



VCE PSYCHOLOGY 2009

YEAR 12 TRIAL EXAM UNIT 4

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Time allowed: 90 minutes

Total marks: 90

44 Multiple Choice Questions

13 Short Answers Questions

An Answer Sheet is provided for Section A
Answer all questions in Section B in the space provided

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Student Name.....

VCE Psychology 2009 Year 12 Trial Exam Unit 4

Student Answer Sheet

Instructions for completing test. Use only a 2B 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.

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

VCE Psychology 2009 Year 12 Trial Exam Unit 4

Multiple Choice Questions – Section A

Area of Study 1 – Memory

Question 1

Information and skills can last for a _____ in _____.

- A. life time, STM
- B. life time, LTM
- C. short time, LTM
- D. short time, STM

Question 2

A brief, “picture-like” trace of a visual stimulus is held in _____ memory.

- A. episodic
- B. implicit
- C. context-dependent
- D. iconic

Question 3

Information passes into working memory from

- A. STM.
- B. sensory memory.
- C. LTM.
- D. both B and C.

Question 4

Which of the following is not considered a division of STM?

- A. The phonological loop.
- B. The central executive.
- C. Procedural memory.
- D. The visuospatial sketchpad.

Question 5

You have been introduced to a friend’s cousin and you repeat that person’s name over and over in your mind with no elaborative processing. This approach is most likely to serve as

- A. encoding rehearsal.
- B. chunking.
- C. maintenance rehearsal.
- D. echoic memory.

Question 6

Marc receives his PIN number for his new VISA card. He remembers the number 111742 as 11 (he was born in November), 17 (that's his age) and 42 (his father's age). Marc is using _____ to enhance his memory performance.

- A. episodic memory
- B. chunking
- C. dual coding
- D. context dependence

Question 7

The idea that unused memories are forgotten due to time passing is referred to as _____ theory.

- A. interference
- B. decay
- C. lost
- D. time

Question 8

According to Baddeley, what refreshes information in the phonological loop, helping us to hold the information there for longer?

- A. Subvocal repetition.
- B. Attention.
- C. Retrieval.
- D. Coordination with the visual spatial sketchpad.

Question 9

Encoding is the control process that

- A. maintains information in working memory.
- B. maintains information in sensory memory.
- C. transfers information from sensory to working memory.
- D. transfers information from working to LTM.

Question 10

Which of the following statements regarding rehearsal is true?

- A. Maintenance rehearsal is the best means of accomplishing encoding.
- B. Maintenance rehearsal and encoding rehearsal are exactly the same.
- C. Elaborative rehearsal is accomplished unconsciously.
- D. Elaborative rehearsal promotes encoding better than repetition does.

Question 11

When forgetting occurs because other memories get in the way of our ability to remember a given memory, this is referred to as

- A. implicit-memory theory.
- B. dual-coding theory.
- C. interference theory.
- D. decay theory.

Question 12

What kind of information in your memory allows you to be a skillful dancer?

- A. Procedural.
- B. Declarative.
- C. Semantic.
- D. Episodic.

Question 13

Which of the following best describes the forgetting curve?

- A. Around a quarter of the memory loss occurs within the first hour after learning. This rapid loss is then followed by a slow decline over time.
- B. Around half of the memory loss occurs within the first hour after learning. This rapid loss is then followed by a slow decline over time.
- C. Around half of the memory loss occurs within the first day after learning. This rapid loss is then followed by a slow decline over time.
- D. Around half of the memory loss occurs within the first hour after learning. This rapid loss is then followed by a further rapid decline over time.

Question 14

Roger has seen his house burnt to the ground in the recent Victorian bushfires. As a result, he has suffered significant trauma. Much of his experience has been sent to his unconscious mind. This is referred to as

- A. suppression.
- B. retention.
- C. surrealism.
- D. repression.

Question 15

Organic causes of forgetting are associated with some form of physical change in the brain. A typical example would be

- A. Korsakoff's syndrome.
- B. lack of concentration.
- C. lack of attention.
- D. being upset.

