

Trial Examination 2023

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	40	40	40
B	16	16	80
			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 34 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

Developmental norms

- A. provide information about ideal development.
- B. explain development.
- C. are inclusive of all cultures.
- D. help to assess average developmental progress.

Question 2

Saya attends her local kindergarten. At the start of the year, Saya began learning the alphabet. She now knows all the letters and can write her name.

Saya's development can be classified as

- A. social.
- B. cognitive.
- C. biological.
- D. physiological.

Question 3

Harry Harlow investigated attachment and emotional development through the experiments he conducted with young rhesus monkeys. In 1958, Harlow conducted an experiment using newborn monkeys and two surrogate mothers. One surrogate mother was made of wire and the other was covered in soft cloth. The monkeys were divided into two groups. One group only had access to the cloth surrogate. The other group only had access to the wire surrogate. Both groups had access to the same amount of milk, but only the monkeys placed with the cloth surrogate showed signs of emotional attachment.

Which one of the following was the independent variable?

- A. the time spent with each surrogate mother
- B. the number of times the monkeys would cuddle each surrogate mother
- C. the type of material (cloth or wire) of which the surrogate mother was made
- D. whether the monkeys preferred the cloth or wire surrogate mother

Use the following information to answer Questions 4 and 5.

Jean Piaget was a psychologist whose research has contributed to the modern understanding of psychological development. Piaget was concerned with understanding how children actively build knowledge of the world around them. According to Piaget, children reason and view the world differently to adults. Piaget's studies involved his own three children as they grew from infants to teenagers. He recorded his observations of his children's natural behaviours and also conducted various tests to examine their reactions and behaviours.

Question 4

What investigation methodology did Piaget use in his research?

- A. controlled experiment
- B. fieldwork
- C. correlational study
- D. literature review

Question 5

Which one of the following statements about Piaget's studies is correct?

- A. Piaget collected and recorded primary data, which enabled the control of extraneous variables.
- B. Piaget collected and recorded secondary data, which enabled the control of extraneous variables.
- C. There was a small sample size, which means the findings are not representative of the wider population.
- D. There was a small sample size, which means the findings are representative of the wider population.

Question 6

The ethical concept of non-maleficence is important for psychological research investigations.

Non-maleficence involves ensuring that

- A. deception is not used in research.
- B. participants are not harmed during research.
- C. the names and private details of participants are not released during or after research.
- D. participants cannot exit a study before the research has concluded.

Question 7

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

- A. Sydney is drawing a horse in her sketch book.
- B. Kaiya is playing with the school netball team.
- C. Pia is solving a mathematical equation.
- D. Dana is practising the latest dance moves.

Question 8

Sensitive periods of development differ from critical periods of development.

Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. Critical periods are flexible periods for the development of a particular skill.
- B. Sensitive periods are narrow periods of time during which a particular skill must develop.
- C. During a sensitive period, the window of opportunity in which a particular skill must develop opens and closes very quickly.
- D. If a particular skill has not developed during a critical period, the development of that skill may not occur or may be maladaptive.

Question 9

Shabbat is a day of rest observed by orthodox Jewish people, which starts at sunset every Friday and ends at sunset on Saturday. Many Jewish people do not cook or drive during Shabbat. For Australians who are not Jewish, these behaviours may be categorised as atypical.

Which psychological criterion would be used to make this categorisation?

- A. cultural perspectives
- B. personal distress
- C. statistical rarity
- D. maladaptive behaviours

Question 10

Seventeen-year-old Enzo gets angry regularly, and this often causes him to become verbally and physically aggressive.

Enzo's behaviour may be categorised as

- A. adaptive, as his anger helps him to defend himself when threatened.
- B. adaptive, as his anger helps him to be assertive.
- C. maladaptive, as his anger can put him at risk.
- D. maladaptive, as his anger is dysfunctional and non-productive.

Question 11

Which one of the following statements about neurodiversity is correct?

- A. Neurodiversity is a significant neural divergence from the typical brain structure and function that impairs cognition and behaviour.
- B. Neurodiversity is a natural neurological difference between people's brains, causing differences in cognition and behaviour.
- C. Neurodiversity is typified by conditions such as dementia, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia and mental health disorders.
- D. Neurodiversity always results in individuals having maladaptive thinking patterns and behaviour.

