

Trial Examination 2022

VCE Psychology Unit 2

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of booklet

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	40	40	40
B	11	11	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 26 pages

Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions

Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra space 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.

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

Which one of the following correctly describes the process of sensation?

- A. active
- B. unique for each individual
- C. passive
- D. dynamic

Question 2

Where does transduction occur for vision and taste?

	Vision	Taste
A.	occipital lobe	frontal lobe
B.	visual cortex	gustatory cortex
C.	optic nerve	cranial nerve
D.	photoreceptors	taste buds

Question 3

Which one of the following gives the correct pathway of light travelling through the eye?

- A. vitreous humour → pupil → lens → retina
- B. pupil → lens → vitreous humour → retina
- C. retina → vitreous humour → lens → pupil
- D. retina → lens → pupil → vitreous humour

Question 4

Which one of the following is the first process to occur in taste perception?

- A. transmission
- B. transduction
- C. interpretation
- D. reception

Question 5

Yu Yan was reading her favourite novel on the front veranda of her home. She paused her reading to look at the trees in the distance. When Yu Yan shifted her gaze from her book to the trees, the lenses within her eyes changed shape.

This process known as

- A. accommodation.
- B. convergence.
- C. retinal disparity.
- D. transmission.

Question 6

In which part of the brain is taste processed?

- A. olfactory cortex
- B. gustatory cortex
- C. visual cortex
- D. auditory cortex

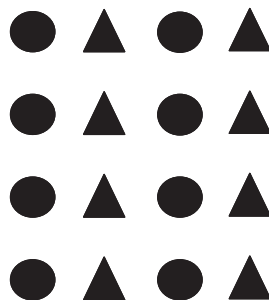
Question 7

Which one of the following statements about taste perception is correct?

- A. The papillae are found within the taste buds.
- B. The taste buds are only found on the tongue.
- C. The papillae are mostly found on the roof and sides of the mouth.
- D. The taste buds are found within the papillae.

Question 8

The diagram below shows rows of triangles and circles.



Which Gestalt principles have been applied in the diagram?

- A. figure-ground only
- B. figure-ground and similarity only
- C. similarity only
- D. similarity and proximity only

Question 9

Aissa joined the Army Reserve. During a field training exercise, she and the other people in her unit wore camouflage clothing.

Camouflaging occurs when

- A. the contour line is clearly visible.
- B. the contour line is similar to the figure.
- C. the figure is similar to the background.
- D. the figure is different from the background.

Use the following information to answer Questions 10–13.

Dr Juma was investigating the effect of vitamin B12 on anxiety levels in Australian teenagers.

Participants were selected after they replied to an advertisement that was sent to all Australian secondary schools. Before the experiment, participants were completed a questionnaire that provided Dr Juma with a numerical score indicating the perceived anxiety level of each participant.

Dr Juma then divided the participants into two groups and administered the following medications.

- Group 1 took capsules containing 2.4 micrograms of vitamin B12 twice a day for two months.
- Group 2 took capsules containing an inactive substance twice a day for two months.

The capsules given to both groups were identical in appearance. Participants were not informed which capsule they received. After two months, the participants completed the questionnaire again. Dr Juma compared the pre- and post-experiment scores of the participants and calculated a change score for each participant's anxiety level.

Question 10

Which row of the table identifies the operationalised independent variable and the dependent variable in Dr Juma's study?

	Operationalised independent variable	Dependent variable
A.	anxiety level	vitamin B12
B.	the change score	2.4 micrograms of vitamin B12 taken twice a day for two months
C.	vitamin B12	the change score
D.	2.4 mcg of vitamin B12 taken twice a day for two months	anxiety level

Question 11

Which one of the following sampling methods was used by Dr Juma in this experiment?

- A. random
- B. convenience
- C. stratified
- D. random stratified

Question 12

The type of data collected by Dr Juma was

- A. secondary qualitative.
- B. secondary quantitative.
- C. primary qualitative.
- D. primary quantitative.

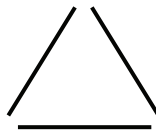
Question 13

Which row of the table correctly describes the two groups in Dr Juma's experiment?

	Group 1	Group 2
A.	experimental group	control group
B.	research group	experimental group
C.	control group	research group
D.	control group	experimental group

Question 14

Consider the diagram.

