

QCE Psychology Units 3&4

Paper 1

SECTION 1 – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

	A	B	C	D
1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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16.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
22.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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QUESTION 1 C

C is correct. The teacher is giving the student an unpleasant consequence to stop them from continuing the undesired behaviour of defacing a school table.

A and **B** are incorrect. The teacher is not giving a reinforcement as they do not want the behaviour to continue.

D is incorrect. The teacher is not taking anything away (response cost); they are giving a punishment (cleaning tables).

QUESTION 2 D

D is correct. Iconic memory is the visual sensory memory; it is the very brief retention of an image in its original sensory form.

A is incorrect. The occipital lobe is the part of the brain involved in visual perception.

B is incorrect. Echoic memory is auditory sensory memory, which stores sounds in their original sensory form for about three or four seconds.

C is incorrect. The primary visual cortex is responsible for the initial processing of visual stimuli.

QUESTION 3 A

A is correct. Proactive interference refers to old information interfering with the recall of newly learned information.

B is incorrect. Encoding failure refers to newly learned information being incorporated into the semantic network (going from short-term to long-term memory).

C is incorrect. Retroactive interference refers to newly learned information interfering with the recall of old information.

D is incorrect. The serial position effect refers to the superior recall of items at the beginning and end of a list when immediate free recall is used.

QUESTION 4 A

A is correct. Dopamine is associated with reward-motivated behaviour and motor control. It affects such things as mood, movement and learning.

B is incorrect. Serotonin influences the digestive system and sleep cycles.

C is incorrect. Acetylcholine contracts smooth muscles, dilates blood vessels, increases body secretions and slows the heart rate and is involved in memory.

D is incorrect. Epinephrine plays a role in the fight-flight-freeze response.

QUESTION 5 A

A is correct. The central executive directs attention and controls information from the visuospatial sketch pad and the phonological loop, allowing the mental manipulation of information to occur.

B is incorrect. The episodic buffer facilitates communication between the central executive, long-term memory and the storage components in the working memory.

C is incorrect. The phonological loop, or auditory working memory, rehearses verbal information.

D is incorrect. The visuospatial sketchpad, or visual working memory, temporarily stores the location of objects in space.

QUESTION 6 B

B is correct. The parietal lobes play a role in processing and interpreting somatosensory input; for example, they enable the body to recognise pain and temperature.

A is incorrect. The occipital lobes play a role in visual processing.

C is incorrect. The cerebellum plays a role in balance.

D is incorrect. The frontal lobes play a role in problem solving.

QUESTION 7 D

D is correct. Broca's area coordinates the facial areas required to produce speech. Damage to this area, which is known as Broca's aphasia, interferes with the ability to produce fluent speech. However, comprehension is not affected by this kind of damage.

A is incorrect. Individuals with Wernicke's aphasia have great difficulty understanding language and produce fluent speech that does not always make sense.

B is incorrect. Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disease that causes progressive memory failure as well as other behavioural changes.

C is incorrect. Dementia is a loss of cognitive functioning that affects thinking, behaviour and the ability to perform everyday tasks.

QUESTION 8 B

B is correct. Increasing the space between the horizontal lines will increase the illusion's effect.

A is incorrect. Decreasing the space between the horizontal lines will decrease the illusion's effect.

C is incorrect. Closure will be used to join the dotted lines, so dotted lines will have no effect on the illusion.

D is incorrect. Parallel lines will remove the linear perspective effect of the illusion.

QUESTION 9 B

B is correct. The training and employment of Sudanese Australians to reduce police prejudice is an example of equal status contact.

A is incorrect. Superordinate goals are goals that bring together two or more individuals and groups to overlook personal differences to achieve something that is significantly beyond their current reach.

C is incorrect. Primary social learning refers to learning behaviours from one's caregivers and immediate family.

D is incorrect. Operant conditioning is the use of punishment or rewards to change a person's behaviour.

QUESTION 10 B

B is correct. Injunctive norms help people determine what is acceptable social behaviour. They refer to the extent to which other people would approve or disapprove of a given behavior. As the sign states that the behaviour of removing the petrified wood from the park is not acceptable, it is an example of a negative injunctive norm.

