

2019 Trial Examination

STUDENT
NUMBER

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Letter

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PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 2 - Written examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour and 30 minutes

QUESTION & 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	45	45	45
B	15	15	45
			Total 90

- Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers
- Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or white out liquid/tape.
- No calculator is permitted in this examination.

Materials supplied

- Question and answer book of 21 pages.

Instructions

- Print your name in the space provided on the top of this page.
- All written responses must be in English.

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

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

Question 1

In looking at the image below, whether you view the middle figure as the number 13 or the letter B, depends to a major extent upon the notion of



- A. context.
- B. motivation.
- C. emotional state.
- D. culture.

Question 2

Transduction is the process by which

- A. relevant sensory information is sent to the brain.
- B. sensory energy is changed into a form which may travel along neurons.
- C. sensory energy is processed by the relevant area of the brain.
- D. relevant sensory information is sent away from the brain.

Question 3

The type of energy that provides the stimulus for the sense of vision is

- A. potential energy.
- B. electromagnetic / light energy.
- C. vibrational energy.
- D. kinetic energy.

SECTION A - continued

Question 4

When an individual changes their behaviour as a result of real or imagined group pressure, this is referred to as

- A. compliance.
- B. acceptance.
- C. obedience.
- D. conformity.

Question 5

We continue to perceive that a door is rectangular, regardless of the angle from which it is seen. This is an example of

- A. figure–ground.
- B. shape constancy.
- C. angle constancy.
- D. proximity.

Question 6

Which of the following identifies the functions of rods and cones?

<i>Rods</i>	<i>Cones</i>
A. colour vision and night vision	detecting fine detail and black-and-white vision
B. detecting fine detail and black-and-white vision	colour vision and night vision
C. detecting fine detail and colour vision	black-and-white vision and night vision
D. black-and-white vision and night vision	detecting fine detail and colour vision

Use the following information to answer Questions 7 and 8.

Luke was recently promoted to the position of manager in his division. However, he was surprised as he had only graduated from University the year before and there were many staff in his division with many more years of experience. Luke believed that his promotion was due to the belief that older adults were not as proficient with new technologies as younger adults.

Question 7

Luke’s belief about older people is an example of

- A. bullying.
- B. stereotyping.
- C. discrimination.
- D. prejudice.

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 8

When restructuring the organisation, Luke did not appoint any of the older staff members to the position of team leader. Luke's behaviour is perceived to be

- A. stereotyping.
- B. prejudice.
- C. discrimination.
- D. selectivity.

Question 9

The photoreceptors are located in the

- A. cornea.
- B. vitreous humour.
- C. lens.
- D. retina.

Question 10

Which of the following is not a means of reducing prejudice?

- A. Intergroup contact
- B. Cognitive interventions
- C. Superordinate goals
- D. Encouraging kindness

Question 11

Sally enjoys listening to soul music and often plays it after work when she arrives home. What component of her attitude towards soul music is being demonstrated by Sally's enjoyment of soul music?

- A. behavioural
- B. affective
- C. cognitive
- D. social

Question 12

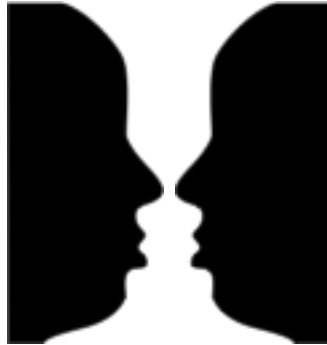
The optic nerves converge and partially cross over at the optic _____.

- A. canal.
- B. tract.
- C. junction.
- D. chiasm.

SECTION A – continued

Question 13

Consider the following image.



Which Gestalt principle would be used in the perception of the above image?

- A. similarity
- B. figure–ground
- C. proximity
- D. differentiation

Question 14

The little bumps that can be seen on the surface of the tongue are

- A. taste buds.
- B. gustatory pimples.
- C. papillae.
- D. none of the above.

Question 15

If you were conducting research on the best way for VCE students to study, and the participants chosen shared approximately the same characteristics as the population from which it was drawn, this would be referred to as a

- A. sample.
- B. random sample.
- C. convenience sample.
- D. representative sample.

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 16

Which of these factors may have led to obedience in Milgram's experiment?

- A. No time for reflection and experimenter effects.
- B. Self-justification and loss of responsibility.
- C. Normative social influence.
- D. All of the above.

Question 17

Which of the following refers to the Halo effect when forming impressions of other people?

