

VCE Psychology 2017
Unit 3 & 4 Trial Examination
Multiple Choice Answer Sheet

Name: _____

Answer each question by placing a cross (x) in the appropriate square.

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Section A – Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1

One example of a reflex is the patellar reflex which is when a doctor taps your patellar tendon with a rubber hammer and your leg will involuntarily kick out. It is likely that this reflex will occur in the

- A. cerebellum
- B. amygdale
- C. spinal cord
- D. cerebral cortex

Question 2

Stephen was learning how to play basketball. When he was playing a game, Stephen would have to look at the ball whilst dribbling and when he wanted to pass the ball to a teammate, he would have to stop dribbling and look up to see where his teammates were so he could pass the ball. The reason Stephen had to do this is because dribbling for Stephen is

- A. a controlled process that requires minimal mental effort
- B. an automatic process that requires minimum mental effort
- C. a controlled process that requires selective attention
- D. an automatic process that requires selective attention

Question 3

When we learn new information, there are neuronal changes that occur in our brain to allow learning to take place. In considering these changes with learning, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. learning is enabled because of the ability of neurons to undergo synaptic plasticity.
- B. LTD allows learning to be strengthened by strengthening synaptic connections.
- C. synaptic plasticity can occur throughout our lifespan
- D. glutamate is a crucial neurotransmitter involved in learning

Question 4

Which of the following statements about the autonomic nervous system is correct?

- A. it allows the transmission of nervous information between our skeletal muscles and CNS
- B. it requires a conscious effort in order to function
- C. it allows our muscles to receive motor information to bring about movement.
- D. it lowers heart rate to normal after a period of exercise

Question 5

Parkinson's disease has no known cure although sufferers can gain some relief by taking medication. The medication they take would most likely

- A. enhance the function of glutamate
- B. mimic the role of dopamine
- C. speed up reabsorption of neurotransmitters at the synaptic cleft
- D. increase the sensitivity of glutamate receptors

Question 6

Nervous information is passed from the pre-synaptic nerve to the post-synaptic nerve. The part of the post-synaptic nerve that receives this nervous information is the

- A. myelin
- B. axon terminal
- C. terminal buttons
- D. dendrites

Use the following information to answer Questions 7 and 8.

Phil and Jack are best of friends who have decided to go skydiving for the very first time. Whilst in the plane preparing to jump, they are both experiencing some anxiousness and nervousness.

Question 7

Which of the following physiological responses is unlikely to occur whilst they are in the plane preparing to jump?

- A. contraction of the bladder
- B. a decrease in salivation
- C. dilated pupils
- D. inhibition of digestion

Question 8

Phil was genuinely excited about sky diving and he was experiencing eustress as opposed to Jack who was quite distressed. Both of them would have had one division of their nervous systems being dominant during this period. It is likely that

- A. the parasympathetic nervous system was dominant for both Jack and Phil
- B. the parasympathetic nervous system was dominant for Jack and the sympathetic nervous system was dominant for Phil.
- C. the sympathetic nervous system was dominant for both Jack and Phil
- D. the parasympathetic nervous system was dominant for Phil and the sympathetic nervous system was dominant for Jack.

Question 9

According to Selye, when we experience stress we pass through certain stages which he termed the General Adaptation Syndrome. One of these stages is the exhaustion stage and someone in that stage is most likely to

- A. improve their resilience to the daily hassle of everyday living
- B. experience a weakening of the immune system making them more vulnerable to bacterial and viral infections
- C. maintain homeostasis through activation of the parasympathetic nervous system
- D. experience an increase in blood GABA levels

Use the following information to answer Questions 10 and 11.

Kevin is a 23 year old male who had a painful injection at the dentist when he was 7 years of age and he has never been to a dentist since that time.

Question 10

In regard to Kevin's painful experience and failure to return to the dentist,

- A. the dentist was once a NS and the UCR would have been the painful injection
- B. the dentist is now a CS and the UCS was the painful injection
- C. Kevin has made an association between the UCS and UCR
- D. the dentist was once a NS and has now become a CR

Question 11

Kevin's original experience and him not returning to the dentist is an example of

- A. a behaviour being operantly conditioned and Kevin applying positive reinforcement
- B. positive and negative reinforcement
- C. a behaviour being operantly conditioned and maintained by classical conditioning
- D. a behaviour being classically conditioned and maintained by operant conditioning

Question 12

In comparing differences between classical and operant conditioning, which of the following statement is correct?

