

YEAR 12 Trial Exam Paper

2018

PSYCHOLOGY

Written examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

STUDENT NAME:

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	50	50	50
B	8	8	70
			Total 120

- Students are permitted to bring the following items into the examination: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.
- Students are NOT permitted to bring sheets of paper or correction fluid/tape into the examination.
- Calculators are not permitted in this examination.

Materials provided

- Question and answer book of 35 pages
- Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions
- Additional writing space is provided at the end of this book.

Instructions

- Write your **name** in the box provided above and on the multiple-choice answer sheet.
- You must answer the questions in English.

At the end of the examination

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

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination.

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SECTION A – Multiple-choice questions**Instructions for Section A**

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

Choose the response that is **correct** or that **best answers** the question.

A correct answer scores 1; an incorrect answer scores 0.

Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question

Question 1

Yann finishes the 400-metre race at her school's athletics competition and notices that her heart is beating very fast and she cannot seem to catch her breath. However, by the time Yann walks over to the judges to get her ribbon, she realises that her heart rate is back to normal and she can breathe easily again. The changes that occur to Yann's breathing and heart rate after the race are under the control of the

- A. sympathetic nervous system.
- B. somatic nervous system.
- C. central nervous system.
- D. parasympathetic nervous system.

Question 2

A contributing factor to the onset of Parkinson's disease is the degeneration of

- A. neurons that produce the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the temporal lobe.
- B. dopamine-releasing neurons in the substantia nigra.
- C. neurons that produce serotonin.
- D. the cerebral cortex.

Question 3

Every Monday, Mr Mann gives his Chemistry students a test to assess their knowledge from the past week. Each Monday, students have to circle all of the chemical equations that they have learned on a list of 50 equations. Every Friday, students are given another test, where they have to write down all of the chemical equations they can remember, without any cues.

The tests on Mondays and Fridays are, respectively, tests of

- A. recall and recognition.
- B. recognition and recall.
- C. relearning and recognition.
- D. relearning and reconstruction.

SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Use the following information to answer Questions 4–7.

Alex has a fear of water. When Alex was a small child he went to a pool for swimming lessons and when he was in the water, his leg got caught and he almost drowned. As an adult, Alex prefers not to go near large bodies of water, saying that it makes him feel too anxious.

Question 4

Alex has been diagnosed as having a phobia. A phobia is different from anxiety because

- A. anxiety is considered abnormal, while a phobic response is considered normal.
- B. anxiety can involve eustress and distress, while a phobia is characterised by distress only.
- C. the cause of anxiety may not be known, while the cause of a phobic response is generally known.
- D. anxiety is always an adaptive response, while a phobia is never adaptive.

Question 5

Alex avoids taking baths because he thinks that as soon as he steps into the bath he will fall over, hit his head and drown.

Alex's belief is an example of

- A. a phobia.
- B. catastrophic thinking.
- C. memory bias.
- D. attention bias.

Question 6

Whenever Alex sees water

- A. he experiences eustress.
- B. his fight–flight response is activated.
- C. his adrenaline and noradrenaline are inhibited.
- D. his parasympathetic nervous system is activated.

Question 7

Alex has been prescribed benzodiazepines to help manage his phobia.

Benzodiazepines work by

- A. inhibiting post-synaptic neurons in the brain to reduce arousal.
- B. activating post-synaptic neurons in the brain to reduce arousal.
- C. activating post-synaptic neurons in the brain to activate the body.
- D. inhibiting post-synaptic neurons in the brain to increase arousal.

Question 8

Which of the following is true regarding long-term depression?

- A. Long-term depression refers to a long-lasting strengthening between synapses that results in enhanced functioning of the neurons.
- B. Long-term depression refers to a long-lasting decrease in the strength of synaptic connections.
- C. Long-term depression only occurs in the temporal lobe of the brain.
- D. Long-term depression is more likely to occur in children because they have not completed development.

Question 9

In a study on the effect of sleep deprivation on concentration, which of the following could be considered an extraneous variable?

