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Victorian Certificate of Education
2020

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PSYCHOLOGY

Written examination

2020

Reading time: 15 minutes
Writing time: 2 hours 30 minutes

QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

Section	*Number of questions*	*Number of questions to be answered*	*Number of marks*
A	50	50	50
B	7	7	70
			Total 120

• 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 allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied
• Question and answer booklet.
• Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.
• Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions
• Write your **student number** in the space provided above on this page.
• Check that your **name** and **student number** on your answer sheet for multiple-choice questions are correct.
• All written responses must be 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 and/or any other unauthorised electronic 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.

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

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

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

Use the following information to answer Questions 1-3.

Alice and Chester are both trying to meditate by focusing all of their awareness on their breath. Alice is focusing very hard and achieves a deep state of meditation, but Chester has become distracted, given up on meditating, and has drifted into a daydream.

Question 1

In terms of content limitations, it is likely that

A. Alice is experiencing fewer limitations than Chester.
B. Chester is experiencing fewer limitations than Alice.
C. Alice and Chester would be experiencing a similar level of content limitations.
D. Alice and Chester would not be experiencing content limitations.

Question 2

In terms of time orientation,

A. Alice is likely to experience a change in her perception of time, whereas Chester is unlikely to experience a change in his perception of time.
B. Chester is likely to experience a change in his perception of time, whereas Alice is unlikely to experience a change in her perception of time.
C. Alice and Chester are both likely to experience a distortion of their perception of time.
D. Alice and Chester will find that their experience of the passage of time is not altered.

Question 3

While Alice is meditating and Chester is daydreaming, a bell rings, indicating the end of the session, but both Chester and Alice fail to consciously register the sensation of the sound of the bell. This is because they are demonstrating

A. changes to self-control.
B. perceptual distortions.
C. cognitive distortions.
D. changes to emotional awareness.

Use the following information to answer Questions 4-7.

Mr Horovitz is a Physical Education teacher who is researching the effect of relaxation exercises on swimming speed. He asks his Year 11 class to listen to a half-hour audio recording of guided relaxation exercises, while he asks his Year 7 class to listen to half-hour non-relaxing audio recording (a podcast on economics). After listening to the audio clips, the students are then asked to swim 100 metres, and their times are recorded.

The results indicated that the students who listened to the guided relaxation exercises before swimming were faster on average than those who did not.

The next week, he repeated the experiment and found very similar results.

He showed the results to his colleague, Mr Diamond, who suggested that there may have been a confounding variable affecting the results.

Question 4

In this experiment, the dependent variable is operationalised as

A. sporting performance.
B. listening to guided relaxation exercises.
C. the time spent listening to the guided relaxation exercises.
D. the time taken to swim 100 metres.

Question 5

In this experiment, the podcast on economics functioned as a

A. standardised procedure.
B. means to counterbalance the participants.
C. single-blind procedure.
D. placebo.

Question 6

It could be said that Mr Horovitz's results were

A. valid and reliable.
B. valid but not reliable.
C. reliable but not valid.
D. neither valid nor reliable.

Question 7

Mr Diamond suggests that Mr Horovitz could minimise the impact of individual participant differences on his results most effectively by

A. using random sampling.
B. using an independent groups experimental design.
C. using a matched participants experimental design.
D. using a counterbalanced repeated measures experimental design.

Use the following information to answer Questions 8-15.

Jane falls off her bike and is rushed to the hospital.

Question 8

To test the nature of her injuries, a doctor asks Jane to shake his hand. Jane is able to shake the doctor's hand, but says that she cannot feel the sensation of her hand being touched. The doctor is likely to suspect that Jane has suffered damage to

A. the efferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
B. the afferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
C. the efferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.
D. the afferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.

Question 9

The doctor also checks Jane's heart rate and finds that it is beating at a much faster rate than her typical resting heart rate. It is likely that her heart rate has been elevated by

A. the efferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
B. the afferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
C. the efferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.
D. the afferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.

Question 10

Jane tells the doctor that she is feeling nauseated and sick in her stomach. This feeling of sickness in Jane's stomach is communicated to Jane's brain via

A. the efferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
B. the afferent pathway of her somatic nervous system.
C. the efferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.
D. the afferent pathway of her autonomic nervous system.

