

PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 2 - Written examination



2019 Trial Examination

SOLUTIONS

SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions (1 mark each)

Question 1

Answer: A

Explanation: Perception of the ambiguous figure B/13 is often influenced by the surrounding context.

Question 2

Answer: B

Explanation: Transduction involves changing electromagnetic energy into electrochemical energy.

Question 3

Answer: B

Explanation: Electromagnetic energy provides the stimulus for the sense of vision.

Question 4

Answer: D

Explanation: Conformity involves changing one's behaviour as a result of real/imagined pressure.

Question 5

Answer: B

Explanation: Shape constancy allows us to perceive the shape of a door, regardless of the angle we perceive it from.

Question 6

Answer: D

Explanation: Rods are responsible for night vision and cones are responsible for colour vision and visual acuity.

Question 7

Answer: B

Explanation: Stereotyping involves making generalisations about whole groups of people and exaggerating their similarities.

Question 8

Answer: C

Explanation: Not promoting older members of the workforce is an act of discrimination.

Question 9

Answer: D

Explanation: Photoreceptors are located in the retina.

Question 10

Answer: D

Explanation: Encouraging kindness is not one of the theoretical methods of reducing prejudice.

Question 11

Answer: B

Explanation: The actual target of the question specifically focuses on enjoyment (rather than listening to it after work) of the social music, hence the response is affective.

Question 12

Answer: D

Explanation: Optic nerves cross over at the optic chiasm.

Question 13

Answer: B

Explanation: The image demonstrates figure-ground.

Question 14

Answer: C

Explanation: Little bumps we can see on the tongue are papillae.

Question 15

Answer: D

Explanation: Representative samples can be generalised to the population from which they are drawn because they both share similar characteristics.

Question 16

Answer: D

Explanation: All of the above may have played a role in obedience.

Question 17

Answer: A

Explanation: The halo effect refers to the notion that physically attractive people are also judged to have desirable psychological characteristics.

Question 18

Answer: C

Explanation: Tapping the fingers can be seen as a sign of impatience.

Question 19

Answer: B

Explanation: Raised eyebrows can be a sign of disbelief.

Question 20

Answer: D

Explanation: Eye contact can show all A-C.

Question 21

Answer: A

Explanation: The fovea is involved in visual acuity.

Question 22

Answer: C

Explanation: Punishment is a type of coercive power.

Question 23

Answer: A

Explanation: The depth principle relative size allows us to perceive larger stimulus as being closer.

Question 24

Answer: B

Explanation: In groups is the group we feel part of. Option A is incorrect since our in-group may actually be a minority group.

Question 25

Answer: B

Explanation: Height in visual field is evident.

Question 26

Answer: B

Explanation: Riley believing all women are sensitive is an example of a stereotype.

Question 27

Answer: B

Explanation: Odour will increase the sense of taste.

Question 28

Answer: D

Explanation: The iris is the band of muscle that gives an eye its colour and control the size of the pupil.

Question 29

Answer: B

Explanation: Gestalt theory emphasises perceiving stimuli as a whole.

Question 30

Answer: A

Explanation: Social influence generally refers to the influence others have on us.

Question 31

Answer: B

Explanation: Perceptual set explains our readiness to perceive stimuli in a certain way.

Question 32

Answer: A

Explanation: Behaviour that invalidates existing stereotypes must be repeatedly shown.

Question 33

Answer: B

Explanation: The Ames room illusion demonstrates that we maintain shape constancy at the expense of size constancy.

Question 34

Answer: B

Explanation: Zimbardo's prison experiment demonstrated the importance of social roles in shaping behaviour.

Question 35

Answer: D

Explanation: Participants believed the experimenter was a teacher who would take full responsibility for the events.

Question 36

Answer: D

Explanation: Deindividuation refers to the loss of identity.

Question 37

Answer: C

Explanation: The bystander effect is the notion that the less bystanders that are present, the more likely we are to receive help.

Question 38

Answer: A

Explanation: Proximity refers to the notion of stimuli placed closely together as being perceived as a whole.

Question 39

Answer: C

Explanation: Camouflage deliberately distorts figure-ground perception.

Question 40

Answer: D

Explanation: Eckman found that all people speak and understand the same facial language.