Question 16

The best definition of a mnemonic device would be

- A. that there is a critical time period necessary for information to be set in memory.
- B. that information is mentally repeated without any reference to its meaning.
- C. that it is a technique or tool used deliberately to improve memory.
- D. that it is a method of using physiological cues to improve memory.

Question 17

The method of Loci works as it

- A. links old information with similar information in memory using visual imagery.
- B. takes images to be memorised in a meaningful way by linking them to a story.
- C. links new information to be remembered with existing information in memory combined with visual imaging.
- D. uses body parts specifically as visual imagery.

Question 18

Which form of memory is most resistant over time?

- A. Episodic.
- B. Procedural.
- C. Declarative.
- D. Echoic.

Question 19

The main function of echoic memory is to

- A. allow us to process speech sounds as whole words and sentences.
- B. allow us to understand the “cocktail party” effect.
- C. allow us to match sounds to visual input.
- D. allow us to process single sounds within the environment.

Question 20

The best example of cued recall would be

- A. “Who is the Prime Minister of Australia?”
- B. “Name the Prime Minister’s wife.”
- C. “Is the Prime Minister John Howard, Kevin Rudd or John Lennon?”
- D. “The Prime Minister of Australia is K _____ R _____.”

Question 21

Declarative and procedural memories are the components of _____, and declarative memory can be further broken up into _____ memory and _____ memory.

- A. LTM, episodic, echoic
- B. LTM, echoic, iconic
- C. LTM, semantic, episodic
- D. LTM, semantic, iconic

Question 22

Usually in multiple choice questions, you have one correct answer, and the rest are distracters.

A distracter is/are

- A. any stimulus associated with a specific memory that enhances retrieval.
- B. any stimulus associated with a specific memory that tests relearning memory.
- C. false items included with the correct item so as to test recognition memory.
- D. false items included with the correct item so as to test recall memory.

Area of Study 2 – Learning

Question 23

What term is defined as “any process through which experience at one time can alter an individual’s behaviour at a future time”?

- A. Behaviourism.
- B. Learning.
- C. Reflex.
- D. Habituation.

Question 24

A specific, well-defined event that occurs in the environment is known as a/an

- A. reflex.
- B. operant.
- C. stimulus.
- D. response.

Question 25

In classical conditioning, a/an _____ comes to elicit a response only as a result of training.

- A. conditioned stimulus
- B. unconditioned stimulus
- C. unconditioned response
- D. conditioned response

Question 26

The “law of effect” lies at the heart of the form of learning called

- A. observational learning.
- B. classical conditioning.
- C. operant conditioning.
- D. latent learning.

Question 27

If the arrival of a stimulus following a response increases the likelihood of that response occurring, it is called a

- A. positive reinforcer.
- B. negative reinforcer.
- C. secondary reinforcer.
- D. primary reinforcer.

Question 28

If reinforcement is based on the average number of responses produced (e.g. 7), with a different number of responses required on each occasion (e.g. 7,12,15), the learner is on a

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

Question 29

Tully suffers from severe headaches, so she is hooked up to a machine that elicits a pleasant sound whenever she relaxes the muscles in her forehead. Tully is undergoing

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. biofeedback training.
- C. punishment.
- D. observational learning.

Question 30

Marc often jumps when he is startled. After quite a number of times, he begins to jump less and less. This is an instance of

- A. extinction.
- B. habituation.
- C. spontaneous recovery.
- D. a conditioned reflex.

Question 31

Barrett is sitting in front of the television. He begins to salivate in response to a commercial showing a delicious hamburger. His behaviour would best be explained by

- A. operant conditioning.
- B. habituation.
- C. discrimination.
- D. classical conditioning.

Question 32

The technique in which successively closer approximations to the desired response are reinforced is

- A. discrimination.
- B. continuous reinforcement.
- C. partial reinforcement.
- D. shaping.