- A. stimulus generalisation occurs in operant conditioning but not classical conditioning
- B. classical conditioning and operant conditioning both involve involuntary responses.
- C. in classical conditioning, stimulus discrimination involves the CS and in operant conditioning it involves the antecedent
- D. spontaneous recovery is demonstrated in classical conditioning but not operant conditioning.

Question 13

Sally was very much looking forward to attending her friend's 18th birthday party. However, she was caught skipping classes at school and as a result her parents have forbidden her from attending the party. This is an example of

- A. punishment
- B. positive punishment
- C. negative reinforcement
- D. response cost

Question 14

Albert Bandura conducted several experiments that demonstrated social learning could occur by observation and as a result of his research it was demonstrated that

- A. it was similar to operant conditioning in that learning was influenced by the consequences of the behaviour.
- B. young children can learn by observation only if they have the opportunity to practice the behaviour.
- C. learning by observation is not in any way influenced by the characteristics of the model
- D. learning by observation can only occur in young children.

Question 15

When he was a teenager, Tom watched his father change a tyre on his car. A year later, Tom had to change a tyre on his own car and he did so without any assistance. One of the elements of observational learning is motivation. In the context of the example above, the element of motivation would be demonstrated by

- A. Tom having the motivation to learn how to change a tyre
- B. Tom's dad giving Tom \$10 when he changed the tyre.
- C. Tom having the motivation to perform the behaviour of changing a tyre
- D. Tom having the necessary skills to change a tyre

Question 16

Mr Smith was a Grade 6 primary school teacher who wanted to test the memory ability of his students. He slowly read out the names of 30 short but unfamiliar words when he finished he asked his class to write down as many words as they could remember in the order in which he said them. When analysing the results, it is likely that most of the students

- A. remembered more words at the end and beginning of the list than in the middle
- B. remembered more words at the end of the list than at the beginning
- C. remembered more words at the beginning of the list than at the end
- D. provided results indicative of the primacy and recency effects

Question 17

Atkinson-Shriffin proposed the multi store model of memory. Which of the following statements about their model of memory is incorrect?

- A. the LTM has a relatively unlimited capacity
- B. the only way information can enter STM is by selectively attending to it when the information is in sensory memory
- C. iconic memory temporarily stores our visual images
- D. STM has a limited duration

Question 18

Peter was involved in a serious accident at work and as a result he suffered brain damage and, in particular, damaged the hippocampus. As a result of this damage it is possible that Peter could have suffered

- A. an inability to recall any past memories
- B. an inability to use STM
- C. anterograde amnesia
- D. an inability to form new implicit procedural memories

Question 19

If a child was born with no amygdale, then they theoretically

- A. will not be able to form a classically conditioned fear response
- B. will not be able to form any declarative memories
- C. will not be able to learn any skills
- D. all of the above

Questions 20 and 21 refer to the following information

Gloria witnessed a fatal car accident that caused her to become extremely upset. The next day the police interviewed her about the accident but she was struggling to remember the details of what had happened. The Police decided to drive her back to the scene of the accident.

Question 20

On the way back to the scene of the accident, Gloria was becoming quite emotional and she found that she was starting to remember details of the accident. This recollection of the accident was because

- A. of the context dependent cues where Gloria's emotions were providing retrieval cues assisting her to remember details of the accident
- B. of the state dependent cues where the environment was providing retrieval cues assisting Gloria to remember details of the accident
- C. of the context dependent cues where the environment was providing retrieval cues assisting Gloria to remember details of the accident

- D. of the state dependent cues where Gloria's emotions were providing retrieval cues assisting her to remember details of the accident

Question 21

Six weeks later Gloria was required to attend court to provide evidence in relation to the accident. When questioned by a lawyer, some of Gloria's responses were different to the statements provided to police in the period of time after the accident. The difference in responses is possibly due to

- A. the reconstructive nature of memory
- B. leading questions asked by the lawyer
- C. what Gloria had read and heard about the accident
- D. all of the above

Questions 22 and 23 refer to information below

Melinda was teaching her young son John how to tie his shoelaces. Initially John had to watch closely as he attempted to tie his laces. However, after a few practice sessions, Melinda noticed that John was now tying up his shoe laces whilst watching his favourite cartoons on TV.