Question 41

Answer: B

Explanation: Convergence involves the detection of depth via tension in eye muscles.

Question 42

Answer: B

Explanation: Consumerism refers to encouraging purchases that are wanted but not necessarily needed.

Question 43

Answer: B

Explanation: Classical conditioning involves changing attitudes via learnt associations.

Question 44

Answer: C

Explanation: Age is a biological factor.

Question 45

Answer: B

Explanation: Synaesthesia involves isolated sense being perceived simultaneously – for example, taste and colour.

SECTION B: Short-answer & Extended question

Question 1 (4 marks)

- a. Size constancy (1) the family will realise the size of the plane remains the same, even though the size of the image on the retina changes (1)/the plane appears to get smaller as it leaves the airport(1)/appears to grow in size as it approaches the airport (1).

2 marks for any of the above combinations.

Also accept appropriately applied other perceptual constancies.

Note: Orientation and shape constancy would not appropriately apply to the scenario.

2 marks

- b. Convergence (1). When the family feels tension from the eye muscles turning inwards as the plane approaches, the brain will interpret this as the object is coming closer (1).

OR

Retinal disparity (1). When the left and right eye perceives a slightly different image of the plane in terms of its distance, the object is closer (1). When there is little difference between the image of the plane received by the left and right eye, the object is further away (1).

For full marks there should be application (description of the plane in the scenario).

2 marks

Question 2 (2 marks)

Accept any of the listed below:

Visual Sensation	Visual Perception
Physiological	Physiological and psychological
2-Dimensional image	3-Dimensional impression
Inverted, upside down image	Upright
Transmitted as a series of neural impulses	Integrated/organised into coherent picture
Same process for everyone with normal vision; same stimulus is processed identically	Potential for individual differences in interpretation due to psychological factors

Note: For full marks a comparative statement outlining the difference between each must be used.

Question 3 (2 marks)

Figure-ground (1) camouflage occurs when the figure and the ground are not easily separated by contour lines (1).

Question 4 (2 marks)

Similarity (1). She can group the team in a similar colour kit into a 'meaningful whole' – one team against another. (1)

Question 5 (2 marks)

Optic (1); occipital lobe (1)

Question 6 (2 marks)

Vitreous humour is a watery fluid that helps to maintain the shape of the eyeball (1). It provides nutrients and oxygen to the eye, as well as carrying away waste products (1).

Question 7 (4marks)

- An old-fashioned prejudice is from a majority group to a minority group and is overt and very obvious. For example, an individual believes that people with light colored skin are superior to people with dark colored skin and thus the groups should be segregated.
- A modern prejudice is from majority group, but is more subtle and covert when compared to old fashioned prejudice. For example, an individual believes that people of indigenous descent are given more opportunities for land rights, with is not fair as all people should be given the same opportunities.

1 mark for explanation of old fashioned prejudice + 1 mark for example

1 mark for explanation of modern prejudice + 1 mark for example

Question 8 (2 marks)

- Foods that are part of the cultural upbringing are perceived more positively than foods that are unfamiliar.
- For example, Jane was brought up in rural Victoria by her Australian parents and does not enjoy hot, spicy food, as they are not part of her diet growing up. She prefers familiar foods such as roast lamb.

Award marks for suitable example and explanation. Examples may vary between students.

Question 9 (4 marks)

a.

1 mark for any two of the following helping factors:

- They notice the man of the ground
- They interpret the man needs help
- They are prepared to take responsibility
- They feel it is their social responsibility
- They believe someone would help them if they were in a similar position
- The person is competent in delivering help

- The person is in a good mood

2 marks

b.

2 marks for any one of the following factors:

- Diffusion of responsibility: People assume that someone else in the crowd will take responsibility to help the man and so they do not.
- Audience inhibition: The person will not help the man for risk of appearing foolish
- Cost-benefit analysis: If the person believes that the cost to themselves outweighs the benefits of helping, then they will not help the man on the street.

2 marks

Question 10 (3 marks)

1 mark for the definition and 1 mark for each impact of psychological functioning.

Bullying is a form of aggressive behaviour where one person/group intentionally and repeatedly causes another person injury or discomfort. The victim has difficulty defending him/herself and has done nothing to 'cause' the bullying behaviour of others.

Impacts on psychological functioning are numerous and include: anxiety, stress, feelings of loneliness, depression, panic attacks and low self-esteem. In some cases suicide has been directly linked to the actions of bullying behaviour.

Question 11 (8 marks)

Mark Allocation as follows:

2 marks for referring to evidence for this statement (1 mark for recognising examples of those we are connected to as a result of technology and 1 mark allocated for referring the various modes of technological communication).

3 marks for discussing the positive influences of living in an increasingly technological world (1 mark for each benefit and example – e.g. education via documentaries).

3 marks for discussing the negative influences of living in an increasingly technological world (1 mark for each negative impact and example – e.g. social isolation due to less face to face contact).

‘The opportunity to be a part of a global community is literally in the palm of your hand’

Evidence for this statement lies in the reality that most of us are technologically connected to our friends, family, newsfeeds, social media and the global community 24 hours per day (1).

Technology allows us to text, email, FaceTime, skype, Viber, WhatsApp, Twitter at any time of the day (1).

The positive benefits might be cultural and political, in that there is a huge scope for people to become informed and gain awareness about state, national and global issues. Television, films, magazines and social media enable teenagers with limited access to other cultures learn about those cultural backgrounds (1). Other benefits include education via documentaries and informative websites, developing social skills and learning appropriate online communication protocols (1), access to occupational opportunities via recruitment portals (1).

Conversely, there are also disadvantages to the increasing influence from media. One of the most dramatic indications of this is the prevalence of cyberbullying, which in the most severe cases has been linked to suicide cases (1). Other negative consequences include the fact that technology is often a distraction from productively attending to work or school related tasks (1). Social isolation may also occur. Although technology offers a medium whereby we can maintain contact with hundreds of people 24 hours per day; this can sometimes be at the expense of quality face to face contact (1).

Extended Question

Question 12

This question should be marked holistically, using the criteria below:

8-10 marks	Well structured, coherent response that sufficiently addresses all 3 dot points. No/very few omissions and errors. There is a comprehensive description and evaluation of the study. There is relevant reference to the tri-component model in relation to the study.
6-7 marks	Relatively well structured with few errors in fluency and few omissions. For example, 1 of the 3 dot points may be less thoroughly addressed or some part of the description of the study may be missing or inaccurate (e.g. incorrect report of the findings).
4-5 marks	Some level of accuracy in terms of describing the study. Evaluation may be vague (e.g. strengths and criticisms may be simply dot pointed and not thoroughly explained). The response indicates only rudimentary application of the findings in relation to the tri-component theory
1-3 marks	Many omissions and poorly structured. One or more of the dot points may not be addressed. Certain descriptive details of the study may be false with limited evaluation of the study.

- A description of the study in terms of the key components of the study

AIM: To investigate if there was a consistency between a persons attitude towards others with a different racial background and their behaviour towards such people, as demonstrated by discrimination.

METHOD: Over a two year period beginning in 1930, La Piere travelled 16000km around the U.S. with a Chinese couple. They stayed in 66 hotels, motels or caravan parks and dined in 184 different restaurants. La Piere has expected to find considerable discrimination since there was wide spread discrimination against Asians in America at that time period.

Six months later he sent a questionnaire and accompanying letter to the manager of each restaurant and the places they stayed at. The letter included the question: 'Will you accept Chinese customers in your restaurant?'

RESULTS: Surprisingly La Piere and the Chinese couple were refused service only on one occasion and La Piere judged their treatment overall to be good in almost 50% of the places they visited.

However, in replies to the letter sent only one reply said they would accept Chinese guests as visitors.

- A discussion of the study in terms of its relevance to the tri-component model

As indicated by their responses to the letter their attitude clearly differed from their actual behaviour towards the Chinese couple. Thus, attitudes do not necessarily predict behaviour. Therefore, there may be inconsistencies between the three elements of the tri-component model.

- A discussion on the analysis and evaluation of this study – refer to relevant critical points that may be concerned with issues such as ethics and research methods
 - The presence of La Piere may have led to different behavioural responses to what the couple may have received had they been travelling alone.
 - Individual differences may be a factor since those who responded to the letter may be different individuals to those who provided the face to face service.
 - The 6 month delay is a potential extraneous variable, it could be argued that their attitude may have changed in that period or the staff at the establishments may have changed.