Question 11

The doctor asks if Jane can remember what happened at the time of the accident. Jane's explicit memory of the accident has been stored by her

A. central nervous system.
B. autonomic nervous system.
C. peripheral nervous system.
D. somatic nervous system.

Question 12

The consolidation of Jane's memory of the accident is likely to have been enhanced by

A. adrenaline.
B. GABA.
C. serotonin.
D. dopamine.

Question 13

Jane's memory of the accident is a type of

A. episodic long-term memory.
B. procedural long-term memory.
C. short-term memory.
D. semantic long-term memory.

Question 14

Jane's doctor wants to ask her more about her memory of the accident. Which question would provide Jane's doctor with the least biased account of the accident?

A. Do you remember the number plate of the car that swerved towards you prior to your accident?
B. How agonising was the pain you felt when you fell off your bike onto the bitumen?
C. Could you describe the situation that led you to be brought to hospital?
D. Were you upset by the amount of blood you saw when the accident occurred?

Question 15

Jane finds it hard to remember some of the specific details of the accident, but after being released from the hospital, she drives past the place where the accident occurred. Suddenly, she finds herself remembering more of the details of what occurred. This demonstrates the influence of

A. the serial position effect.
B. context dependent cues.
C. state dependent cues.
D. the reconstructive nature of memory.

Use the following information to answer Questions 16-20.

Zane's house is located on a road which is having noisy repair works being completed over three days and nights. He finds himself having frequently disrupted sleep during the period of the roadworks.

Question 16

Which of the following would Zane be likely to experience after one night of disrupted sleep?

A. a relaxation of his muscles
B. hallucinations
C. increased levels of irritability
D. an enhanced sense wellbeing

Question 17

In terms of the cognitive impact of Zane's sleep deprivation after one night,

A. Zane's level of cognitive impairment is likely to be less than an individual with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.10%.
B. Zane's level of cognitive impairment is likely to be the same as an individual with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.10%.
C. Zane's level of cognitive impairment is likely to be the higher than an individual with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.10%.
D. Zane is unlikely to show any cognitive impairment related to his sleep deprivation.

Question 18

On the fourth night, once the roadworks have stopped, it would be likely that

A. Zane will sleep in for the same number of hours that he lost in the three nights of disrupted sleep.
B. Zane will sleep for less time than he typically would.
C. Zane will sleep in longer than normal, but not necessarily all the hours that he lost in the nights of disrupted sleep.
D. Zane will return to his typical circadian rhythm.

Question 19

Once the works have stopped, Zane's sleep recovery pattern should support the

A. evolutionary theory of sleep.
B. restoration theory of sleep.
C. circadian theory of sleep.
D. ecological theory of sleep.

Question 20

Zane's sleep would be considered

A. a naturally occurring altered state of consciousness.
B. an induced altered state of consciousness.
C. a naturally occurring state of normal waking consciousness.
D. an induced state of normal waking consciousness.

Use the following information to answer Questions 21-25.

Dr Lina is treating three patients in a neurology ward.

Her first patient, Eric, has been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease.

Her second patient, Harpreet, is experiencing the early stages of what she suspects to be Alzheimer's disease.

Her third patient, Henry, has recently had his hippocampus removed, to reduce the frequency and severity of seizures that he had been experiencing.

Question 21

A motor symptom that Eric is likely to be experiencing is

A. intention tremor.
B. depression.
C. resting tremor.
D. kinetic tremor.

Question 22

In comparison to a healthy adult, Eric has

A. fewer dopamine producing cells in his substantia nigra.
B. fewer GABA producing cells in his substantia nigra.
C. more dopamine producing cells in his substantia nigra.
D. more GABA producing cells in his substantia nigra.

Question 23

Dr Lina is considering Harpreet's symptoms to help form her diagnosis. What is a cognitive impairment that Harpreet is likely to demonstrate?

A. sleep deprivation
B. difficulty regulating her breathing and heart rate
C. losses of procedural memory
D. losses of declarative memory

Question 24

In comparison to Eric's brain, it is likely that Harpreet's hippocampus has

A. fewer dopamine producing cells.
B. the presence of amyloid plaques between neurons and neurofibrillary tangles within neurons.
C. fewer GABA producing cells.
D. the presence of amyloid plaques within neurons and neurofibrillary tangles between neurons.

Question 25

It is likely that Harpreet's memory is

A. more impaired than Eric's and Henry's.
B. less impaired than Eric's and Henry's.
C. more impaired than Eric's, but less impaired than Henry's.
D. less impaired than Eric's, but more impaired than Henry's.

Use the following information to answer Questions 26-28.

One evening Ellis cleans the dishes, without being asked. When his father sees the clean dishes, he gives Ellis a high five and says, "I'm so proud of you". He then adds that Ellis will not have to do his other normal chores (of taking out the garbage and cleaning the bathroom) this week. Ellis' sister, Madeline, watches Ellis being praised by their father, and the following night, decides to wash the dishes unprompted.

Question 26

What consequence is applied to Ellis' behaviour of washing the dishes?

A. self-reinforcement and vicarious reinforcement
B. positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement
C. positive reinforcement
D. positive reinforcement and response cost

Question 27

In this scenario, Madeline's dishwashing behaviour is best explained by

A. classical conditioning, because there is an association between two stimuli.
B. operant conditioning, because the behaviour is dependent on the consequences of the action.
C. observational learning, because the she has learned vicariously.
D. operant conditioning, because it is a voluntary behaviour.

Question 28

Madeline's behaviour of washing the dishes was prompted by _____ and may be sustained through _____.

A. self-reinforcement; external reinforcement
B. self-reinforcement; vicarious reinforcement
C. external reinforcement; vicarious reinforcement
D. vicarious reinforcement; self-reinforcement.

Use the following information to answer Questions 29 and 30.

Jade is happy and confident; she has always found life easy and makes time to socialise with her friends whenever she can. One of her friends, Tony, has had a more challenging life. Despite being born with a physical disability, Tony has been able to sustain a meaningful career and contribute to his community. Tony often finds life to be tough, but he can endure the hardships and ultimately judges his life as "worthwhile".

Question 29

Based on the information provided, it appears that

A. Jade can be considered mentally healthy, while Tony can be considered to have a mental disorder.
B. Jade can be considered mentally healthy, while Tony can be considered to have a mental health problem.
C. Jade and Tony can both be considered mentally healthy.
D. Jade and Tony can both be considered to have mental health problems.

Question 30

Based on the information provided in the scenario, it is clear that Tony demonstrates the quality of

A. resilience.
B. stigma.
C. dysfunction.
D. happiness.

Use the following information to answer Questions 31-34.

Jennifer has been playing tennis casually for years, but recently decided to get lessons to try and improve her game. Her tennis coach told her that her serving technique was incorrect and taught her a new, more effective way to serve a tennis ball. After practicing the new serving technique for an hour, Jennifer found that the new technique felt more natural, and improved her serve.

Question 31

In terms of neural plasticity, learning the new serving technique involved

A. long-term potentiation alone.
B. long-term depression alone.
C. long-term potentiation and long-term depression.
D. developmental plasticity.

Question 32

In which part of Jennifer's brain is the memory of the new serving technique likely to be stored?

A. amygdala
B. cerebellum
C. hippocampus
D. substantia nigra

Question 33

After learning the new tennis serving technique, Jennifer plays a game of badminton. She instinctively uses her new tennis serving technique when serving in badminton. This is an example of

A. stimulus generalisation.
B. stimulus discrimination.
C. positive reinforcement.
D. negative reinforcement.

Question 34

Jennifer has a very poor service game in badminton, as the tennis serving technique is not appropriate for badminton. After two service games, she stops using the new technique for badminton, yet she continues to use the new technique the next time she plays tennis. This is an example of

A. extinction.
B. negative reinforcement.
C. stimulus discrimination.
D. stimulus generalisation.

Question 35

Sensory memory is unique from all other types of memory in that it

A. has an unlimited capacity.
B. is able to retain past experience more accurately than any other memory store.
C. contains memory of sensations.
D. has a limited duration.

