

Trial Examination 2022

VCE Psychology Units 1&2

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 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	50	50	50
B	14	14	70
			Total 120

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 30 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

In the brain versus heart debate, who believed the heart was the source of our thoughts, feelings and behaviours?

- A. Rene Descartes
- B. the ancient Egyptians
- C. Hippocrates
- D. Plato

Question 2

Rene Descartes proposed that humans possess

- A. a physical body, which influences the non-physical mind.
- B. a non-physical mind, which influences the physical body.
- C. a non-physical mind and a physical body, which interact and influence each other through the pineal gland.
- D. a non-physical mind and a physical body, which interact and influence each other through the thalamus.

Question 3

A researcher was interested in determining which parts of the brain were active when people listened to music. As part of her research, she used neuroimaging techniques.

Which one of the following methods is best suited to this purpose?

- A. CT scan
- B. MRI
- C. X-ray
- D. PET scan

Question 4

The peripheral nervous system consists of

- A. the autonomic and somatic nervous systems.
- B. the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
- C. the spinal cord and brain.
- D. the somatic and sympathetic nervous systems.

Question 5

Which one of the following is the role of myelin in the neuron?

- A. coating the axon
- B. coating the axon terminals
- C. improving the efficiency of electrical transmission within the neuron
- D. improving the efficiency of chemical transmission between neurons

Question 6

Sensory information is filtered before being transferred to the appropriate area in the brain.

Which one of the following structures filters sensory information?

- A. thalamus
- B. cerebrum
- C. hypothalamus
- D. cerebellum

Use the following information to answer Questions 7–9.

Aaron is walking with friends in the Dandenong Ranges. While on the walking trail, they see many different species of plants and animals.

Question 7

Aaron hears the calls of parrots roosting in the trees above him.

In which lobe of Aaron's brain is the sound of the bird calls processed?

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

Question 8

Aaron looks towards the sounds of the parrots, hoping to spot them among the trees. He sees flashes of colour as the birds fly from branch to branch.

In which lobe of Aaron's brain is the sight of the birds processed?

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

Question 9

Beside the walking trail, Aarons sees a bush with a beautiful flower.

The message to move his right hand to touch the flower originates from Aaron's

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 10 and 11.

Amir worked as an executive for a large business in the city. His job was very demanding and he consistently worked in a high-pressure environment. Although he had been in good general health in the past, Amir was rushed to hospital after suffering from a stroke. As Amir was recovering, his partner Yui noticed a few unusual behaviours, such as Amir shaving only the right side of his face.

Question 10

Amir's behaviour of shaving only the right side of his face since suffering the stroke suggests that he is showing signs of

- A. spatial neglect.
- B. split-brain surgery.
- C. electric stimulation of his brain.
- D. ablation of part of his brain.

Question 11

Based on Amir's behaviour, it is highly probable that the stroke caused damage to his

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

Question 12

From birth to adulthood, the size of the brain grows to four times its initial size.

The growth of the brain is mostly due to an increase in the

- A. number of neurons.
- B. length of the axons of neurons.
- C. number of glial cells.
- D. number of synaptic connections.

Question 13

Ikuko was involved in a car accident and consequentially suffered a head injury. During Ikuko's recovery period, changes occurred in parts of her brain. Undamaged neurons that had lost connections with active neurons were seeking new active neurons with which they could connect.

Which one of the following processes is occurring in this scenario?

- A. reconnecting
- B. rerouting
- C. sprouting
- D. rebranching

Use the following information to answer Questions 14–16.

Genevieve believed that Australian adults who exercised would sleep better at night. She decided to run an experiment to test this idea.

Question 14

Which one of the following is the independent variable in this experiment?

- A. adults
- B. exercise
- C. quality of sleep
- D. quantity of sleep

Question 15

Genevieve created a post online that asked for volunteers to participate in her experiment.

Which sampling method has Genevieve used?

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

Question 16

To compare the sleep quality of adults who exercised with adults who did not exercise, Genevieve had the participants wear wrist monitors that registered the number of hours they slept per night.

This type of data is

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

Question 17

When researchers study developmental changes, they often use identical twins.

This is because identical twins

- A. develop from two zygotes.
- B. always demonstrate the same types of behaviours.
- C. always demonstrate the same types of thinking processes.
- D. develop from one zygote.

Question 18

In 1958, Harry Harlow conducted an experiment using two surrogate mothers and eight newborn rhesus monkeys. The results showed that one factor was particularly important to an infant monkey forming an attachment to its surrogate mother.

Which one of the following was the key factor for attachment?

- A. the provision of food
- B. the provision of contact comfort
- C. the physical appearance of the surrogate mother
- D. the size of the surrogate mother

Question 19

Which row of the table accurately compares the characteristics of a mental health problem and a mental disorder?

	Mental health problem	Mental disorder
A.	causes the individual to feel significant distress	causes the individual to feel upset
B.	behaviours are atypical for that individual	behaviours are typical for that individual
C.	interferes with the daily functioning of the individual	prevents the individual from completing some regular activities
D.	symptoms are present for two or three weeks	symptoms are ongoing for at least three months

Question 20

Charmin has an eleven-month-old baby named Jalani. Charmin initially struggled with adjusting to caring for Jalani but has always been very sensitive to Jalani's needs. When Jalani cries, Charmin immediately comforts her and attends to her needs.

Which type of attachment is Jalani is likely to develop with Charmin?

- A. insecure avoidant
- B. insecure resistant
- C. secure
- D. disorganised

Question 21

Seven-year-old Kiara has brought home several of her paintings from school. She is proud of her paintings and has asked her father to put them on the walls at home. Kiara's father, Milo, stores them in a drawer instead, explaining that they are too messy and will make the house look untidy.

According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, Kiara will feel

- A. guilty because she is in the initiative versus guilt stage of development.
- B. ashamed because she is in the autonomy versus shame and doubt stage of development.
- C. sad because she is in the generativity versus stagnation stage of development.
- D. inadequate because she is in the industry versus inferiority stage of development.

Question 22

Which one of the following is an example of maladaptive behaviour?

- A. During the last two months, Joanna, who is usually very social, has not attended as many parties as she normally would.
- B. Since he finished his VCE examinations last week, Pietro has slept in until midday on most days.
- C. Since the beginning of winter, Margrit has had to set an alarm in time to get ready for school.
- D. Over the last few months, Sheba has struggled with falling asleep, which has made her consistently late for work.

Question 23

Which one of the following is a biological factor that contributes towards the development of the mood disorder depression?

- A. difficulties in forming and maintaining relationships
- B. genetic predisposition
- C. high levels of stress
- D. living in poverty

Question 24

Marcus is attending a support group to assist with understanding and coping with his recent diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Which one of the following factors is Marcus's attendance of the support group considered as?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. external
- D. internal

Question 25

Valechka is in her third year of university and is currently studying attitudes towards animal testing.

In her study, Valechka uses a questionnaire containing a rating scale alongside a set of statements about various aspects of animal testing. Valechka lives in a building that has approximately 100 residents. Over a period of three days, Valechka knocks on all the doors of the residents in her building and asks each of them to participate in her study. She makes it clear to each resident that they can choose not to participate and can withdraw from the study if answering the questionnaire makes them uncomfortable. Valechka assures the participants that all results will be kept anonymous.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. Valechka has not upheld confidentiality.
- B. Valechka has not upheld withdrawal rights
- C. Valechka has deceived the participants.
- D. Valechka has not obtained informed consent.

Question 26

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 27

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 28

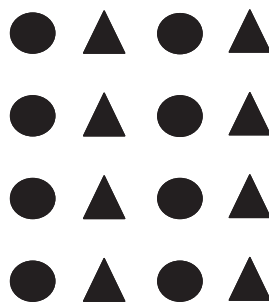
Yu Yan was reading her favourite novel on the front veranda of her home. She paused her reading to look at the trees in the distance. When Yu Yan shifted her gaze from her book to the trees, the lenses within her eyes changed shape.

This process known as

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

Question 29

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 30

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 31–34.

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 31

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 32

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 33

The type of data collected by Dr Juma was

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

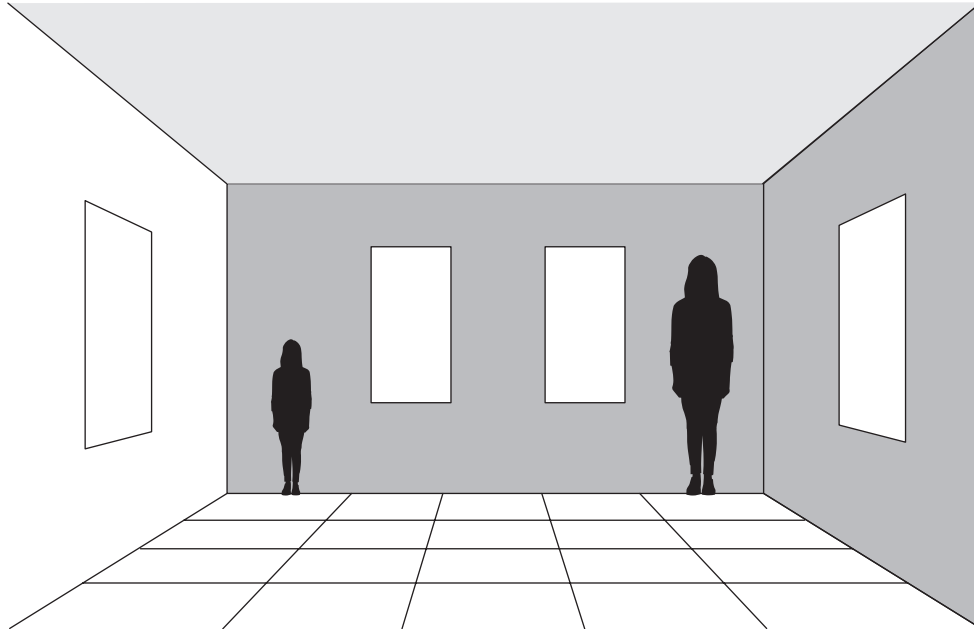
Question 34

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 35 and 36.

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 35

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 36

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 37

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 38

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 39

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 40

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 41

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 42

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 43

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 44

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 45

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 46

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 47

Frida lives with her family lives 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 48

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 49

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 50

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.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

Early experiments performed on the brain provided scientists with information about its structure and function. In the 1960s, many studies were conducted with people who had undergone split-brain surgery.

- a. Identify the structure that is severed in this surgery. 1 mark

- b. Identify **one** finding that arose from these split-brain studies. 1 mark

Question 2 (6 marks)

Sarimah was relaxing at home on the couch after a day at school. She was feeling very hot, so she reached for the remote control to turn on the air conditioner.

- a. Identify **two** branches of the nervous system involved in this action and describe their role. 4 marks

Branch 1 _____

Role _____

Branch 2 _____

Role _____

- b. Sarimah had been enjoying the cool temperature of the room for about 20 minutes and was feeling very relaxed. Suddenly, her dog started barking loudly, which frightened Sarimah. She immediately sat upright on the couch and looked towards the dog, who had run to the front door.

Identify the branch of Sarimah's nervous system that was dominating at this time and give **one** physiological change that would occur within her body. 2 marks

Branch _____

Physiological change _____

Question 3 (4 marks)

Phineas Gage was a railway construction foreman who was working on laying new railway tracks. As he was packing down gunpowder with a metal rod, the gunpowder ignited and the rod shot through his left cheek and out through the top of his skull. Gage survived the accident but suffered permanent damage to his brain.

The physician who attended to Gage after his accident studied Gage's recovery for a number of years.

- a.** Identify the type of research investigation conducted by Gage's physician. 1 mark

- b.** Describe the main limitation of the type of research investigation identified in **part a**. 1 mark

- c.** Identify **one** biological and **one** social change that occurred in Gage as a result of his accident. 2 marks

Biological change _____

Social change _____

Question 4 (10 marks)

Raahul was investigating the effect of consuming red-coloured foods on the concentration of young Australian children, specifically those under five years of age.

He sent a letter to the families of a local kindergarten asking for permission for their children to participate in his study. He informed them of the nature of the study as well as any possible risks, ensuring that it was clear to the families that any children who had any allergies to food colouring or sugar should not participate in the study. After speaking with the kindergarten teachers, Raahul learned the children were very fond of jelly beans. Therefore, he decided to use jelly beans as the main material in his study.

Thirty children were allowed to participate in the study. Raahul divided the group of 30 children into two groups: one that received white jelly beans and one that received red jelly beans. To determine if consuming the red jelly beans affected the children's concentration levels, he counted the number of times they became distracted during story time at the kindergarten. Raahul received the following results.

Colour of the jelly beans consumed	Mean percentage of times a child was distracted
white	30%
red	72%

- a. State the aim of Raahul's research investigation. 1 mark

- b. State the independent variable of the study. 1 mark

- c. State the operationalised dependent variable of the study. 1 mark

- d. Write a research hypothesis for this study. 3 marks

- e. What conclusion did Raahul draw from his study? 1 mark

- f. Explain whether Raahul would have been able to generalise the results of this study. 3 marks

Question 5 (3 marks)

Nelly's family relocated from Australia to the south of France. Nelly is enrolled to complete her last two years of secondary school and her little brother, Luciano, will be starting primary school. Before the school year began, Nelly's family spent time meeting their neighbours and exploring the local area. Nelly became frustrated at how quickly and easily Luciano picked up the French language while she was struggling.

With reference to synaptogenesis and sensitive periods of development, explain why Luciano is able to learn the new language more quickly and easily than Nelly.

Question 6 (4 marks)

Erik Erikson developed a theory to describe the personality development of individuals.

- a.** Explain why Erikson's theory is perceived as a discontinuous model of development. 2 marks

- b.** In his theory, Erikson uses the concept of psychosocial crisis.
What is the meaning of this term in the context of Erikson's theory? 2 marks

Question 7 (6 marks)

Schizophrenia has been classified as a psychotic disorder.

- a.** Identify **one** positive and **one** negative symptom that is characteristic of an individual with schizophrenia. 2 marks

Positive symptom _____

Negative symptom _____

- b.** Using examples, explain what is meant by the ‘two-hit hypothesis’ as an explanation for the development of schizophrenia. 4 marks

Question 8 (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 9 (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 10 (7 marks)

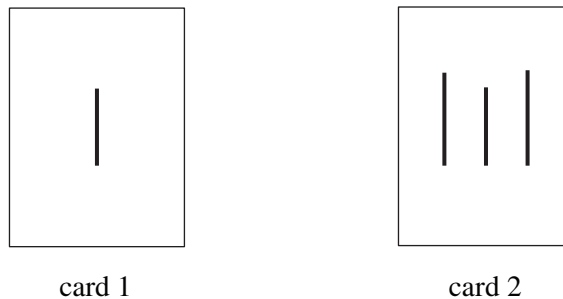
Solomon Asch investigated the concept of conformity within groups of people.

- 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 11 (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 12 (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 13 (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 14 (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.

[illegible]

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VCE Psychology Units 1&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
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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
41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D