Question 22

Initially, John had to pay attention to tying his shoelaces because

- A. tying shoelaces required little mental effort because it was a controlled process
- B. tying shoelaces had become an automatic process requiring focused attention
- C. tying shoelaces was a task that required greater mental effort and was a controlled process
- D. tying shoelaces was a task that required little mental effort and had now become automatic

Question 23

John being able to watch TV whilst tying his shoelaces is an example of

- A. selective attention and NWC
- B. divided attention
- C. focused attention
- D. desensitisation

Question 24

When comparing an ASC with NWC, one difference is that in an ASC

- A. cannot be naturally induced
- B. we always have a heightened level of awareness in comparison to NWC
- C. the content of consciousness is less limited
- D. only occurs as a result of taking illicit drugs

Question 25

If someone was to take depressant medication, then it could be expected that there would be

- A. an increase in beta waves and a decrease in alpha waves
- B. an increase in beta waves and an increase in alpha waves
- C. a decrease in all brain waves
- D. a decrease in beta waves and a possible increase in theta waves

Question 26

An EOG is a tool that can be used to measure physiological responses that occur in different states of consciousness. Which of the following statements accurately identifies what is measured by an EOG?

- A. the EOG detects amplifies and records the electrical activity of the muscles in the eye
- B. the EOG detects amplifies and records the electrical activity of the muscles in the eye indicating rapid eye movement
- C. the EOG detects amplifies and records the electrical activity of the muscles responsible for eye movement
- D. the EOG detects amplifies and records the electrical activity of the brain waves responsible for eye movement

Question 27

Which of the following statements is not likely to be a part of a discussion on the evolutionary theory of sleep?

- A. sleep enhances survival
- B. animals with few predators tend to sleep for longer
- C. we are more at risk when we a sleep due to a reduction in consciousness
- D. babies have a greater amount of REM sleep

Question 28

Which of the following statements most accurately represents one of the characteristics of a typical night's sleep?

- A. with each ultradian rhythm we have a decrease in REM sleep
- B. it is possible to have no stage 3 and/or stage 4 NREM sleep after the first two ultradian rhythms
- C. the average ultradian rhythm lasts approx. 60 minutes
- D. stage 1 sleep occurs in every ultradian rhythm

Question 29

Peter was a shift worker and as a result of his work patterns he was experiencing sleep deprivation. Using your knowledge of the effects of sleep deprivation, which of the following statements is correct

- A. Peter would have difficulty performing simple and complex tasks
- B. Peter would not have difficulty performing either simple or complex tasks

- C. Peter would have difficulty performing complex tasks but not simple tasks
- D. Peter would have difficulty performing simple tasks but not complex tasks

Question 30

William had been experiencing considerable stress at work in addition to some difficult relationship issues. As a result he was experiencing some chronic sleep deprivation issues. William approached a counsellor for some assistance and he managed to change jobs and resolve his relationship issues. With regard to his chronic sleep deprivation, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. William may experience physiological and psychological effects of sleep deprivation
- B. The effects of sleep deprivation are long lasting and are not diminished by having a good night's sleep.
- C. William could possibly experience some amplified emotional responses
- D. Research has linked the effect of sleep deprivation to be similar to driving with a high blood alcohol concentration.

Question 31

Jetlag is an example of a

- A. circadian rhythm disorder
- B. dysomnia
- C. parasomnia
- D. ultradian rhythm disorder

Question 32

Some people suffer from a cessation of breathing several times at night. This cessation of breathing is also known as

- A. a dysomnia called sleep apnoea
- B. a parasomnia called sleep apnoea
- C. somnambulism
- D. circadian phase disorder

Question 33

Gary was suffering from advanced sleep-wake phase disorder whereby his circadian rhythm was advanced and he was becoming sleepy too early in the night. In an attempt to remedy this situation, a sleep therapist is most likely to use the strategy of

- A. using medication to mimic the role of cortisol which will have a calming effect and promote theta brain waves to induce relaxation and sleepiness
- B. use bright light therapy early in the evening to influence melatonin secretion from the pineal gland
- C. use CBT to alter Gary's thought patterns
- D. use massage to reduce the likely occurrence of cataplexy