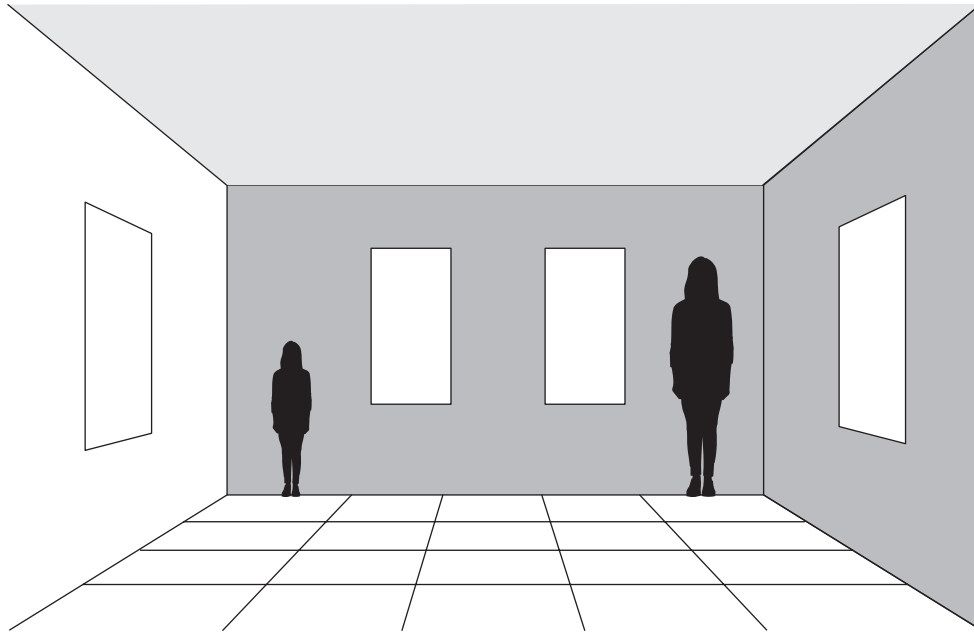


Which one of the following Gestalt principles allows the diagram to be perceived as a triangle?

- A. similarity
- B. proximity
- C. closure
- D. continuity

Use the following information to answer Questions 15 and 16.

The Ames room illusion, invented by Adelbert Ames Jr in 1946, demonstrates a visual illusion, which is shown in the diagram below. The room is observed through a peephole at the front of the room. When a person stands to the left side of the room, they appear to be small. When the same person walks to the right side of the room and stands in the required position, they appear to have grown larger.



Question 15

To create the visual illusion, the Ames room must be

- A. rectangular in shape and observed using monocular vision.
- B. trapezoidal in shape and observed using monocular vision.
- C. rectangular in shape and observed using binocular vision.
- D. trapezoidal in shape and observed using binocular vision.

Question 16

Which one of the following constancies is **not** maintained in the Ames room illusion and is critical to creating the visual illusion?

- A. size
- B. shape
- C. brightness
- D. colour

Question 17

Which one of the following statements best describes the perceptual experience of synaesthesia?

- A. The stimulation of one sense voluntarily creates an additional experience of another sense.
- B. Every individual with synaesthesia always sees colour when listening to certain musical notes.
- C. Every individual with synaesthesia always sees colour when presented with certain letters of the alphabet or words.
- D. The stimulation of one sense involuntarily creates an additional experience of another sense.

Question 18

As a person ages, their taste perception becomes

- A. more sensitive because the size of their taste buds increases, and their sense of smell improves.
- B. less sensitive because the size of their taste buds decreases.
- C. less sensitive because the number of their taste buds decreases, and their sense of smell worsens.
- D. less sensitive as the number of their taste buds decreases.

Question 19

Texture can affect a person's judgement of flavour in a variety of ways.

The intensity of a food is strongest when it is

- A. cut into pieces, such as an apple being divided into chunks.
- B. in a thin, liquid form, such as fruit juice.
- C. in a thick, creamy form, such as custard.
- D. cut into slices, such as pieces of honey dew melon.

Question 20

Yuliana, Jianhong and Kauri are friends who play basketball in the same team.

The team's coach did not allow Yuliana to play basketball on Saturday night because she had missed a practice session two days prior to the game. Jianhong told the team that Yuliana was unreliable. Kauri told the team that Yuliana had missed practice as she worked in a busy hospital that sometimes demanded she work overtime.

Which row of the table identifies how Jianhong and Kauri have attributed Yuliana's behaviour?

	Jianhong	Kauri
A.	personal factor	internal factor
B.	situational factor	dispositional factor
C.	external factor	personal factor
D.	dispositional factor	situational factor

Question 21

Ivan loves playing tennis and wants to become a professional player in the near future. When he plays in the state finals, he loses the match and blames the umpire.

