant past experiences and learning.

Question 17

The Ames room is designed to create a visual illusion.

Which of the following identifies the constancy that people are able to maintain and the constancy that they are unable to maintain when viewing the Ames room?

	Constancy able to maintain	Constancy unable to maintain
A.	size	shape
B.	brightness	size
C.	shape	size
D.	size	brightness

Question 18

Scott and Alison were studying the effects of caffeine on recall. Their sample consisted of 30 first-year university students. They were tested with no caffeine in their system at the beginning of the study. A day later, the participants consumed 300 mg of caffeine and their recall was tested.

The type of research design used by Scott and Alison was

A. matched participants.

B. repeated measures.

C. independent groups.

D. not matched participants, repeated measures or independent groups.

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Question 19

Sancha sees the colour red whenever she sees the number five.

What is the name given to the condition that Sancha has?

A. colour synthesis

B. dyslexia

C. aphasia

D. synaesthesia

Question 20

What is the flavour of a food determined by?

A. the taste and smell of the food particles that have been eaten

B. the texture and temperature of the food that has been eaten

C. the auditory sensations and visual sensations of the food that is eaten

D. all of the above

Question 21

Anthony and Conrad were discussing their latest test results. Both students had received poor scores. Anthony believed that his poor result was due to the other members of his class being noisy and interfering with his ability to concentrate. Later that afternoon, Anthony told his girlfriend that Conrad did poorly because he had not studied in preparation for the test.

Anthony is demonstrating

A. fundamental attribution error.

B. self-serving bias.

C. actor-observer bias.

D. saliency bias.

Question 22

Jeremiah enjoys listening to soul music and often plays it after work when he arrives home.

What component of his attitude towards soul music is being demonstrated by Jeremiah's enjoyment of soul music?

A. behavioural

B. affective

C. cognitive

D. social

Question 23

Advertising companies need to influence the attitudes of consumers in order to promote a particular product or service. They often use celebrities in their advertising campaigns in order to increase sales.

This is an example of

A. operant conditioning.

B. reinforcement learning.

C. observational learning.

D. classical conditioning.

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Use the following information to answer Questions 24 and 25.

Andrea was very pleased when she was appointed the position of manager in her division. She was surprised as she had graduated from her business degree a year earlier and had only been with the company for a year. Andrea was restructuring the department which involved evaluating the roles held by the different employees in her division. She believed that older adults were not as proficient with new technologies as younger adults.

Question 24

Andrea's belief about older people is an example of

A. bullying.

B. positive stereotyping.

C. discrimination.

D. prejudice.

Question 25

In the restructure, Andrea has not appointed any of the older staff members to the position of team leader.

Andrea's behaviour is perceived to be

A. stereotyping.

B. prejudice.

C. discrimination.

D. selectivity.

Question 26

Justin needs to have one of his shifts at work covered in the next week. Justin believes that George will help him out by working his shift, as Justin has helped George on a number of occasions previously.

This expectation refers to the social

A. responsibility norm.

B. engagement theory.

C. reciprocity theory.

D. altruistic theory.

Question 27

Hannah had not been wearing her work uniform correctly and she had been late for her last two shifts. As a consequence, her team leader cut her shifts the following week.

The type of power shown by the team leader is referred to as

A. expert power.

B. referent power.

C. coercive power.

D. reward power.

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Question 28

The aim of Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment was to determine

A. if the social role of becoming prisoner or guard would affect behaviour in a prison environment.

B. how aggressive prison guards could be in a prison environment.

C. how submissive prisoners can be in a prison environment.

D. if attitudes of prison guards change when in a prison environment.

Question 29

In Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment, some of the participants who were given the role of prisoner became distressed during the course of the experiment and wished to go home. They were given the impression that they were expected to stay.

The breach of ethics in this situation was of

A. informed consent.

B. deception.

C. debriefing.

D. withdrawal rights.

Question 30

Milgram conducted a series of experiments that investigated the factors influencing obedience to an authority figure. The experiment involved a 'learner', a 'teacher' and the 'experimenter' (authority figure).

Which of the following factors had the effect of decreasing the 'learner's' obedience to the 'experimenter' according to Milgram's studies?