Question 34

When conducting research into medication for mental health issues, one of the ethical concerns for researchers is that

- A. the use of a placebo by the control group may alleviate some of the symptoms of the mental health disorder.
- B. debriefing will be necessary in cases involving deception
- C. the control group may involve withholding medication from some participants who need it
- D. it will be necessary to obtain informed consent

Question 35

If an individual was classified as being mentally healthy, then it is likely that they would display characteristics of

- A. expressing emotions appropriately
- B. having the cognitions to function in employment
- C. coping and adapting to stressors
- D. all of the above

Question 36

Jane has been separated from her husband for 3 years and she lives with her two young children. Her mother was a great support to Jane and after a brief illness she passed away. When considering the development and progression of a mental health disorder, this situation may be classified as

- A. a perpetuating risk factor that is also a social factor
- B. a precipitating risk factor that is also a social factor
- C. a perpetuating risk factor that is also a psychological factor
- D. a precipitating risk factor that is also a psychological factor

Question 37

There are a number of different risk factors that increase our vulnerability to the development and progression of a mental health disorder. Which of the following risk factors is not a psychological risk factor?

- A. impaired memory
- B. rumination
- C. disorganised attachment
- D. poor self-efficacy

Question 38

Research has identified one of the biological risk factors in the development of a mental health disorder to be genetics and the presence of certain genes. Which of the following best describes research demonstrating involvement of a genetic risk factor leading to the development of a mental health disorder?

- A. having an adoptive father with a mental health disorder
- B. the relationship between self-efficacy and the development of an anxiety disorder
- C. the use of benzodiazepines in the treatment of specific phobia
- D. the greater relationship between mental the development of mental health disorders in twins

Question 39

There is a link between rumination and being vulnerable to a mental health disorder. Rumination is best described as

- A. thought patterns that actually impede solving a problem
- B. approaching a difficult task as though it was a challenge
- C. an unhealthy attachment that has been formed in the early stages of life
- D. feelings of embarrassment and shame

Question 40

One method to treat specific phobia results in an increase in the level of endorphins in the blood stream. If this has occurred, then it is likely that the person suffering from a specific phobia

- A. has taken benzodiazepines
- B. has exercised
- C. has taken a GABA agonist
- D. has been involved in CBT

Question 41

There are many situations in which we experience anxiety as a normal part of everyday living. However, some people have anxiety disorders which are a specific group of mental health disorders. Which of the following statements is most likely indicative of someone suffering from an anxiety disorder?

- A. There is significant interference with daily living
- B. the sympathetic nervous system has been activated causing an increase in physiological arousal
- C. there is a feeling of worry or apprehension that something wrong or very unpleasant is about to happen
- D. a mother driving her car in the rain slows down as the slippery conditions are causing her to fear having an accident

Question 42

A phobia is an example of a type of anxiety disorder. Specific phobias have certain unique characteristics with one of them being that the fear they experience is

- A. extreme
- B. irrational
- C. practical
- D. persistent

Question 43

There are a number of factors that can contribute to the development of a specific phobia. Which of the following is unlikely to have played a role in the development, progression and maintenance of a particular phobia?

- A. classical conditioning
- B. GABA dysfunction
- C. catastrophic thinking
- D. systematic desensitisation

Questions 44 and 45 refer to information below

Many therapists try and change maladaptive behaviours of their patients in order to decrease vulnerability to developing a mental health disorder. Stephanie was a practising therapist with a patient who had started to talk to friends and family about behaviour change.

Question 44

Using the transtheoretical model of behaviour change, it is likely that this patient is in the stage of

- A. pre-contemplation
- B. contemplation
- C. preparation
- D. action

Question 45

An appropriate strategy to encourage someone in this stage would be to

- A. spend time with those who behave in the desired manner
- B. encourage them to take small steps and encourage the family to be supportive
- C. have the patient reevaluate their behaviour
- D. reward themselves for taking steps to change

Question 46

Which of the following is not a strategy that can help us maintain adequate mental health?