A is incorrect. An example of a positive injunctive norm sign, which states what behaviours are given social approval, would be 'Please leave petrified wood in the park.'

C is incorrect. Descriptive norms describe what behaviours tend to occur in a social context. An example of a positive descriptive norm sign would be 'Many past visitors have left the petrified wood in the park.'

D is incorrect. An example of a sign using negative descriptive norm would be 'Many past visitors have removed the petrified wood from the park, changing the state of the Petrified Forest.'

QUESTION 11 D

D is correct. The action of sucking the thumb after the association process is the conditioned stimulus.

A is incorrect. Repulsion due to the sour taste is the conditioned response.

B is incorrect. The thumb itself is not part of the conditioning process.

C is incorrect. The sour-tasting liquid is the unconditioned stimulus before the association process.

QUESTION 12 A

A is correct. Acculturation refers to the cultural, social and psychological changes that individuals and groups experience by adapting to a new cultural environment. Anushka and her family have assimilated into the culture of a new country by adapting to and coexisting in the new cultural environment.

B is incorrect. A pluralistic society looks to integrate members, rather than expecting them to assimilate. From the information provided, Anushka and her family have assimilated into the Australian cultural environment by adopting various norms.

C is incorrect. An individual's social identity is the individual's sense of who they are based on their social group membership(s). The question does not refer to Anushka's identification as being Indian or Australian.

D is incorrect. Culture shock refers to feelings of uncertainty, confusion or anxiety that an individual may experience when they are in a society that is different to theirs. From the information provided, Anushka and her family have adapted to the Australian cultural environment smoothly.

QUESTION 13 D

D is correct. The basal ganglia, being a set of structures beneath the cerebral cortex, channels information from various parts of the brain to the motor cortex, so that voluntary movements may be initiated. Movements that might interfere with a desired movement are also blocked.

A is incorrect. The cerebellum is involved in making postural changes in order to maintain balance and muscle tone and in coordinating fluid motor movement.

B is incorrect. The primary motor cortex instigates voluntary movement of skeletal muscles.

C is incorrect. The amygdala is involved in emotional responses, particularly the fear response. It does not play a role in voluntary movement.

QUESTION 14 C

C is correct and **D** is incorrect. Site X indicates the release of neurotransmitters from the axon terminal of the presynaptic (not postsynaptic) neuron. The presynaptic neuron is the neuron immediately before the synaptic gap, whereas the postsynaptic neuron is the neuron immediately after the synaptic gap.

A and **B** are incorrect. Neurotransmitters are not released by the dendrite.

QUESTION 15 C

C is correct. The Gestalt principles are applied during the organisation stage of visual perception. The visual cortex uses visual perceptual principles such as the Gestalt principles to organise and reassemble parts of the images before coordinating with other parts of the brain to complete the perception process.

A is incorrect. Transmission is the transfer of the electrochemical signal along the optic nerve to the brain.

B is incorrect. Transduction is the transformation of the visual stimulus into an electrochemical signal.

D is incorrect. During selection, feature detectors determine what is and is not attended to.

QUESTION 16 C

C is correct. Closure is used to fill the gaps in the dashed line, allowing the brain to see the image as a triangle. Figure-ground enables the black dashes to stand out against the contrasting background.

A is incorrect. Similarity refers to how we group visual elements together due to their similarity. Although the dashes are similar, this does not assist in perceiving the sequence as a triangular shape.

B is incorrect. Proximity refers to how we group visual elements together due to their proximity. Although the dashes are close to each other, this does not assist in perceiving the diagram as a triangular shape.

D is incorrect. The similarity and proximity of the dashes do not assist in perceiving the diagram as a triangular shape.

QUESTION 17 A

A is correct. The parasympathetic nervous system is associated with returning the body to its normal physiological functioning and a state of homeostasis.

B is incorrect. The sympathetic nervous system is essential for preparing us for emergencies, in other words, for fight-flight-freeze responses.

C is incorrect. The somatic nervous system is the part of the peripheral nervous system associated with the voluntary control of body movements.

D is incorrect. The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord and is the body's nervous processing centre.