A. The 'learner' was in a different room to the 'teacher'.

B. The 'experimenter' wore a white laboratory coat with an official logo.

C. The 'experimenter' was in a different room to the 'teacher'.

D. The experiments were run in a well-known, prestigious institution.

Question 31

Felix went for a walk along an almost deserted stretch of beach. He was not a strong swimmer and so only walked along the edge of the water or waded in up to his knees. Felix saw a man in obvious signs of distress in the water calling out for help but he did not assist the man.

The reason for his reluctance could have been

A. the bystander effect.

B. that Felix misinterpreted the situation.

C. that Felix was in a happy and positive mood.

D. that Felix did not believe himself to be sufficiently competent to help.

Question 32

An example of cyberbullying would **not** include

A. spreading rumours online about another person.

B. socially excluding someone at lunchtime.

C. assuming another person's identity online.

D. forwarding photos of another person without their permission.

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Use the following information to answer Questions 33–37.

Simon and Maya were investigating how frequently the students at secondary school used social media on a daily basis. They collected data from the students attending their school through questionnaires which were sent electronically. Of the population of 700 students, 100 students provided responses. The data collected was summarised in the table below.

	Daily social media use				
Year level	**More than 5 hours**	**Between 3–5 hours**	**Between 1–3 hours**	**Less than an hour**	**Never**
7	0	1	9	5	3
8	10	11	1	0	1
9	10	8	1	1	0
10	5	4	1	0	0
11	4	4	8	1	0
12	3	2	5	1	1

Question 33

The sampling method used by Simon and Maya was

A. random sampling.

B. stratified sampling.

C. convenience sampling.

D. conventional sampling.

Question 34

The type of data Simon and Maya collected was

A. primary and qualitative.

B. secondary and qualitative.

C. primary and quantitative.

D. secondary and quantitative.

Question 35

The use of questionnaires as a form of data collection is referred to as

A. an observational study.

B. a survey.

C. a self-report.

D. an experiment.

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Question 36

Simon and Maya ensured that the data they collected was kept secure. The data remained anonymous so that it could not be tracked to anyone who participated in the study.

Which ethical principle were Simon and Maya trying to maintain?

A. beneficence

B. informed consent

C. voluntary participation

D. confidentiality

Question 37

Research has indicated that there is a greater risk to the wellbeing of students who use social media for four or more hours a day.

According to the data collected by Simon and Maya, which year-level students would have the greatest risk?

A. Year 8

B. Year 9

C. Year 10

D. Year 11

Question 38

Researchers conducted a double-blind experiment investigating the effects of a drug on anxiety. Participants in the control group received a sugar pill and many of them reported improvement in their levels of anxiety.

This can best be described as

A. a confounding variable.

B. the expectancy effect.

C. the placebo effect.

D. an extraneous variable.

Question 39

When participants are randomly allocated within an experiment, it means

A. the participants have an equal chance of being selected from the population.

B. the experimenter determines into which group the participants will be assigned.

C. the participants can freely choose into which group they would like to be assigned.

D. that there is an equal change that participants can be assigned into either the control or treatment groups.

Question 40

In an experiment, the group that is exposed to the independent variable is referred to as the

A. control group.

B. standardised group.

C. manipulated group.

D. experimental group.

END OF SECTION A

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SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

Consider the human eye.

Describe the structure and function of the lens.

Question 2 (2 marks)

Soldiers in dangerous situations often try to blend in with their surroundings through the use of camouflage.

Identify the Gestalt principle that has been intentionally misused to enable the soldiers to camouflage themselves and describe how it happens.

Question 3 (3 marks)

Jasmine is putting on her makeup in front of the bathroom mirror. She notices that when she closes one eye after the other, the image on the mirror seems to shift slightly from side to side.

a. Why did Jasmine's face appear to move slightly from side to side? 1 mark

b. Identify a binocular depth cue and explain how it could assist Jasmine in judging the distance between her face and the image in the mirror. 2 marks

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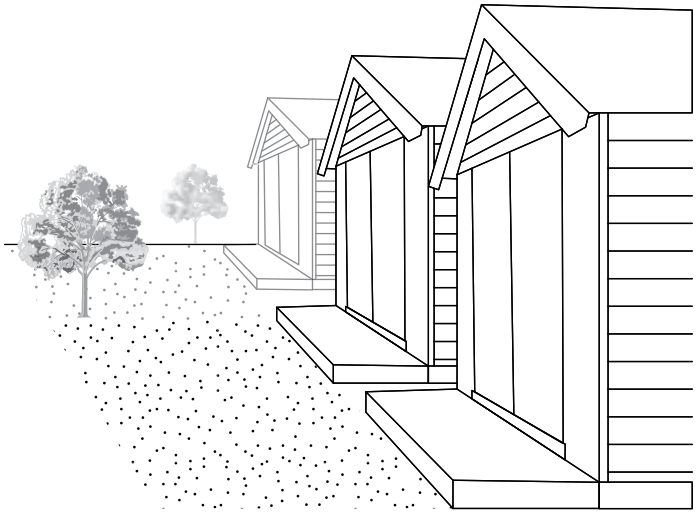
Question 4 (3 marks)

Consider the following image.



Identify and describe **three** depth cues that enable the viewer to perceive the image of the boat sheds as three-dimensional.

Question 5 (2 marks)

Jacqueline and Thuy are watching the football together. Jacqueline supports one team while Thuy supports the other. A fight over the ball occurs on-field between players of the opposing teams. Jacqueline and Thuy disagree about how and why the fight broke out on the field.

Explain how they can have different perceptions of the event they both witnessed.

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Question 6 (10 marks)

Penelope was testing to see if the colour of a jelly would alter the perception of its flavour. She used identically flavoured jelly crystals and used an identical quantity of water. In one cup she added orange colouring, to another she added yellow colouring and to the third cup she added red colouring. Penelope ensured that all jellies were equally intense in the coloration. The type of cups into which the jelly was set were identical. Penelope set up her experiment in the food technology room at school and asked for volunteers from her English class to participate. All participants were asked to describe the flavour of the jelly they were tasting. The results revealed that the majority of students believed the flavour of the orange-coloured jelly to be orange, the yellow-coloured jelly to be lemon and the red-coloured jelly to be raspberry.

a. Penelope had predicted that these results would occur.

Explain why she would have predicted this outcome. 2 marks

b. Standardised procedures are important in the control of extraneous variables.

Identify **one** way in which Penelope tried to achieve this. 1 mark

c. Penelope's teacher Ms Yumi informed her that for her results to be more reliable should she repeat the experiment several more times.

Explain the reason for Ms Yumi's instructions. 1 mark

d. Penelope is to write a report on her experiment.

In the correct order, identify the main sections of the report she will be required to write. 2 marks

e. State **one** purpose of writing a report of psychological research. 1 mark

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f. Why did Penelope ask members of her English class rather than her Psychology class to participate? 1 mark

g. Penelope believed that, because the experiment was performed on the students from her own class, she did not need to worry about the normal ethics standards and processes.

State if you agree or disagree and provide a reason to support your answer. 2 marks

Question 7 (2 marks)

Research has indicated that attractive people benefit from the halo effect.

With the use of an example, explain what this means.

Question 8 (2 marks)

Inconsistencies have been found between people's attitudes and their behaviours.

Describe **one** condition that would influence an individual's attitude towards animal testing for cosmetics so that they would be more likely to behave in a manner that is consistent with their attitude. 2 marks

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Question 9 (4 marks)
Explain the difference between old-fashioned prejudice and modern prejudice through the use of examples.

Question 10 (2 marks)
What was the aim of Milgram's study and what conclusion did he reach after completing his research?

Question 11 (2 marks)
There are a number of factors that affect conformity. Culture is one factor.
What has research shown about the influence of culture on conformity?

Question 12 (2 marks)
How does being part of a crowd or a mob increase conformity?

Question 13 (2 marks)
It is peak hour in the city and the streets are crowded with people on their way home. A man slumps on a bench outside the church in the main street.

Identify **one** factor that would interfere with the man receiving help and **one** factor that could influence a person to provide help.

Question 14 (2 marks)
Using an example, explain how culture may influence taste perception.

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Question 15 (10 marks)

There has been substantial research into bullying in schools.

Write an article that discusses the various forms of bullying, the causes of bullying and the effects of bullying on individuals.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

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Extra space for responses

Clearly number all responses in this space.

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