- A. diet
- B. sleep
- C. CBT
- D. graduated exposure

Questions 47, 48 and 49 refer to the following information

Professor Dangerfield was conducting research on the difference in sleep patterns across various age groups that he had subdivided into those that were aged 20-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-45, 46-50 and those older than 50 years. There were 20 participants in each age group. In addition to analysing sleep patterns, Professor Dangerfield was also interested in any changes in memory ability. He had the different age groups learn and remember a list of 50 words in 60 minutes and he then tested them on how many words they remembered the next day.

Question 47

The types of study design used by Professor Dangerfield is

- A. stratified design
- B. independent groups
- C. cross-sectional
- D. repeated measures

Question 48

A possible confounding variable in this study is

- A. initial memory ability
- B. placebo effect
- C. the occupations of the participants
- D. only using 20 people in each age group

Question 49

With regard to the experimental design used by Professor Dangerfield, which of the following is not likely to have occurred?

- A. stratified random sampling
- B. the collection of quantitative data
- C. counterbalancing
- D. the use of an EEG

Question 50

A researcher wanted to see if placing lavender oil on the back of your hand improved your memory ability. Three drops of lavender were placed on the back of the hand whilst participants learned 30 nonsense syllables in 60 minutes. They were then asked the next day to recall as many of the nonsense syllables as possible. The number of nonsense syllables recalled is

- A. a type of confounding variable
- B. the dependent variable
- C. the independent variable
- D. the qualitative data

Section B - Short Answer Questions

Question 1 (2 marks)

The action of neurotransmitters at the synapse can be described as a lock and key process. Explain what this means and in your answer refer to the main excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitter.

Question 2 (2 marks)

When Mark was in primary school his parents forced him to learn to play the piano and he practiced playing piano on average 3 times a week for 4 years. Mark stopped learning the piano when he reached secondary school. Eight years later, at his best friend's 21st birthday party, Mark sat down at a piano to play again but he found that he struggled with remembering how to play certain songs. Describe the role of long term potentiation (LTP) and long term depression (LTD) in this situation making reference to neural plasticity.

Question 3 (4 marks)

Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disease of the central nervous system. Sufferers can experience physiological symptoms such as uncontrollable tremors in their hands.

- a. Explain the physiological cause underlying the development of Parkinson's disease. 2 marks

- b. How does the physiological cause of Parkinson's disease differ to that of Alzheimer's disease? 2 marks

Question 4 (4 marks)

Steve and Gary were best mates who had decided to go bungee jumping together for the very first time. When they were preparing to jump and receiving instructions, Steve was somewhat nervous but quite excited and motivated about jumping. On the other hand, Gary was quite angry and very irritable.

- a. With reference to stress, explain and describe the stress responses that have been experienced by Steve and Gary 2 marks

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- b. With reference to Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman's Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, what would have been the likely primary appraisal of Steve and Gary to the situation of bungee jumping? 2 marks
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Question 5 (10 marks)

Ryan had just commenced work as a policeman and he was required to constantly rotate his working hours around three different eight hour shifts that started at 7:00 am, 3:00pm or 11:00pm. He was experiencing difficulty making adjustments to these different shifts and he was not getting as much sleep as he should have been. Ryan had a 16 year old son named Will and when Ryan came home after his shift that finished at 11:00pm, Will would always be up and when Ryan questioned why he was not in bed Will said he wasn't in any way tired.

- a. Name the type of sleep disorder that Ryan is most likely experiencing as a result of his shift work. 1 mark
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- b. Name the method used to treat sleep disorders named in question a. and how it would be used if a patient was becoming sleepy much earlier than their normal sleep time. 3 marks
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- c. Explain the likely reason why Will was not feeling tired even though he had been up all day and it was after 11:00pm. 3 marks
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- d. Ryan and Will were both experiencing sleep deprivation and as a result it was impacting on their affective functioning levels. Using just one example, describe how this may have impacted either Ryan or Will. 2 marks

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- e. When sleeping during the day, Ryan's wife stated that he had sleep apnoea. Describe what occurs with sleep apnoea. 1 mark
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Question 6 (10 marks)

Researchers were investigating the consumption of alcohol on driving performance using a driving simulator. The test involved participants being divided into three groups. Group 1 performed the test with no alcohol at all. Group 2 performed the test when they reached a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.05 and group 3 when they had reached a BAC of 0.01. The test was computerised and the score given indicating a high level of deficient driving as represented by a high score. The scores obtained were.