- A. illness, such as a virus
- B. testing concentration through the application of an electroencephalogram
- C. the number of hours of sleep that you get
- D. the number of words you can remember from a list

Question 10

The first ultradian rhythm of the night differs from the last ultradian rhythm of the night. The last ultradian rhythm of the night involves

- A. stage 2 of non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep.
- B. more time spent in NREM sleep compared with rapid eye movement (REM) sleep.
- C. a higher proportion of time spent in REM sleep than in NREM sleep.
- D. periods of sleep walking.

Question 11

When someone is throwing a ball, the transmission of neural impulses from the brain to the arm muscles involves

- A. electrical signals being carried within neurons and chemical signals being carried between neurons.
- B. chemical signals being carried within neurons and chemical signals being carried between neurons.
- C. electrical signals being carried within neurons and electrical signals being carried between neurons.
- D. chemical signals being carried within neurons and electrical signals being carried between neurons.

Question 12

Anita has just broken up with her long-term boyfriend. As a result of feeling sad and stressed, Anita starts to drink heavily during the week. Anita's breakup is an example of a

- A. predisposing factor.
- B. precipitating factor.
- C. protective factor.
- D. perpetuating factor.

Use the following information to answer Questions 13–17.

Watson and Rayner classically conditioned 11-month-old Little Albert to produce an emotional response to a white rat by pairing a loud noise with the presentation of a white rat.

Question 13

Little Albert's fear response to the white rat is the

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

Question 14

After conditioning, Little Albert also showed a fear response towards other objects, such as a white rabbit. Which of the following processes was he demonstrating?

- A. extinction
- B. spontaneous recovery
- C. stimulus generalisation
- D. stimulus discrimination

Question 15

When the white rat was repeatedly associated with the loud noise, Little Albert learned to fear the white rat. A neurotransmitter involved in this process is

- A. adrenaline.
- B. cortisol.
- C. gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).
- D. glutamate.

Question 16

After conditioning, whenever Little Albert encountered white rats he had an implicit fear response. What part of the brain was stimulated during this fear response?

- A. amygdala
- B. cerebral cortex
- C. hippocampus
- D. cerebellum

Question 17

A major reason why Watson and Rayner's experiment was considered unethical was that

- A. Watson and Rayner did not reverse Little Albert's fear response, breaching the no lasting harm principle.
- B. Little Albert did not agree to be in the experiment.
- C. Watson and Rayner did not reverse Little Albert's fear response, which breaches the requirement for informed consent.
- D. the debriefing process was not followed properly because Watson and Rayner did not inform Little Albert of the results and conclusions of the experiment.

Question 18

A strength and a limitation of Selye's general adaptation syndrome (GAS) model, respectively, are

	Strength	Limitation
A.	Selye used human subjects when developing the model.	The model did not recognise the role of emotions and cognitive processes.
B.	Selye found the lower the intensity of the stressor, the greater the physiological response.	Selye found the greater the intensity of the stressor, the greater the physiological response.
C.	Selye made an important connection between prolonged arousal and ill-health.	The model underemphasises the physiological elements of the stress response.
D.	Selye made an important connection between prolonged arousal and ill-health.	Selye's findings could not be generalised to people because his research involved non-human subjects.

Question 19

Normal waking consciousness occurs when we are aware of

- A. our internal thoughts, feelings and sensations from our environment.
- B. internal thoughts and feelings only.
- C. environmental sensations only.
- D. waking up after having been asleep.

Question 20

Cumulative risk refers to

- A. the accumulation of risk factors that affect mental health.
- B. a risk factor that triggers a mental health episode.
- C. the accumulation of risk factors that have an overall positive impact on mental health.
- D. a risk factor that helps an individual to overcome a mental disorder.

Question 21

Susie decides to see the school psychologist because she is feeling isolated. The psychologist suggests that Susie should try to make some more friends by joining the drama club. Joining the drama club is an example of

- A. social support.
- B. psychological help.
- C. resilience.
- D. a cognitive behavioural strategy.

Question 22

Max is a witness to a robbery and is asked to give a statement to the police. Which of the following is an example of a leading question?

- A. Where were you when the handbag was stolen?
- B. What colour was the handbag that the man stole?
- C. What was the person who stole the handbag wearing?
- D. At what time was the handbag stolen?

Use the following information to answer Questions 23–25.

Jack has a very important job interview. On his way to the interview, Jack misses the bus and is now stressed that he will miss his interview.

