

Student name

PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 4

Trial Examination

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Total writing time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Structure of book

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	45	45	45
B	18	18	45
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 white out liquid/tape.
- No calculators are allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 28 pages with a detachable answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover.

Instructions

- Detach the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions during reading time.
- Write your **name** in the space provided above on this page and on the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.
- All written responses should be in English.

At the end of the examination

- Place the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover of this book.

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2003

PSYCHOLOGY
Unit 4 Trial Examination
MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER SHEET

STUDENT NAME:	
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INSTRUCTIONS:	USE PENCIL ONLY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write your name in the space provided above.• Use a PENCIL for ALL entries.• If you make a mistake, ERASE it – 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.• Mark your answer by placing a CROSS through the letter of your choice.	

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

SECTION A – Multiple Choice Questions**Instructions for Section A**

There are 15 questions for each of the three areas of study.

Answer all questions in pencil on the answer sheet provided for multiple choice questions.

A correct answer scores 1, and an incorrect answer 0. Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers. No mark will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.

AREA OF STUDY 1 - Memory**Question 1**

A sampan is a small boat used for navigating rivers and coastal waters in China and Japan. Which type of memory stores information about words and their meanings?

- A. semantic
- B. procedural
- C. episodic
- D. decorative

Question 2

Which of the following is true about **iconic memory**?

- A. The visual images are stored in the occipital lobe.
- B. The sounds are retained for up to 4 seconds.
- C. All the image is stored for a short period of time (up to 0.25 seconds).
- D. With conscious control the memory can be rehearsed.

Question 3

The memory process of **storage** refers to:

- A. converting information into a form that can be remembered.
- B. finding space and removing old information so that new information can be remembered.
- C. linking new information to old memory traces so that it can be retrieved.
- D. the retention of information over time.

Question 4

Henry performed a little experiment where he asked 60 students to learn the names of the Australian Prime Ministers. He then tested their memory using four different measures. Which of the following should be the most sensitive measure of retention?

- A. Free recall.
- B. Cued recall.
- C. Recognition.
- D. Relearning.

Question 5

Which of the following does **NOT** occur in short term memory?

- A. Information is discarded because we do not pay attention to it.
- B. Information can be encoded and stored in long term memory.
- C. Information is changed in visual form so that it is easier to store later.
- D. Information can be retained for a while especially if it is rehearsed.

Question 6

Graeme (who is 42) is at a family birthday party. His nephew Alan (who is 9) asks Graeme to play “kick to kick”. Graeme has not kicked a football for a long time. He uses his _____ memory to help him kick the football.

- A. old sporting episodic
- B. skill based declarative
- C. ball handling procedural
- D. cover up the mistakes semantic

Question 7

Anne and Marina are talking at their lockers after school. They had had a Psychology lesson period 5.

“Do you really believe Miss Russell with that forgetting curve? Those figures for forgetting were incredible.” said Anne.

“What’s a forgetting curve?” said Marina.

The Psychology class was an hour ago. How much material will be lost in an hour according to Ebbinghaus’s measurements?

- A. 100%
- B. 75%
- C. 50%
- D. 25%

Question 8

Anne thought about the Psychology lesson some more. Maybe the reason Marina didn't remember anything was because they had just studied Mathematics in period 6. These new memories had blocked out or interfered with her memories of period 5.

This is an example of:

- A. retroactive interference
- B. material interference
- C. mathematics induced forgetting
- D. proactive interference

Question 9

Jonathan was in a car accident. His friend, George, was also in the car at the time. When George took Jonathan home, he told Jonathan's parents that he thought Jonathan was showing signs of retrograde amnesia. Which of the following is the best evidence that Jonathan has this form of amnesia?

- A. Jonathan hit his head on the side window during the accident.
- B. The ambulance officers noted that Jonathan appeared groggy even though he never lost consciousness.
- C. Jonathan cannot remember what caused the accident or how it happened.
- D. Jonathan can't find his wallet which was in the car at the time.

Question 10

Which of the following is a weakness in the decay theory of forgetting?

- A. The elderly can often remember childhood incidents vividly.
- B. Sensory memory fades very quickly.
- C. Most students forget the foreign languages they learn at school soon after leaving school.
- D. Decay theory cannot explain why some memories are repressed.

Question 11

The tip of the tongue phenomenon (TOT) occurs when we are aware that we know something but we are unable to retrieve the information immediately. It is often studied because it shows that:

- A. people have a conscious and unconscious mind. The TOT shows the difficulty accessing the unconscious.
- B. STM is not located in the one place in the brain. As we change our attention the location of STM moves. Information is easier to retrieve when STM is in certain locations.
- C. Information is stored in many different forms with many interrelated links. The TOT occurs because we cannot make a complete linkage.
- D. Memories are stored with an emotion or mood. The TOT shows that we are prone to state dependent cue forgetting.

Question 12

Music teachers often use the saying “Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit” to learn the notes for the spaces on a musical stave. This is an example of a[n]:

- A. acrostic
- B. acronym
- C. rhyme
- D. memorandum

Question 13

After listening to a lecturer at school, Madeleine decided to try mind mapping. She wrote down all the terms she needed to learn for the topic “Memory”. She then re-arranged them and wrote down links between the major terms. Mind mapping assists her learn her work because it uses:

- A. positive transfer
- B. narrative chaining
- C. elaborative rehearsal
- D. key word integration

Question 14

Ms Morgan performed an ERA with her year 12 class. In her experiment she read out a list of 15 normal English nouns. She then asked her participants to count to 100 in their head. Finally, the participants were asked to write down as many words as they could remember. Her results would probably show:

- A. the normal serial position curve.
- B. a curve without the primacy effect because the participants could not access their LTM.
- C. a curve without the recency effect because of the time delay caused by the counting.
- D. a flat curve because the time delay allows participants to group the nouns.

Question 15

Electroconvulsive therapy was a common treatment for depression. A 150 volt electrical current is passed through the brain for less than a second. One of the side effects of this treatment is memory loss. Patients typically cannot recall the treatment or the events leading up to the shock. In particular, they cannot recall anything from the past 30 minutes. This memory loss supports the _____ theory of memory/forgetting.

- A. repression
- B. decay
- C. consolidation
- D. interference

AREA OF STUDY 2 – Learning**Question 16**

A male lyrebird builds a mound and “dances” on his mound. This sort of behavior is an example of:

- A. a reflex.
- B. a learned response.
- C. a fixed action pattern.
- D. a response that is elicited by the presence of a hen in estrus.

Questions 17 & 18 refer to the following information.

Adam was playing football with his father in a local park. Adam was six years old. Another park user had his dog off leash. The dog was attracted by the football and knocked Adam over. When he refused to give up the ball, the dog (a German Shepherd) bit him.

Question 17

Adam is now 20 years old. He is scared of public places especially if there are dogs running around off leash. This fear is due to:

- A. classical conditioning
- B. operant conditioning
- C. vicarious classical conditioning
- D. an unconditioned emotional response

Question 18

Adam shows this response to all dogs not just German Shepherds. This is an example of:

- A. stimulus generalization
- B. stimulus discrimination
- C. shaping
- D. spontaneous recovery

Question 19

Another name for classical conditioning is:

- A. Skinnerian conditioning
- B. responsive conditioning
- C. Pavlovian conditioning
- D. instrumental conditioning

Question 20

Sandy has cancer. She has to have regular chemotherapy treatments. A side effect of these treatments is nausea. Before attending the clinic, she decided to give herself a treat so she went to an ice cream shop and bought a double helping of pistachio ice cream. Ever since that day, she can't eat pistachio ice cream because it makes her nauseous.

This is an example of:

- A. behaviour modification
- B. taste aversion
- C. higher order conditioning
- D. conditioned emotional response

Questions 21 & 22 refer to the following information.

A researcher puts a white rat in a Skinner box. This box has two bars. Every hour, the rat receives a mild shock through electricity in the floor. If the rat pushes one bar it turns off the electricity. The rat has already been conditioned to push a bar to receive food. In this Skinner box, if the rat pushes the second bar it will receive one food pellet on average every minute providing that the bar has been pushed.

Question 21

The rat very quickly learned to push bar one to stop the electric shock. This is an example of:

- A. punishment
- B. positive reinforcement
- C. negative reinforcement
- D. shaping

Question 22

The second bar (the food bar) is using a _____ schedule of partial reinforcement.

- A. fixed interval
- B. fixed ratio
- C. variable ratio
- D. variable interval

Question 23

The Reynolds have just got a new puppy. George was unhappy about their last dog constantly jumping on the furniture. He bought a dog mat that the dog could use in the lounge room. He also decided that he would punish the dog if it climbed onto the sofa or chairs. If the dog was found on the furniture then George or any other member of the family was to pick the dog up and put him outside for at least fifteen minutes.

For this punishment to be effective:

- A. the behaviour should be punished as soon as it occurs.
- B. the punishment should be more severe.
- C. the Reynolds should say things like “Bad Dog!” so that the dog understands that the behaviour is unacceptable.
- D. the dog must stay outside for at least fifteen minutes.

Question 24

The Schick Shadel hospital in Seattle, Washington advertises that they can cure most drug related addictions within a week. In a typical session, the patient is given a drug that will induce nausea in about an hour. After forty-five minutes the patient is then asked to smoke. He continues to smoke until the nausea occurs. The hospital claims that five sessions is usually enough.

The technique that is being used is called:

- A. nicotine desensitization
- B. smoking extinction
- C. aversion therapy
- D. negative reinforcement therapy

Question 25

Sally is teaching twelve other students a dance routine for a school production. She will probably do this by using:

- A. verbal instruction
- B. latent learning
- C. modeling
- D. operant conditioning

Question 26

Bandura (1965) performed an experiment where three groups of preschoolers watched a film of an adult being aggressive with a BoBo doll. The three groups had different consequences. The model for group one was rewarded. The model for group two was punished and the model for group three had no consequences.

Which groups of children imitated the model and showed the most aggressive acts?

- A. Boys and girls in group one.
- B. Girls in groups two and three.
- C. Boys in group three and girls in group one.
- D. Boys in groups one and three.

Questions 27 & 28 refer to the following information.

Skinner taught two pigeons to play ping pong. He trained them to pick up a bat. Secondly they had to use the bat to hit a ball. Thirdly they had to hit the ball towards the other pigeon and finally the pigeons had to hit the ball back.

Question 27

Training pigeons in this way depends on:

- A. stimulus generalization
- B. shaping
- C. molding the environment
- D. non-selective reinforcement

Question 28

Skinner only reinforced this behaviour for a week. During the following fortnight the behaviour was extinguished. The pigeons were then used for other experiments. Three months later one of the pigeons happened to be near a bat. The pigeon grabbed it and ran around the cage hitting the bars.

This is an example of:

- A. partial reinforcement
- B. stimulus generalization
- C. spontaneous recovery
- D. behaviour re-emergence

Question 29

Harrison (1992) attempted to show that observational learning could be a valuable training tool in the workplace. Which of the following is a valid criticism of his study?

- A. The experiment was biased so that observational learning was bound to be better than the other approaches.
- B. Considering all the different conditions the sample size was small. There were only 10-12 participants in each group.
- C. The participants who undertook cognitive training had textbooks and manuals. The other participants only had videos to study from.
- D. Most of the participants were Japanese. Other work shows that the Japanese do not imitate very well.

Question 30

Sally has a fear of roses. When she was five, she was out in the garden with her father. He was collecting roses for inside the house. He put his finger on a thorn and slipped and cut his finger with the secateurs. At the sight of blood he fainted. Sally had to get her mother to revive him.

Her fear of roses is due to:

- A. operant conditioning
- B. classical conditioning
- C. modeling
- D. vicarious classical conditioning

AREA OF STUDY 3 - Research Methods**Question 31**

In a study investigating the effect of alcohol on driving performance, participants are asked to drink alcoholic drinks of varying concentrations before being tested in a driving simulator. Participants who are in the **control group** in this experiment are asked to drink:

- A. nothing before being tested.
- B. a non-alcoholic drink before being tested.
- C. an alcoholic drink with the lowest concentration of alcohol before being tested.
- D. an alcoholic drink with the highest concentration of alcohol before being tested.

Questions 32 & 33 refer to the following information.

In an experiment investigating how sleep deprivation affects memory, groups of participants were kept awake for periods of time ranging from one to four nights. At the end of the time, all participants were given a learning task and were tested on their recall of the learned material.

Question 32

In this experiment, the independent variable was the _____, while the dependent variable was the _____.

- A. number of hours of sleep deprivation; score on the recall test.
- B. score on the recall test; number of hours of sleep deprivation.
- C. presence of two groups; learning task.
- D. learning task; presence of two groups.

Question 33

The experimenters conducting the above study ensured that all participants experienced the same temperature and light conditions during the test period. Thus, in this experiment, light and temperature conditions were considered to be a[n] _____ variable.

- A. independent
- B. dependent
- C. extraneous
- D. unwanted

Question 34

In a trial investigating different techniques for controlling pain, a participant was given a course of pills and was told that they were effective in reducing pain intensity. The pills actually contained only sugar. However, the participant reported experiencing less pain during a dental procedure.

This example demonstrates:

- A. the effect of extraneous variables on the outcome.
- B. very little, since the experiment had only one participant.
- C. the effect of experimenter variables.
- D. the presence of a placebo effect.

Questions 35 to 40 refer to the following information.

An experimenter randomly allocated 50 first-year University maths students to one of two maths tutorials, to be taught by the same tutor. The tutor was told that the students were placed into the groups according to their mathematical ability. The students were not told that they were taking part in a research activity.

After three months, all students sat for the same exam. It was found that the students who had been labelled as “high-ability” performed better on the exam than those labeled “low-ability”. The difference between the mean scores of the two groups was statistically significant.

Question 35

The most likely explanation of these findings is that:

- A. the students in the “high ability” group really were more intelligent.
- B. students’ expectations influenced the outcome.
- C. the outcome was influenced by experimenter effects.
- D. the results were biased, due to the presence of the “placebo effect”.

Question 36

The statement “the difference between the mean scores is statistically significant” indicates that:

- A. the difference between the two groups is important for theory or practice.
- B. the difference is so large that it could never have occurred by chance.
- C. statistical methods were used to find out if the results had any real significance.
- D. the probability of the observed differences occurring by chance is less than 0.05.

Question 37

The study described above used a[n]:

- A. independent groups design.
- B. repeated measures design.
- C. matched participants design.
- D. deception design.

Question 38

A feature of the above study was the use of a procedure called _____ design.

- A. single-blind
- B. double-blind
- C. control of confounding
- D. control and experimental group

Question 39

The above study was criticised for failing to satisfy ethical considerations, because experimenters:

- A. did not debrief the participants on completion of the study.
- B. allowed students to experience physical harm.
- C. used deception.
- D. revealed the names of the students to the tutor and thus did not maintain confidentiality.

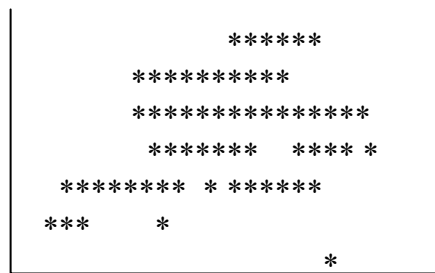
Question 40

The term **random allocation** refers to a procedure in which:

- A. each participant is selected from a group which is randomly selected and therefore representative of the population.
- B. each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or the control group.
- C. participants are assigned to groups at random.
- D. the groups which are formed differ with respect to some critical variable.

Question 41

The scatter diagram below shows the relationship between two variables.



From the scattergram, it is reasonable to conclude that the relationship between the two variables is:

- A. strong, positive
- B. strong, negative
- C. weak, positive
- D. weak, negative

Questions 42 & 43 refer to the following information.

A team of psychologists conducted a study investigating the incidence of depression in the community. They interviewed a randomly selected sample of people concerning their life experiences and used a questionnaire to determine their level of depression. The research showed that people who are separated or divorced are more likely to be depressed than those who are married.

Question 42

The above study is an example of a[n]:

- A. experiment
- B. correlational study
- C. naturalistic field study
- D. community case study

Question 43

From the above study, it is reasonable to conclude that:

- A. there is a cause-effect relationship between depression and traumatic life events.
- B. there is a relationship between depression and traumatic life events.
- C. marriage protects you from becoming depressed.
- D. people who have a predisposition to depression have a tendency to experience more relationship break-up than those who are not depressive.

Question 44

In an experiment comparing the effectiveness of two different mnemonic techniques, participants were asked to learn and recall a list of 20 words.

The results were as follows:

Table 1 – The mean recall score for two mnemonic techniques.

Group 1: Used mnemonic technique A	Group 2: Used mnemonic technique B	Significance of difference
17.5	15.8	$p \geq 0.05$

Based on the above statistical results, the researchers can conclude that:

- A. people using Technique A to memorise material will have better recall of the material than those using Technique B.
- B. people using Technique B to memorise material will have better recall of the material than those using Technique A.
- C. Technique A does not produce significantly better recall of learned material than Technique B.
- D. the difference between the means of the two groups are significant at the 0.05 level.

Question 45

The table below shows the age distribution of adults regularly involved in sport activities.

Table 2 – Age distribution of people involved in sport activities.

Age range	% in age category
15 – 30	40%
31 – 45	20%
46 – 60	25%
61 – 75	15%

A stratified sample of 100 individuals is drawn from this population. Which alternative below best describes the composition of this sample?

- A. 60 people aged 15 – 30; 20 people aged 31 – 45; 30 people aged 46 – 60; 15 people aged 61 – 75.
- B. 40 people aged 15 – 30; 20 people aged 31 – 45; 25 people aged 46 – 60; 15 people aged 61 – 75.
- C. 25 people aged 15 – 30; 25 people aged 31 – 45; 25 people aged 46 – 60; 25 people aged 61 – 75.
- D. There is insufficient information to answer the question.

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B – Short Answer Questions**Instructions for Section B**

There are 6 questions for each of the three areas of study.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1 - Memory**Question 1**

Alzheimer's disease results in people losing their mental skills, in particular, their memory. However it is a physical illness. Which parts of the brain are affected by Alzheimer's disease?

2 marks

Question 2

Joe, a researcher, asks a group of participants to learn a list of sixty words. The first twenty words are shown in the table below.

tiger	bean	cat	Bill
carrot	lion	Joe	ant
doctor	Anne	cabbage	Mary
dog	dentist	elephant	pumpkin
plumber	Richard	pea	carpenter

When asked to recall the words on the list, most participants tended to group the words together. For example, Steve wrote: tiger, cat, lion, ant, elephant, dog, Bill, Joe, Anne, Mary, carrot, pumpkin, bean, pea, cabbage, doctor, dentist, plumber, carpenter.

- a. Explain how Steve's response supports the idea of a semantic network theory?

- b. What types of long term memory are likely to use semantic network? Explain your answer.

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Question 3

- a. Ben studied during the term two holidays and set up a glossary of 50 terms and their definitions on different cards. It took him 120 minutes to correctly learn all the terms and match them with their definitions. In the term three holidays, he did the same revision task. It took him 30 minutes. What is his savings score?

- b. Freud believed that some memories are repressed. Explain the concept of motivated forgetting.

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Question 4

Shirley saw the film “Lord of the Rings”. She really liked it and bought a map of the “Middle Earth” from the newsagent. She decided she would use the method of loci to help her remember episodes as she read the book.

Explain how Shirley could use the method of loci to help understand and remember the book.

3 marks

Question 5

a. What is chunking?

b. How does chunking improve STM?

1 + 1 = 2 marks

Question 6

There is some evidence that memory declines with age. Explain how the following factors may explain the decline in performance.

Motivation _____

Loss of confidence _____

Central nervous system functioning _____

3 marks

AREA OF STUDY 2 - Learning

Question 7

One difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning is the timing of the reinforcer.

In classical conditioning the reinforcer _____ the response whilst

in operant conditioning the reinforcer _____ the desired response.

2 marks

Question 8

Watson and Raynor (1920) performed an experiment with a young child they identified as Little Albert.

a. What was the conditioned stimulus in their experiment? Explain your answer.

b. This experiment is now considered unethical. What are two ethical issues in this experiment?

i. _____

ii. _____

1 + 2 = 3 marks

Question 9

Punishment can have negative effects. Give examples of two effects and explain why they make punishment less effective.

2 marks

Question 10

A	E	I
A	U	O
E	I	?

Can you work out what is the missing letter? Many logic problems depend on insight. What are the four stages of insight learning and how do they apply to this problem?

(The missing letter is O. The vowels zigzag across the grid.)

3 marks

Question 11

How did Harry Harlow show that rhesus monkeys could develop a learning set?

2 marks

Question 12

Typically the training session for an animal in a Skinner Box is about an hour. Usually the animals are given no food until the next training session. A researcher put two chimpanzees (Tim and Tam) in two Skinner boxes. Both chimps were put on a partial schedule of reinforcement. In Tim’s cage when he received reinforcement he would receive a mixture of fruit and nuts. Tam’s set-up was slightly different. When he received reinforcement he received a poker chip. At the end of the hour they were put back in their cages. Tam’s cage had a vending machine. When he was put back he also took his collection of poker chips. These chips could be put in the vending machine and he would receive the same amount of fruit and nuts as Tim.

Figure 1 shows how the two chimps were performing after two weeks training. The arrows on the lines indicate where they were reinforced.

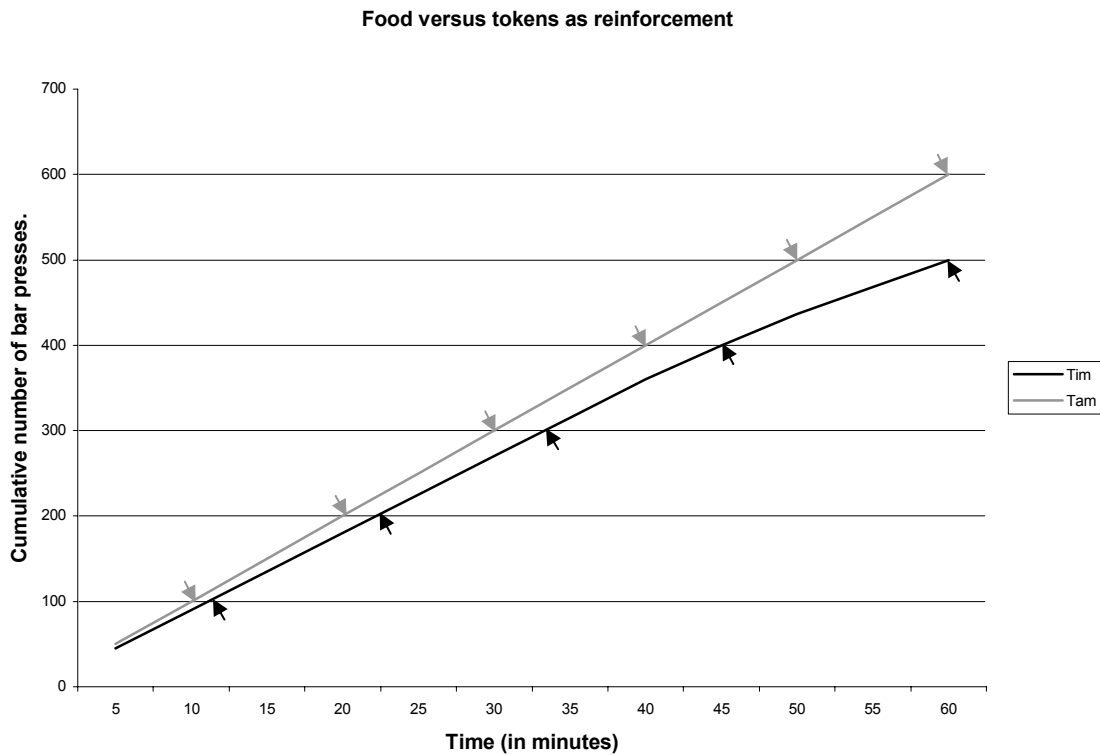


Figure 1 – Response curves for two chimps

- a. What schedule of reinforcement are the two chimps receiving? Is it the same for both chimps?

- b. Can you explain why Tam has a higher rate of responding than Tim?

- c.** Why is money (a form of tokens) the most commonly used reinforcement for humans?

1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks

AREA OF STUDY 3 - Research Methods**Question 13**

Why would a researcher use **inferential statistics**?

2 marks

Question 14

A psychologist has been given the task of evaluating the comparative effectiveness of two therapeutic techniques that can help people with phobias. He decided to use a **matched participants design**.

a. Outline how the psychologist would use such a design in the above investigation.

b. Explain **one advantage** of this type of design.

c. Explain **one limitation** of this type of design.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks

Question 15

Explain the terms **conclusion** and **generalization**.

2 marks

Question 16

In an experiment investigating the comparative effectiveness of different types of learning, one group of students [Group A] was asked to observe an adult making a cane basket, while a matched group [Group B] was given written instructions, including diagrams, for performing the same task. All participants were then asked to make a basket.

Independent judges rated the time taken to complete the task and the quality of each participant’s effort. The results are shown in Figure 2.

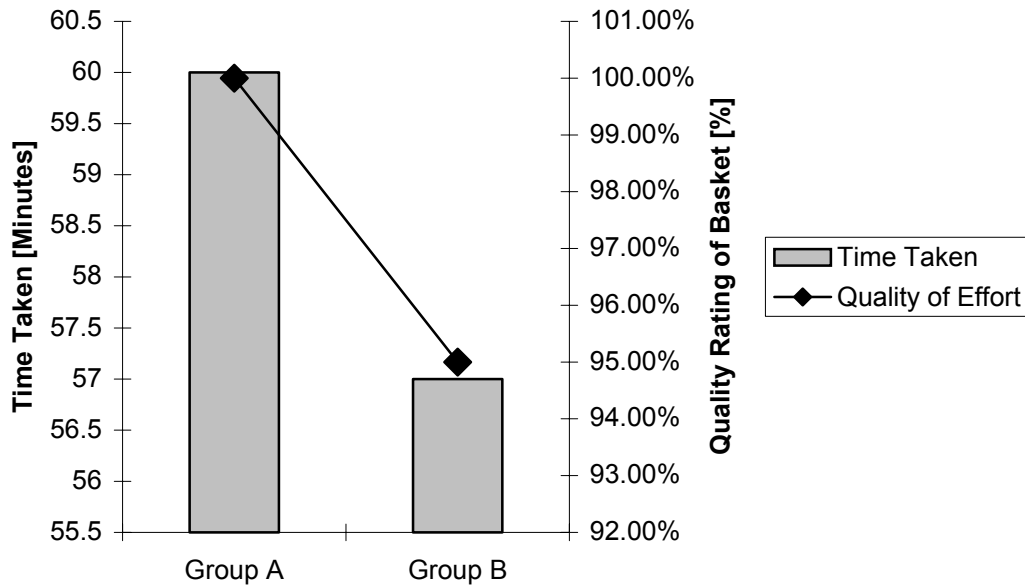


Figure 2 – Average time taken and quality of finished product

a. State an **operational hypothesis** being tested in this research activity.

b. Explain why, on the basis of the above data, it is difficult to decide whether the results support the hypothesis.

2 + 1 = 3 marks

Question 17

At Longbeach Secondary College, the school allocates the last week of term three to practice examinations in all subjects. There are three Psychology classes and the average scores on the practice examination are shown in Table 3. Some students thought the results showed that Mrs Baxter is the best Psychology teacher at Longbeach Secondary College.

Table 3 – The average test scores for three Psychology classes

Teacher	Average score on practice Psychology paper (out of 90)
Mr Anderson	54
Mrs Baxter	63
Mrs Krigsman	46

Identify one **confounding** variable that could explain the results of this study. How could this variable be controlled in future studies?

2 marks

Question 18

A psychologist decided to investigate the relationship between the amount of time young men spent playing computer games and their psychological well-being. From a computer games shop, he obtained a list of young men who had recently purchased computer games. He contacted each man by phone and asked them to take part in psychological research. From those who agreed, he randomly chose 30 to participate in the study. All participants then completed a test measuring their psychological well-being [higher scores indicate greater well-being] and kept a diary, over a three-month period, of time spent playing computer games. The time spent playing computer games was correlated with the measure of psychological well-being. The calculated correlation coefficient was -0.23 . This co-efficient is not statistically significant.

- a. The researcher argued that, because he used **random sampling**, his sample is representative. Do you agree? In your answer, state what is involved in random sampling and explain why you agree or disagree with the researcher.

- b. Voluntary participation** is one ethical requirement in any study. How has this been applied in this study?

- c.** What conclusion might the researchers make on the basis of the above results?

1 + 1 + 1 = 3 marks

END OF EXAMINATION