Question 33

A child who learns to behave at a birthday party by seeing how other children behave is exhibiting

- A. observational learning.
- B. classical conditioning.
- C. instrumental conditioning.
- D. biofeedback.

Question 34

In classical conditioning an organism associates

- A. the unconditioned stimulus with the conditioned stimulus.
- B. the neutral stimulus with the conditioned response.
- C. the conditioned stimulus with the unconditioned response.
- D. any stimulus with the correct response.

Question 35

Watson and Raynor's experiments with Little Albert are studied because

- A. Albert was a case study participant.
- B. Albert was unique in his experiences.
- C. research in children provides a lot of information.
- D. today's ethical guidelines can be emphasised through this research.

Question 36

Christian will not go on fast rides at the circus, as he begins to feel anxious and nauseous. When he was 5 he was hurt quite badly. His reaction to such rides is an example of

- A. aversion.
- B. observational learning.
- C. one-trial learning.
- D. behavioural conditioning.

Question 37

In observational learning a model needs to display certain characteristics. Which of the following is **not** effective for triggering learning?

- A. Being negative and aggressive.
- B. Being liked.
- C. Having status.
- D. Being outgoing and well respected.

Question 38

Bandura's Bo-Bo doll experiments showed that

- A. children are naturally aggressive.
- B. children only learn behaviours for which they are rewarded.
- C. children will never pay attention to adults.
- D. children don't always act out the behaviours they have learned.

Question 39

Raoul learned to drive a manual car. One day he needed to borrow his mates' automatic car, and found that it was very easy to drive. Raoul's ability to drive an automatic car means that

- A. Raoul was a natural driver.
- B. Raoul developed a learning set for driving.
- C. Raoul was shaping his instructor's behaviour.
- D. Raoul used classical conditioning for driving.

Question 40

Kyan is 4 years of age. Kyan's dad Alex understands that Kyan really doesn't have the coordination to kick a football, but he believes that if he can show Kyan how to do it, and then they practice a lot, Kyan will be able to kick the football at an earlier stage. Kyan's inability to kick the football is due to

- A. maturation.
- B. Kyan not having a fixed action pattern.
- C. Kyan's lack of reflex ability.
- D. both B and C.

Question 41

When a conditioned response is formed with only one pairing of the neutral stimulus with an unpleasant stimulus, creating a lasting association, this is known as

- A. classical conditioning.
- B. operant conditioning.
- C. taste aversion.
- D. one-trial learning.

Question 42

Jackson has learnt to run to his master when he whistles. One day at the park, Jackson hears a whistle, and although not exactly the same, he runs to the person whistling. This is an example of _____.

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

Question 43

Taste aversion for certain foods, such as oysters, occurs when the food is associated with

- A. a positive reinforcer.
- B. a neutral stimulus.
- C. an illness or discomfort.
- D. hunger.

Question 44

David's car gets bogged while driving through the Daintree Rainforest. He has never been in this position before, so he tries various ideas before he finally puts some sticks and leaves under the wheels so that the car has something to grip. This idea works. In this instance, David used

- A. one-trial learning.
- B. a variable ratio schedule.
- C. observational learning.
- D. trial and error learning.

End of Section A

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Short Answer Questions – Section B

Area of Study 1 – Memory

Question 1

Visual memory is also called _____, and the brief memory trace it holds is called the _____ (2 marks)

Question 2

Give three examples of tasks in which you might depend upon the visuospatial sketchpad.

- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
- (3 marks)

Question 3

Define and give an example of context-dependent cues.

(3 marks)

Question 4

Using an example, define the following two types of interference.

- a. Retroactive interference

- (2 marks)

- b. Proactive interference

- (2 marks)

Question 5

Information is mainly encoded in terms of _____. However, knowing how to do things is also part of this type of memory and is called _____ memory. This is very resistant to _____. (3 marks)

Area of Study 2 – Learning

Question 6

Whenever James hears the theme song for “Home and Away” each night at 7:00pm, he begins to feel very hungry as it is around this time that his family usually sits down for dinner. Identify the following according to the above scenario.

- NS _____
- UCS _____
- UCR _____
- CS _____
- CR _____

(5 marks)

Question 7

Why is learning considered to be a hypothetical construct?

(2 marks)

Question 8

Define the term “fixed action pattern” and explain why this concept is important in the survival of many species.

(3 marks)

Question 9

Ivan Pavlov originally classically conditioned a dog to salivate to the sound of a bell. Giving an example, what types of responses have the ability to be classically conditioned?

(2 marks)

Question 10

In Thorndike's studies in his "Puzzle Box", he considered that the cats were "instrumental in the learning process". What does "instrumental in the learning process" mean?

(2 marks)

Question 11

Oggi is a year 9 student and is currently undergoing counselling for bullying from the school psychologist. The psychologist believes that negative reinforcement would be a good option to help change Oggi's behaviour. Define negative reinforcement and give an example of how this may be accomplished.

(2 marks)

Area of Study 3 – Research Investigation

Question 12

After studying Bandura's Bo-Bo doll experiment, Dr Cartwright and Dr Bevalaqua are interested in researching whether teenagers who play violent video games are more likely to model aggressive behaviour.

- a. Write an hypothesis for this research.

(2 marks)

- b. From this hypothesis name and define what terms need to be operationalised.

(5 marks)

Question 13

Dr Jonas Rabbid and his associate Brian Dogg are researching the effects that owning a pet has on a person's level of happiness. They advertise for voluntary participants who currently do not own a pet via the student notice board at their University. They receive 80 applications from students of both genders between the ages of 19 and 42. All participants were required to complete a "Happiness Scale" which consisted of 20 questions each rated from 1 (*Strongly agree*) to 5 (*Strongly disagree*). Forty participants were then randomly allocated to the group who are given a duck to look after and care for, for one month. The remaining 40 participants were randomly allocated to the group that does not receive a duck.

After the period of a month, all participants were again required to complete the "Happiness scale" as well as a 10 minute interview a day later. Participants were instructed that if they filled in the "Happiness Scale" then they must complete the interview process.

Results are to be published in "Modern Psychology Magazine" and names and addresses of participants not disclosed. Rabbid and Dogg believe that their results indicate that people who own a pet are generally happier in life than those who don't.

In a test for significance, a p-value of .09 was determined.

- a. Name the research design that Rabbid and Dogg used in their research study.

_____ (1 mark)

- b. What is the main advantage of using this research design?

_____ (1 mark)

- c. Name the main disadvantage of using this research design.

_____ (1 mark)

- d. Name the independent variable and the dependent variable in this study.

_____ (2 marks)

e. State one possible extraneous variable that could affect the study.

(1 mark)

f. Which ethical guideline was not obviously adhered to in this study?

(1 mark)

g. What is the significance of the p-value of 0.09 to the study?

(1 mark)

End of Section B

End of Trial Exam

Suggested Answers

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Multiple Choice Answers – Section A

01. B 02. D 03. D 04. C 05. C 06. B 07. B 08. A 09. D 10. D 11. C
12. A 13. B 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. D 21. C 22. C
23. B 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. B 31. D 32. D 33. A
34. A 35. D 36. C 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. A 41. D 42. C 43. C 44. D

Short Answer (Answers) – Section B

Area of Study 1 – Memory

Question 1

Iconic memory, icon. (2 marks)

Question 2

Any three examples similar to the following (1 mark each)

- Remembering items in a room
- Location and nature of objects in the environment e.g. remembering exactly on your desk where you have placed your car keys
- Remembering which CD's you have in the glove box of your car

Question 3

A cue that aids retrieval, involving the particular external setting or surroundings where the memory was formed (2 marks). For example, remembering that Christmas Day 2008 was a sunny day, the relatives that were present for lunch and the presents you received (1 mark for a similar example).