Question 23

Jack's source of stress is most likely

- A. a major stressor.
- B. a life event.
- C. a daily pressure.
- D. acculturative.

Question 24

In terms of Lazarus and Folkman's transactional model of stress and coping, Jack's likely primary appraisal of the situation would be that it is

- A. benign.
- B. a harm or loss.
- C. a threat.
- D. irrelevant.

Question 25

Jack gets to his job interview with five minutes to spare but finds the interview questions hard to answer. Jack is still feeling worried about his chances of getting the position and decides to go for a run to reduce his stress. Exercise helps to reduce stress by

- A. increasing the level of stress hormones such as cortisol so that Jack can continue to function at an optimal level.
- B. triggering the release of endorphins that reduce pain and reduce stress levels, which then improves Jack's mood.
- C. increasing the level of delta brainwaves, which help Jack relax.
- D. triggering the release of endorphins so that Jack can continue to function at an optimal level.

Question 26

Which of the following is not typical of a mentally healthy person?

- A. high levels of social and emotional wellbeing
- B. high level of functioning in one's community
- C. high levels of distressing and dysfunctional thoughts
- D. high level of resilience to life stressors

Question 27

In operant conditioning and observational learning, the learner's actions are followed by a consequence. One difference between the consequences used in operant conditioning and observational learning, respectively, are that

- A. the consequences in operant conditioning are always positive, whereas the consequences in observational learning are both positive and negative.
- B. the consequences in operant conditioning are always indirect, whereas the consequences in observational learning are always direct.
- C. the consequences in operant conditioning are always direct, whereas the consequences in observational learning are always indirect.
- D. the consequences in operant conditioning are both positive and negative, whereas the consequences in observational learning are always negative.

Question 28

The lock-and-key process in neural transmission is best described as involving neurotransmitters

- A. moving across the synaptic gap, locking onto receptor sites and exciting the post-synaptic neuron.
- B. moving across the synaptic gap, locking onto receptor sites and simultaneously inhibiting and exciting the post-synaptic neuron.
- C. moving across the synaptic gap, locking onto receptor sites and either inhibiting or exciting the post-synaptic neuron.
- D. moving across the synaptic gap, locking onto receptor sites and inhibiting the post-synaptic neuron.

Question 29

When Khaviya misbehaves, her parents take her television away for a week. This is an example of

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 30–34.

Dr Brown wants to investigate whether secondary school students who study in supportive groups show more academic improvement than those who study alone. Dr Brown selects 100 VCE students from Sunnydown College to test her hypothesis. She obtains semester 1 reports from each of the participants and pairs them based on their performance in English. Dr Brown then randomly allocates one member of each pair to the supportive condition. These participants study in groups of four once a week for two months. The other member of the pair is assigned to the alone condition and is required to study by themselves once a week for two months.

Dr Brown uses the students' end-of-year English results to calculate the average improvement for each condition. The results are below.

	Supportive condition	Alone condition
Average improvement in English performance	45%	15%

Question 30

A research hypothesis for Dr Brown's study could be that

- A. secondary school students who studied in supportive groups would show more academic improvement.
- B. secondary students who studied in supportive groups would show more academic improvement than those who studied alone.
- C. 100 VCE students from Sunnydown College who studied in supportive groups would show more academic improvement than those who studied alone.
- D. that those who studied in supportive groups would show more academic improvement on an English exam than those who studied alone.

Question 31

The population and sample in Dr Brown's study, respectively, were

	Population	Sample
A.	100 VCE students from Sunnydown College	secondary school students
B.	students from Sunnydown College	students from Sunnydown College
C.	secondary school students	students from Sunnydown College
D.	secondary school students	100 VCE students from Sunnydown College

Question 32

What type of research design did Dr Brown use to conduct the experiment?

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

Question 33

In this experiment, a limitation of the experimental design used could be that

- A. it requires a large number of participants to account for a range of participant characteristics.
- B. a cohort effect might have an impact on the results.
- C. there is a high possibility of an order effect occurring if there is no counterbalancing implemented.
- D. if one participant drops out of the study, their partner must also leave otherwise the experimental and control groups would not be comparable.