Ivan has demonstrated

- A. a self-serving bias.
- B. the just-world hypothesis.
- C. a personal attribution.
- D. actor-observer bias.

Question 22

During the 2021 lockdown, all of Suri's secondary school classes were online. Suri did not enjoy participating in online classes because she thought her classmates did not contribute to discussions and were taking advantage of her ideas. After the first few weeks of participating in classes with her laptop camera and microphone on, Suri turned her camera off and muted herself like her classmates.

What is the affective component of Suri's attitude?

- A. not enjoying the online classes
- B. thinking her classmates were taking advantage of her ideas
- C. turning her laptop camera off during online classes
- D. muting herself during online classes

Question 23

Min Xinyi is very passionate about caring for the planet. She believes that everyone has a responsibility to care for the environment and maintains a sustainable style of living.

What is the behavioural component of Min Xinyi's attitude?

- A. believing that everyone shares a responsibility to care for the environment
- B. feeling passionate about sustainability
- C. maintaining sustainable living practices
- D. understanding what is meant by a 'sustainable lifestyle'

Question 24

Brigitta has been vegetarian for over a year and is mostly happy with her decision to change her eating habits. Brigitta's favourite food used to be meat pies. When she and her friends go to football games together, her friends often buy hot dogs and meat pies to eat. Brigitta is sometimes tempted to eat meat again when she watches her friends enjoying their food.

Brigitta will be most likely to continue being vegetarian if

- A. she does not conduct much research into the meat industry.
- B. her attitude is flexible on the topic.
- C. her friends explain to her that she can share a hot dog or a meat pie with them at football games sometimes.
- D. she attends protests against animal cruelty.

Question 25

A stereotype is best described as

- A. a positive view formed about a group of people based on their individual merits.
- B. a set of beliefs formed about people who belong to a certain group.
- C. a profile of an individual that is based on facts.
- D. a set of beliefs formed about people that considers their individual differences.

Question 26

Tate's Timber has been a timber business for over 100 years. Following an extended period of closure, the profits of Tate's Timber dropped considerably, leading to a restructure of the business. The CEO replaced the entire senior executive team, who had worked with the business for over 20 years, with a group of young, recent graduates to 'shake things up'.

This scenario is an example of

- A. ageism.
- B. racism.
- C. classism.
- D. sexism.

Question 27

Mr Jenkins runs a limousine company. Although he has not met anyone from France, he does not like French people. When Mr Jenkins is reading through job applications for a new driver position, he notices that five French people had applied. Three of these applicants identify as male and two identify as female.

Despite the five French applicants being well suited to the job, he threw away all five applications.

Mr Jenkins is demonstrating

- A. prejudice and indirect discrimination.
- B. racism and indirect discrimination.
- C. prejudice and direct discrimination.
- D. sexism and direct discrimination.

Question 28

Which one of the following is the best example of a group as it is defined in psychology?

- A. six women playing for the same water polo team in a final game
- B. thirty-two commuters travelling to the city on the same train
- C. five people lining up to buy train tickets
- D. fourteen people eating lunch in a food court

Question 29

Which one of the following examples best demonstrates obedience?

- A. Hilja wears jeans to a party because she knows that her friends will also be wearing jeans.
- B. Trin completes research on the Vikings to contribute to the group project in her History class at school.
- C. Rupert, who works at a supermarket, is asked by his manager to clean the floor where food has been spilled.
- D. Estevo sees his brother stealing chocolate bars in a shop, so he also steals some confectionary.

Question 30

Greta is popular at school. She has four close friends who greatly admire her taste in music and often follow her advice. Greta tells her friends that they cannot listen to jazz music because she does not like it.

The power held by Greta is

- A. informational.
- B. legitimate.
- C. referent.
- D. expert.

Question 31

Tasia is the captain of the school chess club. She was absent from school on a particular day, so she was unable to choose a team to play in a lunchtime game. Kawehi, another student who is skilled in playing chess, chose the team instead.

What type of power does Kawehi demonstrate in this scenario?

- A. expert
- B. coercive
- C. reward
- D. legitimate

Question 32

Tracy was at a shopping centre when she saw a man clutching his chest before falling to the ground. Tracy has first aid training and was about to help the man when she noticed a crowd gathering around him. She became nervous about being judged by others and hesitated to help the man.

Tracy's behaviour is an example of

- A. diffusion of responsibility.
- B. altruism.
- C. social influence.
- D. audience inhibition.

Question 33

In the 1971 Stanford prison experiment, Phillip Zimbardo made the participants allocated to the guard role wear khaki uniforms and dark, reflective glasses.

Zimbardo did this to develop

- A. deindividuation.
- B. dehumanisation.
- C. depersonalisation.
- D. detachment.

Question 34

Mikhael had a successful art exhibition where he sold nearly all his paintings. After the exhibition, he was happily walking from the art gallery to a restaurant to meet with friends to celebrate. Although he was in a hurry to get to the restaurant, he noticed a person struggling to open the door of their car while holding several shopping bags. Mikhael decided to stop and help the person with their bags.

The personal factor that most likely dominated Mikhael's actions was

- A. noticing the situation where the person was struggling.
- B. interpreting the situation as the person requiring help.
- C. being in a good mood.
- D. feeling that it was his social responsibility to assist a person in need.

Question 35

Stanley Milgram conducted his first experiment in 1963.

Based on the results of this experiment, which one of the following conclusions did Milgram make?

- A. People will not always follow orders or instructions from an authority figure.
- B. People will not follow instructions from an authority figure when their actions are harming another person.
- C. People will follow their own values and beliefs despite instructions from an authority figure.
- D. People will often follow instructions from an authority figure even when their actions are harming another person.

Question 36

Frida lives with her family in Townsville, Queensland. A cyclone recently swept through Townsville, destroying many houses and other buildings that were in its path. Although Frida's family was not affected, they helped others in the area clean up and repair damage to their homes.

A factor that may have motivated Frida's family to help others in this situation is

- A. the reciprocity principle.
- B. the social responsibility norm.
- C. the just-world hypothesis.
- D. empathy.

Question 37

Callum is walking in the local park when he sees a man ahead of him stop walking, stumble and fall.

Which one of the following best illustrates the bystander effect?

- A. There are ten onlookers in the park, but Callum still helps the man in need.
- B. Callum does not recognise the man in need and, therefore, does not help.
- C. Callum and a group of ten onlookers do not offer to help the man when he falls.
- D. Callum offers to help when the man falls as he is the only one present.

Question 38

Which one of the following would be considered a key situational factor that would influence someone to help another person?

- A. having feelings of empathy for the person in need of help
- B. being in a good mood
- C. correctly interpreting a situation as one where help is needed
- D. being suitably qualified to help

Question 39

Sashi has been a victim of bullying.

Which one of the following physiological responses might Sashi experience as a result of being bullied?

- A. increased shyness
- B. aggressive behaviour
- C. social isolation
- D. stomach aches

Question 40

It has been proposed that exposure to violence in video games may have a greater effect on children than exposure to violence in television programs.

This may be due to

- A. the characters in video games being more terrifying than those in television programs.
- B. playing video game being more interactive than watching television programs.
- C. the storylines in video games being more exciting than the storylines in television programs.
- D. the colours in the video games being more intense than the colours in television programs.

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (5 marks)

Madhur was sitting at his desk, working on his Visual Communications and Design project. He was adding detail and colour to his artwork when his younger sister played a prank on him by switching off the lights in his room. Madhur could not see his project very clearly until he switched on his desk lamp.

- a.** Identify the type of photoreceptors that were active in Madhur's vision when the lights were turned on in his room. 1 mark

- b.** Briefly describe the role that the type of photoreceptor identified in **part a.** plays in Madhur's vision. 1 mark

- c.** Identify the type of photoreceptors that were active in Madhur's vision when the lights were turned off in his room. 1 mark

- d.** Describe the role that the type of photoreceptor identified in **part c.** plays in Madhur's vision. 2 marks

Question 2 (2 marks)

With reference to vision and taste, explain why the receptive field of each sense is very different.

Question 3 (3 marks)

The Müller-Lyer illusion is considered to be a visual illusion.

- a.** Explain the term ‘visual illusion’. 1 mark

- b.** Describe what is perceived when viewing the Müller-Lyer illusion. You may use a diagram to assist your response. 2 marks

Question 4 (5 marks)

- a.** Explain why the ability to perceive a sour taste is believed to have a protective function. 2 marks

- b.** Using an example, explain how colour intensity affects the perceived flavour of drinks. 3 marks

Question 5 (6 marks)

Taufik is a Year 6 student who is taking art classes after school. He informs his art teacher that he would like to use a realistic style to paint a picture of the land around his family's farm. The farm is very peaceful, with a river running towards distant hills and sheep wandering through the tree-filled fields.