- A. Physically attractive individuals are judged as more interesting, warm, mentally healthy and intelligent.
- B. Physically attractive individuals are judged as less interesting, cold, mentally unhealthy and less intelligent.
- C. Physically attractive individuals are judged as more physically capable at sport than non-physically attractive people
- D. There are no bias viewpoints regarding physically attractive individuals

Question 18

Body language such as tapping our fingers indicates:

- A. Annoyance
- B. Disbelief
- C. Impatience
- D. That we are puzzled

Question 19

Body language such as raising an eyebrow indicates:

- A. Annoyance
- B. Disbelief
- C. Impatience
- D. That we are puzzled

Question 20

Making eye-contact may be perceived as

- A. Friendly
- B. Threatening
- C. Showing interest
- D. All of the above

SECTION A – continued

Question 21

The _____ is the small area at the centre of the retina that contains only cones and provides the most acute vision.

- A. fovea
- B. optic nerve
- C. lens
- D. blind spot

Question 22

Hannah had not been wearing her work uniform correctly and she had been late for her last two shifts. As a consequence, her team leader cut her shifts the following week.

The type of power shown by the team leader is referred to as

- A. expert power.
- B. referent power.
- C. coercive power.
- D. reward power.

Question 23

Edward is trying to create a small Christmas village on the mantle of his fireplace. He bought 10cm high figures, to put near the back and 15cm high figures, to be put near the front. Edward is trying to increase the impression of depth in his Christmas village through the use of

- A. relative size.
- B. linear perspective.
- C. size constancy.
- D. height in a visual field.

Question 24

Lee belongs to and identifies with a specific group, this is referred to as _____, whereas any group Lee didn't feel like she belonged to would be referred to as _____.

- A. majority groups; minority groups
- B. in-groups; out-groups
- C. out-groups; in-groups
- D. minority groups; majority groups

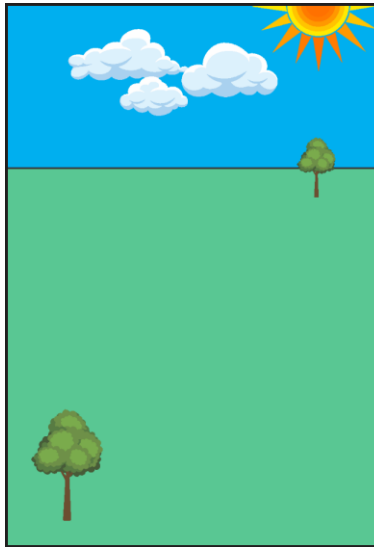
SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER

Question 25

When you look at the picture in Figure 1, discounting relative size, which depth cue explains the ability to see the clouds as further away than the tree in the foreground of the image?

- A. Closure.
- B. Height in a visual field.
- C. Interposition.
- D. Linear perspective.

Figure 1:



Question 26

Which of the options below is an example of a stereotype?

- A. Robert dislikes women.
- B. Riley has the opinion that women are sensitive people.
- C. Nathan feels that Millie is acting like a little child.
- D. Studies show that women are less often hired than men when interviewed for jobs.

Question 27

When a person can taste and smell a substance, the added odour

- A. increases the strength of the item's smell.
- B. increases the strength of the item's taste.
- C. decreases the strength of the item's smell.
- D. decreases the strength of the item's taste.

SECTION A – continued

Question 28

The band of muscles behind the cornea that gives the eye its colour and controls the size of the pupil is known as the _____.

- A. sclera
- B. fovea
- C. pupil
- D. iris

Question 29

Gestalt theory can best be described as

- A. a binocular cue.
- B. an organized whole.
- C. perceptual adaptation.
- D. an illusion.

Question 30

Social influence is

- A. being influenced by others.
- B. the influence that society has upon us.
- C. the efforts of one person to alter the behaviour or attitudes of one or more persons.
- D. influencing how society operates and determining how it will operate in the future.

Question 31

The idea that we may be 'ready' and 'primed for' certain kinds of sensory input is known as

- A. cognitive style.
- B. perceptual set.
- C. sensory installation.
- D. motivation.

Question 32

Intergroup contact will lead to the changing of stereotypes and an improvement of intergroup relations only under certain conditions. One of these conditions is that the behaviour that invalidates existing stereotypes

- A. is shown repeatedly by group members.
- B. is the same as the behaviour of the in-group.
- C. is shown by as few group members as possible.
- D. can be discounted.

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 33

The Ames Room Visual Illusion demonstrates that we

- A. maintain size constancy at the expense of shape constancy
- B. maintain shape constancy at the expense of size constancy
- C. maintain colour constancy at the expense of size constancy
- D. maintain orientation constancy at the expense of size constancy

Question 34

What was the aim of Zimbardo's prison experiment?

- A. To show that prison guards have sadistic personalities.
- B. To show that situations and social roles can change people's behaviour.
- C. To show that prisoners get depressed.
- D. None of the above.

Question 35

Because they felt that they could blame the _____, most people went along with the instructions to administer shocks in Milgram's experiment.

- A. experimenter
- B. learner
- C. situation
- D. teacher

Question 36

The loss of identity and feelings of responsibility that arise due to group membership is known as what?