Question 34

Dr Brown submits her research to the *Australian Journal of Psychology* and in her paper, she suggests that her results can be generalised to the wider population. Is Dr Brown correct?

- A. Yes, because the results supported her hypothesis.
- B. Yes, because she used convenience sampling, which would have resulted in a sample that was representative of the wider population.
- C. No, because she used convenience sampling, which would have resulted in a sample that was unlikely to be representative of the wider population.
- D. No, because the results did not support her hypothesis.

Question 35

Anterograde amnesia is characterised by

- A. the inability of the hippocampus to encode and store events in long-term memory.
- B. the loss of implicit memory for events that occur after a person has sustained brain damage.
- C. brain damage that affects memory for events that occurred before the trauma-inducing incident.
- D. the physical deterioration of short-term memory.

Use the following information to answer Questions 36–38.

Cam is a truck driver who transports sheep across Australia. As a result, Cam often has to remain awake for up to 24 hours at a time.

Question 36

24 hours of sleep deprivation is the equivalent to a blood alcohol concentration of

- A. 0.01.
- B. 0.05.
- C. 0.50.
- D. 0.10.

Question 37

Although Cam knows that it is dangerous to be tired behind the wheel, he reports that he feels wide awake when he drinks energy drinks. This is because an energy drink is a

- A. stimulant that increases the amount of beta brainwaves.
- B. depressant that decreases the amount of beta brainwaves.
- C. depressant that increases the amount of beta brainwaves.
- D. stimulant that decreases the amount of beta brainwaves.

Question 38

On a measure of speed and accuracy Cam is likely to have better results when he has had adequate sleep and is in normal waking consciousness. An example of Cam's results on a measure of accuracy might be

- A. Cam taking 5 seconds to slow a car in a driving simulator when a red light appears.
- B. Cam having overt movements such as muscle twitches.
- C. Cam reporting that he feels tired when he is driving his truck.
- D. Cam not hitting any orange cones during an obstacle course in a driving simulator.

Question 39

Tyra wrote herself a grocery list but unfortunately forgot to take the list with her to the supermarket. Tyra tried to recall all of the items on the list. When she returned home from the supermarket she realised that she forgot to buy most of the items that were at the end of the list. This occurred as a result of the

- A. primacy effect because she was able to rehearse and encode the items at the start of the list into her short-term memory.
- B. recency effect not occurring. This is because, in the time between Tyra learning the list and then recalling the list in the supermarket, the duration of short-term memory had been exceeded and the items had decayed from her memory.
- C. recency effect because she was able to rehearse and encode the items at the start of the list into her long-term memory.
- D. primacy effect not occurring. This is because, in the time between Tyra learning the list and recalling the list in the supermarket, the duration of short-term memory had been exceeded and the items decayed from her memory.

Question 40

Nik is cooking dinner and accidentally puts his hand on a hot frying pan. He jerks his hand back and a second later feels the pain in his hand. The reason Nik feels the pain in his hand after he jerks it off the hot frying pan is that

- A. his spinal cord responds to the sensory message of the heat before the message is carried to his brain to be processed.
- B. the sensory information is sent to the spinal cord, which initiates a motor response at the same time as processing the feeling of pain.
- C. Nik's spinal cord responds to the sensory information before the message is passed to the motor neurons.
- D. the sensory information is sent directly to Nik's brain so that he can respond faster.

Question 41

A researcher was investigating the effect of a new drug designed to improve memory. A placebo was used to control for

- A. participants' expectations.
- B. experimenter expectations.
- C. placebo effect.
- D. order effects.

Question 42

After attending her grandmother's funeral, Charlie remembers when her grandfather passed away. This feeling of sadness triggered memories of the last time Charlie was sad. This is an example of

- A. quality encoding.
- B. a state-dependent cue.
- C. a context-dependent cue.
- D. retrieval.

Question 43

Which of the following comparisons of normal waking consciousness and altered state of consciousness is incorrect?

- A. Learning and memory are more efficient during normal waking consciousness than in an altered state of consciousness.
- B. Time is more likely to be perceived as moving faster or slower in an altered state of consciousness compared with normal waking consciousness.
- C. Problem-solving ability is significantly impaired in an altered state of consciousness compared with normal waking consciousness.
- D. The sensation of pain in normal waking consciousness can be reduced or eliminated but not in an altered state of consciousness.