Question 4

- a. Retroactive interference – The tendency for new information to interfere with the retrieval of previously learnt information (1 mark). For example, a teacher learning new students' names interferes with the teacher's recall of previous students' names (1 mark).
- b. Proactive interference – When previously learned information interferes with the retrieval of newly learned information (1 mark). For example, if someone gives you a telephone number, you may be able to recall it later but this will become more difficult as more people give you their numbers (1 mark).

Question 5

Meaning, procedural, forgetting. (3 marks)

Area of Study 2 – Learning

Question 6

(One mark for each of the following correct answers)

Neutral stimulus	- The tune of Home and Away
UCS	- Dinner
UCR	- Feeling Hungry
CS	- The tune of Home and Away
CR	- Feeling Hungry

Question 7

A hypothetical construct is a concept used to describe an entity that we believe exists, but that we can neither observe directly nor measure (1 mark). We cannot directly observe the process of someone learning therefore we must infer it from observing their behaviour. Therefore learning is considered a hypothetical construct (1 mark).

Question 8

A series of movements or behaviours that occur genetically in almost all members of a species (1 mark). Fixed action patterns are important as they help animals such as fish and birds meet major needs in their lives, such as migration or returning to spawning grounds to continue the species (2 marks).

Question 9

Any involuntary or automatic response over which an organism cannot exercise any control can be classically conditioned (1 mark). For example reflexes, emotional responses (1 mark).

Question 10

Thorndike considered that the cats actually made a connection between their behaviour and the consequences that occurred. He believed the cats were actively involved in the selection of which responses to eliminate and which responses they would repeat in order to get the desired outcome (2 marks for a similar answer).

Question 11

Negative reinforcement occurs when a response is followed by the removal or reduction of an unpleasant stimulus and increases the likelihood of that response occurring again (1 mark). The example should illustrate a response that ends discomfort and is therefore more likely to be repeated. For example, the school psychologist “nagging” Oggi about his bullying ways. Therefore once the bullying has stopped, so too will the “nagging”. (1 mark for a similar example)

Area of Study 3 – Research Investigation

Question 12

It should be noted that slight differences in how the hypothesis is written in part (a) will determine what terms need to be operationalised in part (b). Below is an example of what should be expected.

- It is predicted that teenagers playing violent video games are more likely to model aggressive behaviour for a period of time afterwards. (2 marks for a similar hypothesis)

- b. Terms to be operationalised are as follows:
- Teenagers – Any Victorian male or female between the ages of 13 and 19.
 - Violent video games – Any game rated greater than MA that has some form of violence. E.g. shooting/fighting
 - Model – display behaviour that is similar and consistent with the video game. E.g. fighting
 - Aggressive behaviour – Any behaviour such as swearing, fighting etc that is observed by the experimenters.
 - Period of time – A time frame of 24 hours after the conclusion of playing the video game. **(1 mark for each of the above terms)**

Question 13

- a. Independent Groups Design **(1 mark)**.
- b. There are no order effects to control **(1 mark)**.
- c. There is less control over participant characteristics **(1 mark)**.
- d. Independent variable – Caring for the duck **(1 mark)**.
Dependent variable – the results on the happiness scale and the interview **(1 mark)**.
- e. **(Any similar answers to the following for 1 mark)**
- People may not like ducks
 - One month is not enough time to bond with an animal for some people
 - The type of place the participant lives (flat or farm) to keep a pet
 - Some people may have owned ducks in the past
 - Those people without a duck may have contact with pets through friends and other family members
- f. Withdrawal rights **(1 mark)**.
- g. The p-value gives the odds that an observed difference is due to chance alone. Having a p-value greater than 0.05 means the difference between the experimental group's results and the control group's results is not statistically significant, that is, it maybe due to chance alone. Therefore the difference is unlikely to be due to the IV and the experimental hypothesis will be rejected. **(1 mark for a similar answer)**

End of Suggested Answers