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Mean	93%	86%	79%
SD	3.6%	5.1%	8.4

- a. What state of consciousness and brain wave pattern is likely to be experienced by participants in Group 1? 2 marks
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- b. What is the purpose of Group 1 in this research? 1 mark
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- c. Explain how any differences in perception could influence the results of the three groups. 2 marks

- d. Name the type of research design that was used. 1 mark

- e. With reference to the test using a driving simulator, what would be meant by the term validity? 1 mark

- f. Using the data, discuss and explain a likely conclusion that is indicated by the results. In your answer, make reference to either a controlled or automatic process. 3 marks

Question 7 (5 marks)

Mary was learning about memory in VCE Psychology and she used to talk about it all the time with her mother Jane who had completed some Psychology units when at university. Jane stated that she had forgotten all that she had learned at university. However, when trying to help Mary with some topics, Jane found some of them much easier to learn and she learned them quite quickly.

In addition, Mary was concerned because she found that she was able to score quite well on multiple choice questions in her Psychology assessments but struggled to score well on her short answer questions.

- a. Discuss and explain the likely reasons why Mary performed better on multiple choice questions compared to written questions. 3 marks

- b. In relation to memory, what is a possible explanation as to why Jane learned some topics quite quickly when she thought she had forgotten them. 2 marks

Question 8 (7 marks)

Bill didn't like attending history classes at school. He quickly discovered that the History teacher, Mr Jones, would send a student outside for the remainder of the class whenever they spoke without permission. Bill began to start talking soon after he entered the History classroom and he was sent outside. Bill's mum wanted him to stop this behaviour and asked Bill why he did not behave this way in his Maths class. When Bill's father found out about this behaviour, he took Bill's phone away from him for one week. Using the principles of operant conditioning, answer the following questions.

a. What did Mr Jones think he was applying to Bill when sending him out of the classroom? 1 mark

b. To Bill, being sent out of the room was a form of what? 1 mark

c. Bill's father taking his phone away is an example of what? 1 mark

d. Bill not behaving this way in maths class is an example of? 1 mark

e. Using the three phase model of operant conditioning, describe how Bill's mum could stop his behaviour? 3 marks

Question 9 (4 marks)

Greg is a Chief Executive Officer at a pharmaceutical company. His employment means that he constantly has to deal with difficult situations and make decisions that can ultimately impact on thousands of people. Using Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, explain how Greg maybe susceptible to developing a physiological illness.

Question 10 (2 marks)

Describe how and why Psychologists define mental health as a continuum.

Question 11 (10 marks)

Professor Judge was conducting research on the memory ability of first year University students at Sunkiss University. Sixty participants were randomly sampled to take part in this research and Professor Judge randomly allocated them into three groups. All groups were required to learn a list of 30 six letter words. Professor Judge slowly read the list of words out to all groups. Professor Judge slight altered the requirements of each group in recalling the words when he had completed reading them out.

Group 1 at the end of reading out the words, Group 1 was required to write down as many words as they could remember in any order.

Group 2 at the end of reading out the words, Group 2 was required to write down as many words as they could remember in serial order (the same order in which they were read out by Professor Judge)

Group 3 at the end of reading out the words, Group 3 was required to write down as many words as they could remember after a delay of 30 seconds in which time they were told to read a book.

a. Write a hypothesis for this study. 2 marks

b. name and operationalise the IV 2 marks

c. name and operationalise the DV 2 marks

d. Why is it important in research to have a random sample? 1 mark

e. Predict and explain the likely results that would be obtained by the 3 groups. 3 marks

Question 12

(10 marks)

Neville has a fear of flying to the point where he simply refused to even think about flying anywhere. His fear developed when he went a plane as a young child and experienced severe turbulence. Unfortunately, he now has a daughter and grandchildren that live interstate. Due to his fear of flying, he rarely gets to see his grandchildren. Using appropriate psychological concepts analyse this scenario including in your analysis a brief discussion of the following;

- the term used to describe the fear of Neville
- the role of classical and operant conditioning
- the possible role of a psychological risk factor in the maintenance of this condition
- an explanation of possible medication to alleviate symptoms
- the role of systematic desensitisation in removing the fear