Use the following information to answer Questions 44–46.

Candice is the mother of a nine-month-old baby. Candice loves being a new mum but finds it hard to get enough sleep. She has an average of three hours of sleep each night.

Three months ago, Candice started feeling very sad and was subsequently diagnosed with depression. In one of her sessions with her psychologist, Candice reports that she often lies in bed dwelling on the negative effects of not having enough sleep. Candice says that she often stresses about her sleep deprivation for hours before she finally falls asleep.

Question 44

Identify a possible affective, behavioural and cognitive effect of Candice's sleep deprivation.

	Affective	Behavioural	Cognitive
A.	increased moodiness	reduced motor coordination	slower reaction time
B.	slower reaction time	irritability	impaired problem-solving
C.	irritability	overwhelmed when confronted with stressors	impaired learning and memory
D.	irritability	slower reaction time	impaired problem-solving

Question 45

Identify a biological and a psychological risk factor that may have contributed to the development of Candice's depression.

	Biological	Psychological
A.	stress	loss of a significant relationship
B.	poor sleep	ruminating
C.	stigma	poor response to medication
D.	genetic vulnerability	poor self-efficacy

Question 46

The best treatment option for Candice's insomnia would be

- A.** a GABA agonist.
- B.** cognitive behavioural therapy.
- C.** exercise.
- D.** psychoeducation.

Question 47

Lachy has been watching his friend Heath who is a champion football player. After several hours, Lachy decides to have a go at kicking a goal himself. He grabs the footy, runs towards the goal and then trips over, almost dislocating his knee. According to Bandura's social learning theory, Lachy failed to achieve the _____ stage.

- A. attention
- B. motivation
- C. reproduction
- D. retention

Question 48

Rob sometimes gets out of bed during the night and walks through the house. He appears to be asleep and does not respond when his mum speaks to him. What kind of sleep disorder is Rob likely to be experiencing?

- A. dysomnia
- B. stages 3 and 4 NREM sleep
- C. insomnia
- D. sleep walking

Question 49

Compared with those who work normal business hours, shift workers get

- A. longer and lower quality sleep.
- B. shorter and better quality sleep.
- C. shorter and lower quality sleep.
- D. longer and better quality sleep.

Question 50

Clayton has been diagnosed with a mental disorder. Clayton is scared to tell his friends about his diagnosis because they might think he is weak. Clayton decides not to seek treatment. This is an example of _____ which is a _____ risk factor

A.	social influence	perpetuating
B.	stigma	perpetuating
C.	discrimination	precipitating
D.	prejudice	protective

CONTINUES OVER PAGE

SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. Write using blue or black pen.

Question 1 (4 marks)

In the table below, fill in the correct information as it applies to the multi-store model of memory.

Store	Capacity	Duration	Role
Sensory memory	unlimited		receives sensory information from the environment
Short-term memory		12–30 seconds	
Long-term memory	unlimited	relatively permanent	

Question 2 (9 marks)

Warren, a 42-year-old man, and his teenage son Aaron have very different sleep patterns. Warren goes to bed at 10 pm and wakes up at 5 am to go to his work as a builder, whereas Aaron stays up until 2 am. Warren finds it difficult to wake Aaron up for school on weekdays and Aaron sleeps for most of the day on the weekend.

- a.** Describe **two** differences between Warren's and Aaron's sleeping patterns with reference to the typical feature of the lifespan.

2 marks

- b.** Aaron is in Year 12 and wants to become a doctor when he leaves school. He often stays up late studying so that he can perform well on his assessments. Considering the restorative theory of sleep, explain why Aaron might require a higher proportion of REM sleep than Warren.

3 marks

- c.** Warren becomes concerned about Aaron’s sleep pattern and takes him to see a sleep specialist. Aaron is monitored in a sleep laboratory for three nights and is diagnosed with sleep-onset insomnia.

Define the term ‘sleep-onset insomnia’.

1 mark

- d.** Aaron’s sleep specialist recommends that Aaron use bright light therapy to treat his sleep problem.

Explain how bright light therapy would be used to correct Aaron’s sleep-wake cycle shift.