- A. Conformity.
- B. Compliance.
- C. Obedience.
- D. Deindividuation.

Question 37

Diffusion of responsibility is the notion that:

- A. The more bystanders that are present, the more likely we are to receive help
- B. The less bystanders that are present, the less likely we are to receive help
- C. The less bystanders that are present, the more likely we are to receive help
- D. None of the above

SECTION A – continued

Question 38

The perceptual principle of ‘proximity’ states that

- A. when stimuli are close together they tend to be grouped.
- B. the nearer an object is, the more likely it is to be perceived.
- C. the closer a stimulus is, the more likely it is to be attended to.
- D. stimuli coming from equal distances are perceived as part of the same figure.

Question 39

When there is a deliberate confusion of figure and ground, and it is difficult to organise form and distinguish objects from one another, it is called

- A. colour constancy.
- B. brightness constancy.
- C. camouflage.
- D. depth inaccuracy.

Question 40

Facial expressions play a large part in how we may perceive someone. American psychologist Paul Eckman used a number of cross-cultural studies to investigate whether facial expressions associated with certain emotions are common among all people. What was Eckman's major conclusion in regard to his studies?

- A. Most cultures understood the more positive expressions such as joy.
- B. Most cultures understood the more negative expressions such as anger.
- C. There was very little connection between cultures in how they diagnosed emotions from certain facial expressions.
- D. That all people speak and understand the same facial language.

Question 41

Convergence involves the brain detecting and interpreting depth or distance from changes in the

- A. opening of the pupil.
- B. tension in the eye muscles.
- C. amount of light entering the eye.
- D. very slight difference in the location of visual images on the retinas.

**SECTION A – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 42

In terms of the influence of the media, consumerism refers to

- A. encouraging the purchase of food that are vital for survival
- B. encouraging the purchase of goods for the sake of wanting and not needing them
- C. discouraging the purchase of goods for the sake of wanting and not needing them
- D. trying to influence perception about ideal weight

Question 43

When an advertiser uses a famous sportsperson to advertise a certain brand of sports clothing, they are using the principles of _____, _____, to create a positive attitude towards the product.

- A. Operant conditioning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Tri-component model
- D. Social Learning

Question 44

When discussing taste perception, age can be a factor in what we like or don't like. For example, infants suck more in response to a sweet substance coating a dummy, rather than a bitter substance. This factor of age is a

- A. psychological factor.
- B. social factor.
- C. biological factor.
- D. cultural factor.

Question 45

Ahmed sees taste as a colour. Ahmed is most likely experiencing

- A. illusion fallibility.
- B. synaesthesia.
- C. perceptual distortion.
- D. All of the above

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B - Short-answer questions

Instructions for Section B
Answer **ALL** questions in the spaces provided. Write using blue or black pen.

Question 1 (4 marks)

Jake works at Melbourne airport. His wife often meets him after work with their 3-year-old son, Jason. Jason loves to watch the planes entering and leaving the airport.

- a.** Identify and explain how one type of perceptual constancy will influence their perception as the plane approaches the airport.

2 marks

- b.** Explain how one binocular depth cue will inform them about the distance of the plane as it either leaves or approaches the airport.

2 marks

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Question 2 (2 marks)

List two differences between sensation and perception.

Question 3 (2 marks)

Referring to the image below, identify and explain which of Gestalt's principles of visual perception would be difficult to apply.



SECTION B – continued

Question 4 (2 marks)

Jessica attends a football match with her boyfriend Jake. She is not particularly interested in the game and does not know any of the players. Explain which Gestalt principle she can use to follow the progress of the game without any knowledge of the players.

Question 5 (2 marks)

During the stage of transmission, electrochemical energy is relayed via the _____ nerve to the _____ lobe of the brain for further processing.

Question 6 (2 marks)

Describe the role of the vitreous humour in the eye.

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Question 7 (4 marks)

Explain the difference between old-fashioned prejudice and modern prejudice through the use of examples.

Question 8 (2 marks)

Using an example, explain how culture may influence taste perception.

Question 9 (4 marks)

It is peak hour in the city and the streets are crowded with people on their way home. A man slumps on a bench outside the church in the main street.

- a. List two factor that would interfere with the man receiving help.

2 marks

SECTION B – Question 9 - continued

b. Explain one factor that could influence a person providing help to the man.

2 marks

Question 10 (3 marks)

Define the term bullying & list two effects bullying can have on an individual’s psychological functioning.

SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER

Extended Response

Question 12

Discuss La Piere’s study in relation to the tri-component model of attitudes.

10 marks

In your discussion you should address the following

- A description of the study in terms of the key components of the study
- A discussion of the study in terms of its relevance to the tri-component model
- A discussion on the analysis and evaluation of this study – refer to relevant critical points that may be concerned with issues such as ethics and research methods

**SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER**

SECTION B – continued

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK