



# VCE PSYCHOLOGY 2006 YEAR 12 TRIAL EXAM UNIT 4

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Time allowed: 90 minutes  
Total marks: 90

44 Multiple Choice Questions  
21 Extended Response Questions

An Answer sheet is provided for section A.  
Answer all questions in Section B in the space provided.

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# VCE Psychology Year 12 Unit 4 Trial Exam 2006

## Student Answer Sheet

Student Name.....Class.....

Instructions for completing test. Use only an HB pencil. If you make a mistake erase and enter the correct answer. Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

Write your answers to the Short Answer Section in the space provided directly below the question. There are 44 Multiple Choice questions to be answered by circling the correct letter in the table below.

<i>Question 1</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 23</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 2</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 24</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 3</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 25</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 4</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 26</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 5</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 27</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 6</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 28</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 7</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 29</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 8</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 30</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 9</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 31</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 10</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 32</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 11</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 33</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 12</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 34</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 13</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 35</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 14</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 36</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 15</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 37</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 16</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 38</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 17</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 39</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 18</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 40</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 19</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 41</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 20</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 42</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 21</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 43</i>	A	B	C	D
<i>Question 22</i>	A	B	C	D	<i>Question 44</i>	A	B	C	D



# VCE Psychology 2006 Trial Exam Unit 4

## MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION

### AREA OF STUDY 1: MEMORY

#### Question 1

In the Psychology exam, Neil prefers the short answer section over the multiple choice section, as he feels he can answer this area more confidently. Which form of retrieval is Neil more confident in?

- A. Proactive
- B. Recognition
- C. Relearning
- D. Recall

#### Question 2

Needing to buy a kettle, bottles of water, biscuits and some flowers, Sonia associates these items to parts of her body, so that she can remember them at a later date. Sonia is using the mnemonic technique called:

- A. Narrative Chaining
- B. Method of Loci
- C. Elaborative rehearsal
- D. Maintenance rehearsal

#### Question 3

Procedural memory, unlike declarative memory \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Records facts.
- B. Includes sounds and smell.
- C. Involves sequences or routines.
- D. Only preserves images.

#### Question 4

Which of the following is **not** related to the process of elaborative rehearsal?

- A. Adding details to ideas and concepts.
- B. Analysing component parts of an idea.
- C. Restating knowledge in your own words.
- D. Practicing remembering the information.

#### Question 5

Who conducted the classic study on sensory memory, which concluded that information in iconic storage lasts around 0.5 of a second?

- A. Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968).
- B. William James (1890).
- C. Broadbent (1958).
- D. Sperling (1960).

**Question 6**

The finding that the last few items in a list are usually better remembered in immediate recall than are the items from the middle of the list is known as the:

- A. Recency effect.
- B. Immediacy effect.
- C. Primacy effect.
- D. The serial position effect.

**Question 7**

Peterson and Peterson (1959) used participants to remember three-letter words while counting backwards by three's. Their findings showed that:

- A. Information in STM is stable over time.
- B. Information is rapidly lost from STM.
- C. Forgetting in LTM is due to consolidation problems.
- D. The words length effect is due to interference.

**Question 8**

What memory system does the piano tuner mainly use in her occupation?

- A. Echoic memory.
- B. Short Term Memory.
- C. Long Term Memory.
- D. Iconic memory.

**Question 9**

You have to make a phone call and you ask your friend for the phone number. Which type of memory can help you remember the number for a short period of time?

- A. Long Term Memory.
- B. Short Term Memory.
- C. Episodic Memory.
- D. None of the above.

**Question 10**

Which is an example of a mnemonic device?

- A. A hearing aid.
- B. A poem from your literature test.
- C. A tape recorder.
- D. The letters “ROY G BIV” to remember the colours of the visual spectrum.

**Question 11**

Jamie is sitting in her room. As a memory test, she closes her eyes and tries to picture what objects are within her bedroom. In doing so, she is specifically using the \_\_\_\_\_ part of working memory.

- A. Central Executive.
- B. Phonological loop.
- C. Visuospatial sketchpad.
- D. Articulatory control system.

**Question 12**

According to the information-processing model, attention serves as a:

- A. Temporary memory buffer.
- B. Control Mechanism.
- C. Retrieval mechanism.
- D. Sensory register.

**Question 13**

Alice remembers some hard tackling from the NAB Cup Grand Final between Adelaide and Geelong. This is a part of:

- A. Episodic Memory.
- B. Procedural Memory.
- C. Semantic Memory.
- D. All of the above.

**Question 14**

Which characteristic of LTM facilitates the retrieval of information?

- A. Unlimited capacity.
- B. The chunking of information.
- C. The ability of LTM to store procedural information.
- D. The organization of material.

**Question 15**

The process of reading material and relating it to previous learning or to your own life is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rehearsal.
- B. Consolidation.
- C. Chunking.
- D. Elaboration.

**Question 16**

After having the same phone number for years, you move and get a different, but similar, phone number. Retroactive interference would be demonstrated by your difficulty in remembering:

- A. The new phone number.
- B. The old phone number.
- C. Either phone number.
- D. Your new address.

**Question 17**

The theory of forgetting suggesting that the conscious mind, automatically “pushes” information into the unconscious, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Decay.
- B. Interference.
- C. Suppression.
- D. Repression.

**Question 18**

A strong recall of a negative emotional experience is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Flashbulb memory.
- B. Flashback memory.
- C. Negative memory.
- D. None of the above.

**Question 19**

A key part of the brain that is often damaged in patients with anterograde amnesia is the:

- A. Cerebral Cortex.
- B. Hypothalamus.
- C. Hippocampus.
- D. Frontal Lobe.

**Question 20**

When information in LTM is stored and organized according to meaningful groupings, this is referred to as:

- A. Elaborative Rehearsal.
- B. Mnemonic Theory.
- C. The Semantic Loop.
- D. Semantic Network Theory.

**Question 21**

Helen is feeling a little unhappy as Carlton is not winning many games. In an effort to make her happier, her husband Ritchie encourages her to remember 1995 when Carlton last won the premiership. Helen is using \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. State dependant cues.
- B. Context dependent cues.
- C. Depression theory.
- D. None of the above.

### Question 22

In research looking at social attitudes and their effect on social mobility, Bling and Bling get a P value of  $<0.01$ . This indicates:

- A. There is no relationship between the two variables.
- B. There were less than 100 people in the study.
- C. It is most probably a significant result.
- D. People with good social attitudes are nice people.

## AREA OF STUDY 2: LEARNING

### Question 23

If you squirt lemon juice into your mouth, you will salivate. This is an example of a reflex action which is a relatively automatic and involuntary behaviour/response to a stimulus. We have reflexes so that we can:

- A. React quickly to stimuli that may cause us confusion.
- B. React quickly to stimuli in the environment that may do us harm.
- C. React quickly to stimuli in the environment that may cause disorder to our daily lives.
- D. None of the above.

### Question 24

In terms of Psychology, an antecedent is:

- A. Any event that increases the likelihood that a response will occur again.
- B. Any event that comes before a response.
- C. Any event that comes after a response.
- D. Any identifiable behaviour either external or internal.

### Question 25

In Ivan Pavlov's famous dog experiment, the neutral stimulus was the \_\_\_\_\_, while the Unconditioned stimulus was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bell, Salivation.
- B. Meat Powder, Salivation.
- C. Salivation, Bell.
- D. Bell, Meat Powder.



### Question 26

David's dog Jackson has been conditioned to bark when the doorbell rings. David has found however, that Jackson will also bark at similar sounds such as the phone ringing. Jackson's tendency to bark at both the doorbell and phone is an example of:

- A. Spontaneous recovery.
- B. Stimulus discrimination.
- C. Stimulus generalization.
- D. The acquisition phase.



**Question 27**

After some time, Jackson no longer barks at the sound of the doorbell or phone. This process is referred to as extinction. Extinction is:

- A. The gradual decrease in frequency of a conditioned response when the conditioned stimulus is no longer available.
- B. The period of time during which a response is reinforced and therefore learned.
- C. The gradual increase in frequency of a conditioned response when the conditioned stimulus is no longer available.
- D. Where the need to perform an action is no longer required.

**Question 28**

One trial learning:

- A. Occurs as a result of operant conditioning.
- B. Occurs as a result of one pairing of a neutral stimulus prior to a pleasant stimulus to create a lasting association between the two.
- C. Occurs as a result of one pairing of a neutral stimulus prior to an unpleasant stimulus to create a temporary association between the two.
- D. Occurs as a result of classical conditioning.

**Question 29**

An example of one trial learning is:

- A. Stimulus discrimination.
- B. Taste Aversion.
- C. Aversion Therapy.
- D. Extinction.

**Question 30**

Aaron is a disturbed child who receives reinforcement haphazardly from his parents. As a result of his parents attempting to condition Aaron, his behaviour would most likely:

- A. Improve.
- B. Get worse.
- C. Remain the same.
- D. Influence others.

**Question 31**

Most studies of operant learning take place in a conditioning chamber. This device is often referred to as:

- A. A Thorndike cage.
- B. A Pavlovian chamber.
- C. A Jung box.
- D. A Skinner Box.

**Question 32**

Alex and David are in their office at work on a 42 C° day. Feeling very uncomfortable, they turn on the air-conditioning, making them feel much better. From this moment whenever the temperature rises above 35 C°, they immediately turn on the air-conditioner. The action that they take is an example of:

- A. Negative reinforcement.
- B. Positive reinforcement.
- C. Operant extinction.
- D. Response cost.

**Question 33**

Samuel is at home with his mother when he uses his crayons to draw on the wall. His mother sees Samuel perform this behaviour and says that he will be punished when his father returns home from work. For punishment to be effective, it should be:

- A. Immediate.
- B. Match the behaviour.
- C. Consistent.
- D. All of the above.

**Question 34**

Operant conditioning requires the learner to be \_\_\_\_\_, while in classical conditioning the learner is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Passive, Active.
- B. Active, Passive.
- C. Reinforced, Punished.
- D. Punished, Reinforced.

**Question 35**

In some prisons inmates receive plastic tokens which they can exchange for positive reinforcers such as extra time for exercise. This type of behaviour management is referred to as:

- A. Negative reinforcement.
- B. Positive reinforcement.
- C. A Behaviour economy.
- D. A Token economy.

**Question 36**

Observational learning occurs by watching and imitating others and noting the consequence of their actions. For this learning to be successful, which is the correct sequence of the factors in observational learning?

- A. Attention, Reproduction, Retention, Motivation-Reinforcement.
- B. Attention, Retention, Reproduction, Motivation-Reinforcement.
- C. Attention, Retention, Motivation-Reinforcement, Reproduction.
- D. Attention, Motivation-Reinforcement, Retention, Reproduction.

**Question 37**

Modelling can have a powerful effect on behaviour. In a classic experiment, pre-school aged children watched an adult attack a large blow-up clown known as a BoBo doll. This experiment was conducted by:

- A. Albert Bandura.
- B. William James.
- C. B.F. Skinner.
- D. Edward Thorndike.

**Question 38**

John is an alcoholic who has undergone a behaviour modification program so that he can stop drinking. He has been sober for ten months when all of a sudden the undesirable behaviour to drink suddenly emerges. This occurrence is known as:

- A. Extinction.
- B. Stimulus generalization.
- C. Aversion Therapy.
- D. Spontaneous recovery.

**Question 39**

Which of the following is the best description for the term punishment?

- A. Any event following a response that decreases its likelihood of occurring again.
- B. Any event following a response that increases its likelihood of occurring again.
- C. Any event preceding a response that decreases its likelihood of occurring again.
- D. The removal of a positive reinforcer after a response is made.

**Question 40**

Dr Fargo is conducting an experiment to determine the effects of punishment on behaviour. Which of the following is not an ethical consideration that Dr Fargo will need to take into account when conducting his experiment?

- A. Confidentiality.
- B. Participants rights.
- C. Time of day.
- D. Professional conduct.

**Question 41**

Joel has been playing badminton for the last five years. He has been asked at the last moment to fill in for his friend's tennis team on a Saturday afternoon. After the first set, Joel actually finds that he is quite accomplished at tennis. This transfer of ability between the two sports can be referred to as:

- A. Positive reinforcement.
- B. Modelling.
- C. Learning Set.
- D. Stimulus generalization.

**Question 42**

Harry Harlow (1949) in his famous experiments with monkeys coined the phrase "learning how to learn". This phrase means:

- A. Learning strategies and techniques for solving past problems with new information.
- B. Learning strategies and techniques for solving new tasks with past experiences.
- C. The learning process requires others to teach us techniques of how to learn.
- D. None of the above.

**Question 43**

Delores hasn't slept well for the past five days. She is extremely tired during the day. Which of the following factors might affect Delores's ability to model another's behaviour?

- A. Attention.
- B. Retention.
- C. Motivation.
- D. Reproduction.

**Question 44**

In regards to shaping, which of the following statements is false?

- A. Shaping was first conducted using pigeons by B.F. Skinner.
- B. A reinforcer is given for responses that lead to the desired behaviour.
- C. Shaping uses successive approximations to achieve the desired behaviour.
- D. Shaping combines both positive and negative reinforcement to create the desired behaviour.

**SHORT ANSWER SECTION**  
**AREA OF STUDY 1: MEMORY**

**Question 1**

Using an example for each, explain the difference between acoustic encoding, visual encoding and semantic encoding.

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(3 marks)

**Question 2**

Providing a definition for each, differentiate between a distracter and a false positive.

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(2 marks)

**Question 3**

Explain sensory memory. Include its component parts, duration and capacity.

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(3 marks)

**Question 4**

Professor Pace wishes to test retrieval failure theory in adults. She randomly assigns 40 male adults, ranging in age from 35-55, in an adult education psychology class at Sutherland TAFE, to two groups. One group is asked to recall as much as they can, regarding their reports from their schooling from grades 1 through to 6 without any retrieval cues. The other 20 adults are allowed to bring in as many photographs or items such as exercise books, as they wish relating to their schooling. Their memories will then be compared to their actual school reports to gauge accuracy, and they will be ranked accordingly.

(a) Define retrieval failure theory.

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(1 mark)

(b) Describe ONE ethical procedure Professor Pace will need to take into consideration.

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(1 mark)

(c) What is a retrieval cue?

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(1 mark)

(d) Describe one major problem that may be associated with this research.

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(1 mark)

**Question 5**

Roger is an officer with the Victorian police force. Six months ago, attending a domestic argument, Roger had a gun placed to his head and was threatened that he would be shot. After this traumatic experience, Roger has been undergoing psychiatric counselling but still cannot recall the actual event of having the gun placed to his head. Name and describe the form of motivated forgetting that Roger is experiencing.

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(2 marks)

## AREA OF STUDY 2: LEARNING

### Question 6

Mr. Wood is having difficulty in getting his Media Studies class to complete their homework which is set each week. Mr. Wood would like to use operant conditioning, to increase the amount of homework his class submits by the use of positive reinforcement.

Define operant conditioning.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 mark)

Explain the difference between positive and negative reinforcement. Outline a method using positive reinforcement in operant conditioning by which Mr. Wood can increase the amount of homework his class submits.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)

### Question 7

Cameron is celebrating his 25<sup>th</sup> birthday at the Dead Prawn Restaurant in Caulfield. For an entrée he eats one dozen oysters Kilpatrick. Later on that evening Cameron is violently ill with stomach cramps and vomiting. Eight months later, Cameron can still not think about oysters let alone eat them without feeling sick. Cameron is experiencing a form of one-trial learning.

Name and define the specific type of one-trial learning that Cameron is experiencing.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)

Explain two ways in which one-trial learning differs from other forms of classical conditioning?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)

### Question 8

Using an example, explain a fixed action pattern.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)

**Question 9**

Ayla is 3 years old and is unable to catch a ball. This is due to Ayla's lack of maturation. Define maturation and explain how it differs from learning.

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(2 marks)

**Question 10**

The period of time during which a response is reinforced and therefore learned is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ phase. (1 mark)

### AREA OF STUDY 3: RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

*Questions 11-18 refer to the following research investigation*

Spero and Cleary believe that the wealthier a couple are the more stable their relationship. To test their idea, Spero and Cleary asked 20 couples with a combined income of over \$60,000 (Group 1) and 12 couples with a combined income of under \$50,000 (Group 2) to complete a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 25 questions in which the participants are asked to rate their responses on a five point scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The higher the test score the more stable their relationship is considered to be. The first 15 questions are compulsory, while the last 10 questions are optional.

The results are as follows:

Group 1 – Mean test score = 75%

Group 2 – Mean test score = 73%

A statistical test on these results indicated that  $p > 0.05$

#### Question 11

Define the term hypothesis.

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(2 mark)

#### Question 12

Construct a null hypothesis that Spero and Cleary may have used for this research.

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(2 marks)

#### Question 13

State the independent variable.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(1 mark)

State the dependent variable.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(1 mark)

#### Question 14

List and explain two ethical considerations that Spero and Cleary would need to consider in their research.

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(4 marks)



**Question 15**

What does a p value indicate?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

What does the p value in Spero and Cleary's research indicate about the results of the experiment?

(b) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

**Question 16**

List two problems that may be associated with the above research.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

**Question 17**

The rating scale used on the questionnaire is a \_\_\_\_\_ scale. (1 mark)

**Question 18**

During this research, Spero and Cleary did not use a control and experiment group. What is the purpose of having a control and experimental group in some research?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

**Question 19**

A coefficient of correlation is a number that ranges between +1.00 and -1.00. What does this describe?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

**Question 20**

Explain the difference between a sample and a population.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

**Question 21**

A change in behaviour, caused by the belief that you have taken a drug is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

(1 mark)

## Suggested Answers VCE Psychology Unit 4 Trial Exam 2006

### Answers to Multiple Choice

1. D 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.A 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.D 11.C 12.B  
13.A 14.D 15.D 16.B 17.D 18.A 19.C 20.D 21.A 22.C 23.B 24.B  
25.D 26.C 27.A 28.D 29.B 30.C 31.D 32.A 33.D 34.B 35.D 36.B  
37.A 38.D 39.A 40.C 41.C 42.B 43.A 44.D

### Short Answer Section

#### MEMORY

##### Question 1

Acoustic encoding represents a stimulus according to the sound of its name, eg/ after seeing a bird you encode through silently/verbally saying “bird”.

Visual encoding represents a stimulus as an image, e.g. after seeing the bird you encode the features of the image it casts on your retina, wings, feathers, beak etc.

Semantic encoding represents a stimulus according to its meaning eg/ when you see the bird you associate it with information such as finch, pet, and beautiful singing which has been previously stored in Long Term Memory. **1 mark for each correct definition that is supported by an appropriate example. Total 3 marks.**

##### Question 2

A distracter is a false item included with correct items so as to test recognition memory. A false positive is a false/incorrect sense of recognition that occurs when you are presented with a group of incorrect items and you identify one as correct because it appears to resemble the correct item more than the other items do. **1 mark for correctly defining a distracter and 1 mark for correctly defining a false positive.**

##### Question 3

Sensory memory is the first stage of memory, which has an unlimited capacity and duration of up to a few seconds. It comprises of iconic memory, which holds visual information for approximately 1/3 to 1/2 a second as an exact replica and echoic memory that holds auditory information, as an echo, for around 3-4 seconds. **1 mark for identifying the component parts of sensory memory, 1 mark for identifying its duration and 1 mark for identifying its capacity.**

##### Question 4

Retrieval Failure Theory suggests forgetting occurs because of an inability to access the correct retrieval cues to activate Long Term Memory. **1 mark for a similar definition. 1 mark for either of the following,** consent, withdrawal rights, confidentiality, etc.

A retrieval cue is any stimulus that aids the retrieval of information stored in LTM, e.g. a photograph. **1 mark for a similar definition.**

Any one of the following or similar examples, e.g. not enough subjects, limited age group, only male subjects, the measurement of accuracy is open to interpretation, etc. **1 mark.**

### Question 5

The form of motivated forgetting that Roger is experiencing is repression as he is unconsciously forgetting this painful, threatening memory. **1 mark for the name and 1 mark for the description.**

## LEARNING

### Question 6

Operant Conditioning is where we associate responses with their consequences, so that behaviours or responses that are reinforced tend to be repeated. **1 mark for associating responses with their consequences and 1 mark for stating that responses reinforced tend to be repeated.**

### 1 mark for a similar definition.

Positive reinforcement is when a pleasant or desirable event follows a response and increases the likelihood of that response occurring again. E.g. A child receives a lolly for being good. Negative reinforcement is when a response is followed by the removal or reduction in an unpleasant stimulus, and increases the likelihood of that response occurring again. E.g. Turning off the TV during a scary movie. **1 mark for explaining the difference.**

Any example similar to the following

Mr. Wood could reward the students who submit their homework with 10 minutes of free time prior to the end of the class. This would positively reinforce the student's behaviour and they are more likely to repeat their behaviour therefore submitting their homework. **1 mark for a method Mr. Wood could use that is similar.**

### Question 7

Cameron is experiencing taste aversion which is a dislike for a particular food after it has been associated with an unpleasant experience.

Any two of the following explanations

- (a) The time lapse between the neutral stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus could be hours instead of seconds as it is for classical conditioning. **1 mark for naming "taste aversion" and 1 mark for a similar definition.**
- (b) One-trial learning is very persistent and difficult to extinguish. One-trial learning only takes one pairing rather than repeated pairings of the neutral stimulus. **1 mark for any of the above explanations.**

### Question 8

A fixed action pattern is an instinctual series of movements or behaviours that occur in almost all members of a species. For example, a cat's face-washing routine, salmon swimming upstream to spawn etc. **1 mark for definition and 1 mark for a similar example.**

### Question 9

**2 marks for a similar answer to the following.** Maturation is the physical growth of the body, brain and nervous system. In humans it is linked to behaviours such as motor skills, crawling and walking. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to experience whereas maturation is innate or inborn. Ayla cannot catch the ball as she hasn't developed the motor skills required for this action.

### Question 10

Acquisition **1 mark.**

## RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

### Question 11

A hypothesis is a testable prediction of the relationship between two variables. It is an educated guess about what the researcher thinks the results of the experiment may be. **1 mark for a similar definition.**

**1 mark for stating that a hypothesis is a testable prediction of the relationship between 2 variables and 1 mark for stating that it is an educated guess.**

### Question 12

**2 marks for a similar null hypothesis to the following.** A null hypothesis is a prediction made to be disproved, that states there is no relationship between the variables being studied. E.g. It is predicted that there is no relationship between a couple's wealth and the stability of their relationship.

### Question 13

- (a) Independent Variable – The amount of combined income a couple has. **1 mark**  
(b) Dependent Variable – The results of the questionnaire. **1 mark.**

### Question 14

**1 mark for any two of the following. Total 4 marks.**

Participants can withdraw at any stage.

Participants must be debriefed after the research.

Experimenter must protect the physical and psychological welfare of the participants.

Informed consent.

Experimenters must behave in a professional manner.

Confidentiality.

### Question 15

A p value is the results of a significance test that are stated as a probability. It gives the odds that an observed difference is due to chance alone. **1 mark.**

For a result to be considered significant, that is not due to chance alone, a p value of  $< 0.05$  is required. As the p value in Spero and Cleary's research is  $> 0.05$ , this research cannot be considered statistically significant. **1 mark.**

### Question 16

**1 mark for any two of the following problems (Total 2 marks).**

Not enough participants.

Uneven number of participants in each group.

Some of the questionnaire was optional.

The difference in income between the two groups is not discernable.

### Question 17

Likert Scale. **1 mark.**

**Question 18**

The control group provides a standard that the performance of the experimental group can be compared with in order to determine if the treatment (IV) has had an effect on the experimental group participants' behaviour.

**1 mark for correctly identifying the purpose of having a control and an experimental group.**

**Question 19**

A co-efficient of correlation describes the strength of a relationship between two variables. **1 mark.**

**Question 20**

A sample is a group of participants selected from, and representative of, a population of research interest, while a population is the larger group of research interest from which a sample has been drawn. **1 mark for a similar answer.**

**Question 21**

Placebo. **1 mark.**