Question 12

During the last three months, Xavier's mental health has been suffering. He decides to attend a clinic to consult a psychologist.

The psychologist would use the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th edition) to

- A. find the best course of treatment for Xavier.
- B. find practitioners who offer alternative forms of therapy that would be suitable for Xavier's needs.
- C. classify and diagnose Xavier's condition.
- D. categorise Xavier's behaviours as atypical and maladaptive.

Question 13

Mira is an early childhood educator. She wanted to investigate the types of social play demonstrated by children in pre-school. She planned to select a methodology that would allow her to collect primary data, without interfering with the behaviours that she planned to investigate.

Which one of the following methodologies would have been the most suitable for Mira's investigation?

- A. controlled experiment
- B. literature review
- C. fieldwork
- D. correlational study

Question 14

One role of the hindbrain is to

- A. regulate arousal.
- B. regulate posture and balance.
- C. maintain the body's internal environment of homeostasis.
- D. regulate complex cognitive processes such as learning and memory.

Question 15

Following the analysis of an MRI, a health professional can calculate the area of cortical atrophy.

The data obtained from an MRI can be classified as

- A. quantitative, as it is based on digital images.
- B. qualitative, as it is based on digital images.
- C. quantitative, as it is based on mathematical calculations.
- D. qualitative, as it is based on mathematical calculations.

Use the following information to answer Questions 16–18.

Dr Schneider was investigating the effect of vitamin D3 on alertness in Australian adults. In her study, there were 200 participants aged between 18 and 35.

Dr Schneider divided the participants into two groups and administered two types of capsules.

- Group 1 received capsules of vitamin D3.
- Group 2 received capsules containing an inactive substance.

The participants in both groups were asked to take one capsule every day at 8:00 pm. They were supplied with meals and snacks, and were given instructions to eat only the meals provided. They were also asked to sleep for eight hours each night during the study.

Before the participants started taking the capsules, both groups completed an online game that tested alertness. To play the game, the participants used the on-screen cursor to click on carrot tops as they appeared out of a patch of soil at random times. There was a time limit of two minutes. For each participant, the game recorded the number of carrot tops that the participant clicked on within the time limit.

After three months of taking the capsules, the participants were asked to repeat the game and each participant's score was recorded.

Question 16

Which one of the following identifies the independent variable, dependent variable and a controlled variable in Dr Schneider's study?

	Independent variable	Dependent variable	Controlled variable
A.	the supply of meals and snacks	vitamin D3	amount of sleep each night
B.	vitamin D3	level of alertness	amount of sleep each night
C.	level of alertness	vitamin D3	the supply of meals and snacks
D.	vitamin D3	the score attained in the second game play	the supply of meals and snacks

Question 17

During the second month of the study, seven participants told Dr Schneider that they no longer wished to take part in the study.

Assuming Dr Schneider followed all ethical guidelines, which one of the following would have been her response?

- A. 'No. You signed a contract. You have to participate for three months.'
- B. 'No. The study will benefit many people, and you will compromise the results of the study.'
- C. 'Yes, but you must obtain a medical certificate.'
- D. 'Yes. You may leave the study.'

Question 18

To select participants for the study, Dr Schneider chose between using random sampling and stratified sampling.

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. In random sampling, the sample reflects the groups that exist within a population.
- B. In random sampling, a small sample size is generated, which increases the external validity of a study.
- C. To select a random sample, all the members of a population could be assigned a number and then a random number generator could be used to select the sample.
- D. Stratified sampling is easier and more time efficient than random sampling.

Question 19

Which one of the following could be a psychological impact resulting from an acquired brain injury (ABI)?

- A. loss of friends
- B. loss of employment
- C. sleep difficulties
- D. inability to manage emotions

Question 20

Herbert worked as a lawyer for a large firm. His job was highly stressful and demanded long working hours. One evening, when Herbert was at the office, he was taken to hospital after suffering a stroke.

During his recovery, Herbert's wife noticed some changes in his behaviour. Herbert had trouble sleeping, recurrent headaches and slowed speech. He became irritable and short-tempered. When friends and family came to visit, he often interrupted them while they were speaking.

The impacts of Herbert's stroke were

- A. psychological only.
- B. psychological and biological only.
- C. biological and social only.
- D. psychological, biological and social.

Question 21

Social cognition is an important part of daily living.

It enables an individual to

- A. analyse the behaviours of other people but not their own behaviour.
- B. control how other people think.
- C. understand their own social behaviours only.
- D. understand their own social behaviours and the social behaviours of others.

Question 22

Which one of the following is an example of a social cognition process?

- A. a student conversing with their friend at school
- B. an office worker deciding that their project partner is lazy
- C. a student solving a question written by their Physics teacher
- D. a lawyer drinking a coffee with their colleague

Use the following information to answer Questions 23 and 24.

Joel, Lee and Andre are meeting at the library to work on an important school project. Joel and Andre are waiting for Lee, who is 30 minutes late. Andre suggests that perhaps Lee is late due to train delays. Joel, however, thinks that Lee is late because he has poor time management.

Question 23

Which of the following identifies the attributions that Andre and Joel are using?

	Andre	Joel
A.	personal; internal factors	situational; external factors
B.	situational; external factors	personal; internal factors
C.	personal; external factors	situational; internal factors
D.	situational; internal factors	personal; external factors

Question 24

Joel's belief that Lee is late because he has poor time management, suggests that Joel is demonstrating

- A. fundamental attribution error.
- B. actor-observer bias.
- C. self-serving bias.
- D. prejudice.

Question 25

Which one of the following statements about attitudes is correct?

- A. Attitudes are not influenced by social media.
- B. Attitudes arise from direct experiences only.
- C. Attitudes are flexible and can change easily depending on circumstances.
- D. Attitudes are long-lasting and consistent.

Question 26

The number that occurs most frequently in a set of data is the

- A. median.
- B. mean.
- C. mode.
- D. standard deviation.

Use the following information to answer Questions 27 and 28.

People may form stereotypes as part of their social perceptions in their everyday lives. There are advantages and disadvantages to stereotyping.

Question 27

Stereotypes

- A. are accurate beliefs about large groups of people.
- B. are formed on the basis of substantial research.
- C. take individuality into account.
- D. tend to be negative.

Question 28

An advantage of stereotyping is that it

- A. increases the depth of processing needed when meeting a new person.
- B. assists an individual to keep order and structure in their social world and helps them to respond quickly in social situations.
- C. enables the formation of fixed categories of types of people, which eases understanding of the social world in which they live.
- D. enables the formation of generalisations about groups of people so that interpersonal interactions are always straightforward.

Question 29

Lola has decided to stop eating meat and other animal products, and instead follow a vegan diet to improve her health and wellbeing. Lola sets up a folder on her laptop to store information about veganism. During her research, she saves articles that discuss the benefits of eating a vegan diet into this folder, but if she discovers any articles that discuss the benefits of eating meat, Lola ignores them and accordingly, does not save those articles.

The type of cognitive bias that Lola is demonstrating is

- A. confirmation bias.
- B. actor-observer bias.
- C. anchoring bias.
- D. false-consensus bias.

Question 30

Dr Phao is a psychologist who is planning to conduct an important scientific investigation. She is very aware that she must cause minimal or no harm to the participants who will be involved in her study.

Dr Phao is demonstrating

- A. justice.
- B. non-maleficence.
- C. respect.
- D. integrity.

Question 31

Prejudice and discrimination come in many forms and can greatly influence an individual's or group's mental wellbeing.

Which one of the following is an example of indirect discrimination?

- A. William was advised that he would not be trained in a new software package because he is too old.
- B. Pasha's job application was not successful. The hiring manager told Pasha that the company wanted someone who is older and more reliable.
- C. Upper management in a large company wanted to promote one staff member to a full-time, middle-management role that would require after-hours work. They also stated that the job requirements are non-negotiable.
- D. Jina, who identifies as a woman, applied for a job as a miner but was told that the company only employs men as miners.

Question 32

Which of the following best compares bottom-up and top-down processing?

	Bottom-up processing	Top-down processing
A.	It is based on the raw data of personal experience.	It is based on the brain making use of prior knowledge and experience.
B.	It is subjective.	It is objective.
C.	Information is interpreted according to expectations.	Specific features of a stimulus are attended to and analysed.
D.	Perception is started and guided by the brain.	Raw data is progressively processed at higher levels until it reaches the brain.

Question 33

Australia and the United States of America are individualist cultures.

Which one of the following is a characteristic that is common to individualist cultures?

- A. Group loyalty between the citizens of the country is fostered.
- B. Common goals are important.
- C. The rights of families and communities are prioritised.
- D. Independence and individual rights are greatly valued.

Use the following information to answer Questions 34 and 35.

Sensation and perception have important roles in the reception, processing and interpretation of sensory information for gustation and vision.

Question 34

Which of the following best distinguishes between the sensation and perception of visual and gustatory processes in humans?

	Sensation	Perception
A.	active	passive
B.	passive or active (context dependent)	always passive
C.	subjective	objective
D.	physiological	psychological

Question 35

Which one of the following shows the sequence of perceptual processes involved in vision and gustation?

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

Question 36

Heejin is passionate about theatre. She loves being a member of her local theatre group and is close friends with everyone in the group. She is very excited to partake in the meeting to discuss the next production. During the meeting, all the members suggest various ideas. When another member, Guy, shares his idea, Heejin thinks that the idea is terrible. However, the remaining group members are very enthusiastic and want to select Guy's suggestion, so Heejin agrees with them.

In this scenario, Heejin has

- A. been obedient.
- B. succumbed to groupthink to maintain peace and unity within the theatre group.
- C. been lazy.
- D. given the appearance of succumbing to groupthink, but plans to change the opinions of the group members later when Guy is not present.

Question 37

Kon is using sustained attention as he reads a novel for his English Literature class.

Sustained attention

- A. involves automatic cognitive processing.
- B. requires low levels of mental effort.
- C. is useful for completing more than one task at a time.
- D. requires vigilance.

Use the following information to answer Questions 38 and 39.

Visual perception principles help individuals to organise and interpret information in consistent and meaningful ways.

Question 38

In Victoria, speed signs are positioned along the side of the road. The signs have a white background and show a red circle with black numbers to represent the required speed limit in kilometres per hour.

Drivers can easily read the speed limits on these signs due to the principle of

- A. closure.
- B. similarity.
- C. figure-ground.
- D. proximity.

Question 39

Patrice is sitting in a classroom when the door opens very slowly due to a breeze outside. As the door opens, the retinal image sent to Patrice's brain changes shape from a rectangle to a trapezoid. However, Patrice knows that the door is not changing shape as it opens.

Patrice is demonstrating

- A. similarity.
- B. shape constancy.
- C. size constancy.
- D. height in the visual field.

Question 40

When Hira eats miracle berries, her taste perception of sour foods is modified for a short period after eating the berries.

This is due to

- A. carbohydrates in the berries increasing the sweetness of other foods.
- B. high levels of sugars in the berries dominating all other tastes.
- C. a protein in the berries binding to sweet taste receptors, which activates the receptors in the presence of sour foods.
- D. a protein in the berries blocking the taste receptors activated by sour foods.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

Yan has been learning to play chess for the past year. Every weekend she plays with her grandfather. When they first began playing chess, Yan's grandfather would win every time, but now Yan wins as well. Explain whether Yan experienced a developmental change.

Question 2 (4 marks)

Suki was awarded a scholarship to attend a selective entry secondary school in Melbourne. Her parents, who are both university academics, were very proud. During her time at the school, Suki has worked diligently to achieve high grades and received academic awards every year. She and her school friends compete in interschool mathematics competitions and national chess competitions. Suki is in her final year of school and is considering her options for the future. Her parents are encouraging her to apply for a university scholarship.

- a.** Identify **one** hereditary factor and **one** environmental factor that contributed to Suki's academic development. 2 marks

Hereditary factor _____

Environmental factor _____

- b.** Describe the role of **one** of the factors identified in **part a.** in Suki's academic development. 2 marks

Question 3 (10 marks)

Julie is studying developmental psychology at university. Her area of interest is emotional development.

- a.** What is emotional development? 1 mark

- b.** Describe **one** example of behaviour related to emotional development that may be demonstrated by **each** of a two-year-old person, 16-year-old person, and 70-year-old person. 3 marks

Two-year-old person _____

16-year-old person _____

70-year-old person _____

For her research thesis, Julie conducted a standardised test called the Strange Situation test. In the test, an infant and their caregiver are observed in a room together. The caregiver leaves the room and then returns a short time after. During her study, Julie carefully observed the responses and behaviours of the infant throughout the test. She recorded all her observations as data, which she later analysed and evaluated to inform her thesis.

- c. What investigation methodology did Julie use? 1 mark

- d. Explain whether the type of data collected by Julie was primary or secondary. 2 marks

- e. When planning and carrying out her research, Julie observed all ethical requirements carefully.

Describe the process that Julie would have followed when receiving informed consent. 3 marks

Question 4 (4 marks)

Last year, Emma relocated from her hometown in rural Victoria to study at a university in Melbourne. Emma misses her family as well as her school friends. She has made a few new friends at university and at the cafe where she works. However, over the last two months, Emma has stopped meeting with her friends and has regularly missed work and classes. Emma has been crying often and is struggling to leave her bedroom.

- a.** Explain whether Emma's behaviour is adaptive or maladaptive. 2 marks

- b.** Which psychological criterion could be used to categorise Emma's behaviour as atypical? Explain your answer. 2 marks

Question 5 (4 marks)

Peter's friend, Sakura, moved to Melbourne from Japan two years ago. Peter recently organised a dinner so that his parents and Sakura could meet. Peter noticed that Sakura did not make direct eye contact with his parents during dinner. Peter was curious about Sakura's behaviour. When he asked her about it, she explained that, as a sign of respect, Japanese people often do not make direct eye contact with their elders.

- a.** With reference to a specific psychological criterion, explain whether Sakura's behaviour would be categorised as typical or atypical. 2 marks

- b.** Outline **two** limitations of using the criterion from **part a.** to categorise behaviour. 2 marks

Question 6 (2 marks)

Explain how the concept of neurodiversity reduces the stigma associated with individuals who are not neurotypical.

Question 7 (2 marks)

The care and treatment of individuals who have mental health problems should involve culturally responsive practices.

Outline **two** ways mental health workers can demonstrate culturally responsive practices in supporting psychological development and mental wellbeing.

Question 8 (5 marks)

Carla is in Year 11. Her attendance rate in the first term was very low. She often complained of stomach problems, headaches, racing heart rate and lack of sleep, and used these as reasons to stay home.

Carla is anxious about returning to school for the second term. She is worried about her studies and about how other students perceive her.

- a.** Identify an emotion that is maladaptive for Carla. 1 mark

- b.** Why is the emotion identified in **part a.** considered maladaptive? 1 mark

- c.** Carla's mother takes Carla to their family doctor. She asks the doctor if she should make an appointment for Carla with the school counsellor. The doctor suggests that, to begin with, it would be better for Carla to make an appointment with a psychiatrist.

Assess the doctor's suggestion. 3 marks

Question 9 (3 marks)

Jamal was exercising at the gym one night when the staff noticed he had lost movement in parts of his body. He was rushed to hospital with a suspected stroke. As a result of the stroke, the left frontal lobe of Jamal's brain was damaged.

Identify **one** biological, **one** psychological and **one** social change that Jamal could experience as a result of his acquired brain injury.

Biological _____

Psychological _____

Social _____

Question 10 (4 marks)

When Sally was five years old, she was involved in a car accident, which caused her to suffer a brain injury. Following the accident, the neurosurgeon told Sally's parents that she had sustained tissue damage in the left temporal lobe and left occipital lobe. Sally's parents were worried that Sally's sight and hearing would be impacted. The neurosurgeon explained that because Sally was young, her brain had significant plasticity and would recover with therapy and rehabilitation.

Describe **two** processes involved in neuroplasticity that would have facilitated the recovery of Sally's brain.

Question 11 (5 marks)

- a.** Identify **two** advantages of heuristics in problem-solving and decision-making. 2 marks

- b.** Describe the affect heuristic, and provide a positive and a negative influence of this type of heuristic. 3 marks

Question 12 (6 marks)

Social psychologists have studied the relationship between stereotyping and prejudice.