QUESTION 18 B

B is correct and **D** is incorrect. Glutamate is an excitatory (not inhibitory) neurotransmitter. As an excitatory neurotransmitter, gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA) increases the likelihood that the postsynaptic neuron will fire.

A is incorrect. Glutamate is a neurotransmitter, not a receptor.

C is incorrect. Glutamate is released in the synapse; it does not flow in and out of the axon as part of an action potential.

QUESTION 19 A

A is correct. A perceptual set primes the participant to interpret an ambiguous image a certain way. In this study, a participant who was set within the context of human faces would have expected to see a man in the ambiguous figure; conversely, being set within the context of animal faces would have primed a participant to see a rat.

B is incorrect. Emotional states can influence visual perception, but this is not the case in this study.

C is incorrect. Visual constancy refers to the ability to perceive an object being unchanged even if there are changes in the image projected on the retina. Types of visual constancy include size, shape and brightness.

D is incorrect. Gestalt principles describe the tendency to group similar elements, recognise patterns and simplify complex images when perceiving objects.

QUESTION 20 C

C is correct. Deindividuation was achieved through the guards wearing reflective sunglasses. The guards could not be readily identified as individuals.

A is incorrect. The sunglasses did not give the prison officers the authority to give orders to prisoners, make decisions or force prisoners to be obedient.

B is incorrect. The sunglasses did not give the prison officers the power over the prisoners; for example, they did not enable the officers to administer punishment.

D is incorrect. The sunglasses did not give the prison officers status as they did not change the rank of the officers in the experiment.

QUESTION 21 D

D is correct. A spinal reflex is an unconscious, involuntary and automatically occurring response to certain stimuli that does not involve the brain; for example, the withdrawal reflex when someone touches a hot object.

A is incorrect. A somatic response refers to moving the body in a way that responds to a sensation; for example, someone lifting their hand when an insect touches it to see what the sensation was.

B is incorrect. A voluntary response is a response that involves the brain. For example, a person choosing to take a step forward.

C is incorrect. The episodic buffer is part of the working model of memory.

QUESTION 22 C

C is correct. The amygdala, located in the medial temporal lobe, processes and regulates emotional responses, especially fear and anger. It plays an important role in how animals respond to threats.

A is incorrect. The prefrontal cortex is the front part of the cerebrum involved in several functions, including problem solving.

B is incorrect. The temporal lobe plays a key role in auditory processing.

D is incorrect. The cerebrum, the largest part of the brain, comprises two cerebral hemispheres. It has many functions, including receiving and interpreting sensory information and coordinating a response to the information.

QUESTION 23 B

B is correct. Diffusion of responsibility refers to individuals in large groups feeling less personal responsibility to act and expecting others to act; for example, waiting for others to call emergency services during an emergency.

A is incorrect. Audience inhibition contributes to the bystander effect as it refers to an individual who does not act during a situation for fear of embarrassing themselves.

C is incorrect. A cost-benefit analysis occurs when an individual weighs up the risks and potential rewards of a situation before deciding whether to act.

D is incorrect. Social influence refers to when an individual observes the behaviour of others in response to a situation and uses this to determine how they will respond.

QUESTION 24 C

C is correct. Repeating items over and over again is an example of maintenance rehearsal.

A is incorrect. Serial recall refers to retrieving items from a list in the correct order.

B is incorrect. Chunking is the process of taking separate pieces of information and grouping (packing) them into larger chunks (units).

D is incorrect. The SQ4R method is a comprehension study method to enhance learning that comes from reading.

QUESTION 25 C

C is correct. Social identification, social comparison and social categorisation are part of social identity theory. Social identification refers to an individual adopting the beliefs, behaviour and attitudes of a group that they identify as belonging to.

A is incorrect. Social comparison is when an individual compares their in-group with out-groups to affirm their identity.

B is correct. Social categorisation is the tendency to sort people into groups.

D is incorrect. An in-group is the group that an individual identifies as belonging to.

SECTION 2

QUESTION 26 (3 marks)

Neutral stimulus: Gemma spending time with/being with cats

Conditioned stimulus: Gemma's fear of the pain from the bites and scratches of the cat

Conditioned response: Gemma's fear of spending time with/being with cats

[3 marks]

*1 mark for identifying the neutral stimulus.
1 mark for identifying the conditioned stimulus.
1 mark for identifying the conditioned response.*

QUESTION 27 (2 marks)

Hudson found that individuals who were more highly educated could perceive the depth cues and individuals who were not as highly educated could not, suggesting the importance of academic learning. It was also found that many of the Bantu people lived in isolated areas. Their past experience in seeing three-dimensional images on a two-dimensional plane was limited and errors in the judgement of depth were made as a consequence.

[2 marks]

*1 mark for explaining the role of education.
1 mark for explaining the role of past experience.*

QUESTION 28 (4 marks)

For example:

The reciprocity principle refers to an individual feeling an obligation to do something for another individual when that individual has done something for them. An example of the reciprocity principle is a person mowing their neighbour's nature strip after their neighbour had previously done the same for them.

Social responsibility is best described as individuals and groups of people having a duty to act in the best interests of society. An example of social responsibility is an individual putting recyclable rubbish into their recycling bin.

[4 marks]

*1 mark for describing the reciprocity principle.
1 mark for providing an example of the reciprocity principle.
1 mark for describing social responsibility.
1 mark for providing an example of social responsibility.
Note: Accept any suitable examples from everyday life.*

QUESTION 29 (5 marks)

The intrapsychic stage occurs when an individual feels unsatisfied in a relationship and starts to think about ending the relationship. The dyadic stage occurs when both individuals in the relationship start to discuss issues, which may then end the relationship. The social stage occurs when both individuals seek support from their friends and family, and usually leads to the end of the relationship. In the grave-dressing stage, each individual blames the other for the relationship ending. Finally, the resurrection stage occurs when both individuals prepare for different futures (such as a new relationship) and experience personal growth.

[5 marks]

*1 mark for describing the intrapsychic stage.
1 mark for describing the dyadic stage.
1 mark for describing the social stage.
1 mark for describing the grave-dressing stage.
1 mark for describing the resurrection stage.*

QUESTION 30 (2 marks)

To explain a behaviour, the actor, Frank, will usually default to a situational attribution, which, in this case, is traffic. The observer, Frank's teacher, will usually default to a dispositional attribution, which, in this case, is Frank's laziness. The teacher defaulting to explaining Frank's behaviour as dispositional and not situational results in the fundamental attribution error.

[2 marks]

1 mark for explaining that Frank defaults to a situational attribution and Frank's teacher defaults to a dispositional attribution.

1 mark for explaining that the teacher's emphasis on dispositional attribution leads to the fundamental attribution error.

QUESTION 31 (3 marks)

For example:

Explicit racism is conscious and deliberate and implicit racism is unconscious. An example of explicit racism is an individual directing racial slurs at an individual of a different race. An example of implicit racism is an individual crossing a street to avoid walking past an individual of a different race without thinking about the behaviour.

[3 marks]

1 mark for recognising the difference between explicit and implicit racism.

1 mark for providing an example of implicit racism.

1 mark for providing an example of explicit racism.

Note: Accept any suitable examples from everyday life.

QUESTION 32 (3 marks)

Proximity and reciprocity are examples of social origins of attraction. Proximity refers to how regular close contact between individuals influences attraction. Reciprocity refers to an individual giving as much as they receive; a lack of reciprocity leads to dissatisfaction. Similarity is an example of cognitive origins of attraction. Similarity refers to an individual finding another individual who is similar to them (for example, they have the same morals, beliefs or hobbies) attractive.

[3 marks]

1 mark for explaining proximity.

1 mark for explaining reciprocity.

1 mark for explaining similarity.

QUESTION 33 (1 mark)

When Zoe saw her mother in her exercise clothes, the clothes provided a retrieval cue that enabled Zoe to access the memory of having Physical Education that day.

[1 mark]

1 mark for describing how the exercise clothes provided a retrieval cue.

QUESTION 34 (2 marks)

The student learning behaviours from their parents is an example of primary social learning. The student learning behaviours from their friend is an example of secondary social learning. Primary social learning is more effective at developing behaviours than secondary social learning.

[2 marks]

1 mark for identifying primary social learning and secondary social learning.

1 mark for proposing that primary social learning is more effective at developing behaviours.