With reference to the picture that Taufik wants to paint, identify and describe **three** depth cues that he can use to add the dimension of depth to his work.

Cue 1 _____

Description _____

Cue 2 _____

Description _____

Cue 3 _____

Description _____

Question 6 (7 marks)

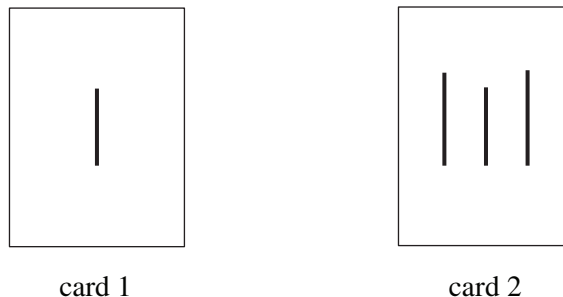
Solomon Asch investigated the concept of conformity within groups of people.

- a. Differentiate between the terms ‘conformity’ and ‘obedience’.

2 marks

- b. Dineth and Manu conducted an experiment that replicated Asch’s investigations.

In their experiment, a participant entered a room where they sat at a table with six other people. The participant was shown a card (card 1) and was asked to select a line from a second card (card 2) that matched the length of the line on the first card. The cards are shown in the diagram below.



This process was repeated ten times with different sets of cards. In some of the trials, choosing the matching line was difficult as there was little difference between the lines on card 2. In other trials, the three lines on card 2 were very different. Throughout the experiment, the six other people deliberately give the same incorrect answers. The number of times the participant agreed with the group when the answer was incorrect was recorded.

Dineth and Manu then repeated their experiment using three different conditions.

- In condition 1, Dineth and Manu repeated the initial method with no changes.
- In condition 2, they used a group that was comprised of three people in total.
- In condition 3, they used a group that was comprised of twelve people in total.

The results of the three experimental conditions were compared.

- i. Identify the independent variable in the experiment.

1 mark

- ii. Identify the operationalised dependent variable in the experiment.

1 mark

- iii.** Outline your prediction for the results of the experiment. 2 marks

- iv.** Confederates were used in each condition in the experiment.
Explain the term 'confederate' as it applies to psychology. 1 mark

Question 7 (2 marks)

Lea, Katsuo, Dana and Ji-Su were working on an assignment together for their Psychology class. Each student added their contributions to a shared online document. Although they received a high grade, Katsuo was upset and told Dana she had been a social loafer. Dana asked Katsuo to explain what she meant by this term.

Describe how Katsuo could explain the term ‘social loafer’.

Question 8 (4 marks)

Julia placed an advertisement on her university website asking for volunteers to participate in a study that was investigating stress levels in students. However, Julia was instead investigating the bystander effect.

When the volunteers arrived, they were led into a small room and asked to fill in a questionnaire about their stress levels. As the participants answered the questionnaire, smoke was gradually piped into the room until a quarter of the room was filled with smoke.

Julia observed the participants through a window, taking notes about whether individuals took action to locate the source of the smoke. Upon completing the questionnaire, the participants submitted their papers and then left.

- a.** Julia did not obtain informed consent from the participants in this study.

Describe what is involved in the process of receiving informed consent.

2 marks

- b.** Deception was used in this study.

Identify and explain the ethical principle Julia must uphold as a consequence of using deception.

2 marks

Question 9 (4 marks)

Stanley Milgram conducted many investigations into obedience. He discovered that regardless of gender, socioeconomic background, age or culture, the results of the investigations were very similar. Through his experimentation, Milgram observed that several factors influenced a person's obedience to an authority figure.

- a.** Describe how proximity can influence an individual to obey an authority figure. 2 marks

- b.** Identify and describe **one** factor other than proximity that would influence an individual to obey an authority figure. 2 marks

Question 10 (2 marks)

Several environmental factors can occur in the home that increase the likelihood of bullying behaviours in children.

Identify **two** of these factors.

Question 11 (10 marks)

In Zimbardo's 1971 Stanford prison experiment, participants that were assigned to the role of either guard or prisoner experienced different effects on their perceived types and levels of power.

With reference to Zimbardo's experiment, evaluate how the concepts of hierarchy, status and the different types of social power can affect individuals.

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VCE Psychology Unit 2

Written Examination

Multiple-choice Answer Sheet

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Instructions

Use a **pencil** for **all** entries. If you make a mistake, **erase** the incorrect answer – **do not** cross it out. Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

No mark will be given if more than **one** answer is completed for any question.

All answers must be completed like this example:

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

Use pencil only

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D

31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D