- a.** A group of refugees have moved into an apartment in a Melbourne suburb. Some of the existing residents in the apartment building have formed stereotypes of the new residents. Explain how the existing residents formed the stereotypes and how the stereotyping could have a negative impact on the wellbeing of the new residents.

3 marks

- b.** Intergroup contact has been shown to reduce prejudice. However, this method is only successful if certain conditions are met. Two rival youth gangs have been brought together to form an after-school soccer club. Describe the **three** conditions that must be met to reduce the prejudice between the two groups.

3 marks

Question 13 (6 marks)

Visual perception is affected by biological, psychological and social factors.

- a.** Vena is sitting in her bedroom, which she shares with her brother. When the bedroom door begins to slowly open, she thinks that it is her brother opening the door. As the door opens further, Vena sees a woman's shoe and lower leg stepping into the room. As the person continues to enter, she realises that it is her mother.

Explain when Vena uses top-down processing and when she uses bottom-up processing. 2 marks

- b.** Depth perception is an important biological factor that can affect how a person sees their environment.

Explain how accommodation enables an individual to clearly see objects in the distance as well as objects that they hold in their hands.

2 marks

- c. Psychological factors involve mental processes that assist with visual perception. An example of this is perceptual set.

Jane was physically attacked on the street one night on her way home from work. A week later she was returning home from work when she saw a small group of men on the footpath ahead of her. She immediately called the police.

Define perceptual set and identify which component of Jane's perceptual set prompted her to call the police.

2 marks

Question 14 (9 marks)

Biological, psychological and social factors influence gustatory perception.

- a.** Outline how **one** biological factor and **one** social factor can influence gustatory perception. 2 marks

Biological factor _____

Social factor _____

- b. i.** What is a supertaster? 1 mark

- ii.** Describe the biological difference that causes some individuals to be supertasters. 1 mark

- iii.** Explain why supertasters have an increased risk of developing colon cancer but tend not to be overweight. 2 marks

- c.** Outline what is meant by the term ‘flavour’ and how the colour of a food influences the perception of the food’s flavour. 3 marks

Question 15 (4 marks)

When sensory information is interpreted by the brain, meaning is given to that information and the perception usually matches the reality. However, sometimes due to trauma or other experiences, an individual's perception may be distorted. Distortions of perception of taste and vision include conditions such as synaesthesia and spatial neglect.

- a.** Joseph sustained damage to the rear section of the parietal lobe on the right side of his brain. Joseph's wife, Adina, noticed that Joseph was displaying unusual behaviours, so she accompanied him to his next specialist appointment. During the appointment, it was determined that Joseph had developed spatial neglect.

Describe **two** behaviours that Joseph may have been displaying that indicate he had spatial neglect.

2 marks

- b.** Adam has the condition synaesthesia. It causes him to see the number 4 in red.

With reference to Adam's synaesthesia, explain the condition.

2 marks

Question 16 (10 marks)

Liza is a lecturer in social psychology at a university. She is conducting research into obedience among Australian adults.

Liza recruits 120 university students whom she taught in various courses to participate in her investigation. The participants are randomly allocated into three groups and each group is put into a separate room – rooms A, B and C. They are then informed that they will be served lunch and that the experiment will commence after lunch. They are not aware that Liza is intently studying their behaviours during the lunch period.

Fifteen minutes into the lunch period, the following is performed.

- Room A: A person dressed in a white laboratory coat with the university logo and a badge with a professor's name and title enters, loudly announcing that every person needs to leave the room immediately.
- Room B: A person dressed in a suit enters, loudly announcing that every person needs to leave the room immediately.
- Room C: A person dressed in ripped jeans, a t-shirt and running shoes enters, loudly announcing that every person needs to leave the room immediately.

The number of people that left each room was counted.

Over the next two months, Liza carried out the experiment each week in the same manner but with different participants who were all students at the university. Her results are shown in the following table.

	Room A	Room B	Room C
Mean number of participants who left the room	36	24	8
Standard deviation of participants who left the room	1	3	5

Write the introduction, discussion and conclusion of a scientific report for Liza's investigation.

In the introduction, include relevant psychological concepts, an aim and a hypothesis. In the discussion, interpret and evaluate the data; evaluate the methods, methodology and ethics of the investigation.

[illegible]

30

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
---	---	---	---

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