3 marks

Question 3 (6 marks)

Just before going on a big road trip around Australia with his mates, Cameron finds out that he has lost his driver’s licence. Cameron is becoming increasingly worried about being able to go on the trip. After a few days, Cameron decides to ask his best mate Rob to do the driving.

- a.** Discuss whether Cameron’s new coping strategy will be effective by referring to coping flexibility and context-specific effectiveness.

4 marks

- b.** Rob agreed to do the driving for the road trip, so Cameron went out to the pub to celebrate. The next day, Cameron was behaving oddly at work, and his boss wasn’t sure if he was still drunk.

Outline **two** ways that Cameron’s boss could determine if Cameron was still in an altered state of consciousness.

2 marks

Question 4 (16 marks)

Luna has just been diagnosed as having a phobia of birds.

In her first session with her psychiatrist, Luna reported that when she was a child, she had a traumatic experience with a large turkey who chased her around a farmyard. Luna was so frightened that she climbed up a tree to escape the aggressive turkey. Luna now believes that all birds are dangerous, and she avoids all places where birds may be present (e.g. parks and ovals).

A few weeks ago, Luna was going for a jog when she was swooped by a magpie. She felt terrified and began to cry. Luna now refuses to leave her apartment.

- a. Give **two** reasons why Luna would be considered to have a mental illness.

2 marks

- b. A few weeks ago, Luna was going for a jog when she was swooped by a magpie. She felt her heart start to beat very fast and she immediately ran away from the magpie.

Identify a conscious and an unconscious response in the above scenario. Justify your response.

4 marks

c. Explain the role long-term potentiation would play in the development of Luna’s phobia.

3 marks

d. Using the language of classical conditioning, describe how Luna’s phobia could be treated with systematic desensitisation.

5 marks

Luna’s psychiatrist wants to trial a new drug to help Luna manage her anxiety levels, even though it may have some severe side effects. However, the psychiatrist is concerned that Luna does not have the capacity to give informed consent because she is so consumed by her feelings of fear.

e. Describe **two** ways that Luna’s psychiatrist could obtain informed consent.

2 marks

Question 5 (7 marks)

a. Which neurotransmitter is depleted in people who suffer from Parkinson’s disease?

1 mark

b. Explain how a low level of the neurotransmitter in **part a.** is believed to contribute to the symptoms associated with Parkinson’s disease.

3 marks

c. Parkinson’s disease is often confused with Alzheimer’s disease. Outline **one** similarity and **two** differences between each disease.

3 marks

Question 6 (4 marks)

Stefano is very overweight. As his new year's resolution, Stefano decides to get fit and begin eating more fruit and vegetables. Stefano has weighed up the pros and cons of certain diets and plans to begin his diet in the next few weeks.

- a.** Identify and explain the stage of the trans-theoretical model that Stefano is most likely to be in.

2 marks

- b.** Give an advantage and a limitation of the trans-theoretical model.

2 marks

Question 7 (14 marks)

How to study for success

by Shirley Crockett

Have you ever wondered how to study more effectively?

According to cognitive psychologist Dr Jacqui Back, most students at secondary and tertiary levels have ineffective study habits. Dr Back explains that ‘most students spend too much time reading and rewriting their notes, and then become frustrated when they cannot retain key information. They need to understand that simple repetition does not add any meaning to the information.’

Dr Back conducted an experiment to determine the best method to retain information for an extended period. She recruited 200 volunteer students from Caroway University and divided them into two groups based on whether they were majoring in English or Science. Group one participants were Science majors who were asked to memorise a passage from a Psychology textbook by reading the passage repeatedly. Group two participants were English majors who were asked to memorise the same passage by thinking about examples of ways to relate the information to their own lives. One week later, all participants were tested on the content in the passage from the Psychology textbook. Participants in group one correctly recalled an average of 55% of the content, while participants in group two correctly recalled an average of 87% of the content.

Based on this research, Dr Back proposed that the best way to study is to add personal meaning to the information rather than using simple repetition.

- a. Identify the operationalised independent variable and the operationalised dependent variable in the study above.

2 marks

b. Using the axes provided below, draw a bar graph of the likely results.

3 marks



c. Propose a conclusion for Dr Back’s research.

3 marks