Question 36

When glutamate is received by a complementary-shaped receptor site,

A. the presynaptic neuron is more likely to generate an action potential.
B. the presynaptic neuron is less likely to generate an action potential.
C. the postsynaptic neuron is more likely to generate an action potential.
D. the postsynaptic neuron is less likely to generate an action potential.

Use the following information to answer Questions 37 and 38.

Hannah is a 49-year-old woman who has a son named Thomas who is 16, and a mother named Miranda who is 75.

Question 37

Which of the following would be a typical average number of hours spent sleeping each night, for each person, for their age?

	Hannah	Thomas	Miranda
A.	7.7	6.5	8.8
B.	6.8	10	11.2
C.	8.9	6.5	9.1
D.	7.8	8.9	6.5

Question 38

Of these three people, which person will have the greatest amount of NREM sleep per night?

A. Hannah
B. Thomas
C. Miranda
D. they will all have the same amount of NREM sleep per night

Question 39

What is a key function of NREM sleep?

A. to enhance memory consolidation
B. to rest and restore the body
C. to improve mood and concentration
D. to generate vivid dreams

Question 40

Which of the following is an example of a circadian rhythm?

A. the sleep cycle
B. the REM sleep cycle
C. the NREM sleep cycle
D. the sleep-wake cycle

Use the following information to answer Questions 41 and 42.

Jeremy mentors a primary school student as part of a community service project at his school. The student he mentors, Lydia, is 5-years-old. Jeremy needs participants for a research assignment he is completing on Developmental Psychology. He only requires one participant for his research, as his intention is to determine whether Lydia has met typical developmental hurdles for her age.

Question 41

Jeremy explains the assignment to Lydia, lets her know that if she chooses to participate, that she is free to leave the study at any time, and that all of Lydia's data would be kept secure and confidential. He then invites Lydia to do the experiment. Which ethical guideline has Jeremy violated?

A. confidentiality
B. withdrawal rights
C. deception in research
D. informed consent

Question 42
Which of the following best describes the type of research investigation Jeremy is conducting?
A. experiment
B. case study
C. cross-sectional study
D. counterbalanced experiment

Use the following information to answer Questions 43-48.
Rose is a 27-year-old woman who suffers from a severe specific phobia of moths, but is otherwise a mentally and physically healthy individual.

Question 43
It could be expected that Rose
A. feels anxious in social situations.
B. feels anxious when she thinks about going into a room that may have a moth in it.
C. frequently feels depressed.
D. feels anxious when in the presence of all flying insects.

Question 44
When Rose avoids moths, she does not experience her phobic response. This leads to the
A. perpetuation of her phobia through negative reinforcement.
B. extinction of her phobia through non-reinforcement.
C. perpetuation of her phobia through punishment.
D. extinction of her phobia through response cost.

Question 45
Even though Rose's phobia interferes significantly with her day-to-day life, Rose knows that most people do not feel afraid of moths, and feels ashamed of her phobic response. She is worried about how her friends might judge her if they knew she was seeking help for her fear of moths. Rose's likelihood of seeking help for her phobia is affected by
A. classical conditioning.
B. social anxiety.
C. stigma.
D. the role of her stress response.

Question 46
Rose is invited for a weekend away in the country with some friends. She wants to travel with her friends, but is afraid that she will encounter moths on the trip. Rose decides to see her doctor to see if she can have medication prescribed that might help her to deal with the anxiety she experiences when confronted with situations that may involve an encounter with moths. After meeting with Rose, the doctor discourages her from taking medication for her phobia because benzodiazepines
A. can be addictive.
B. do not deal with the cause of the anxiety.
C. can have unwanted side-effects.
D. all of the above.

Question 47

Rose's doctor recommends that instead of medication, she uses other biological techniques to help minimise her phobic response. One other biological technique that Rose's doctor may recommend to help manage her phobia may be

A. short-acting GABA agonists.
B. breathing retraining.
C. non-fear modelling.
D. talk-based therapy.

Question 48

Rose's doctor also suggests that she ask her friends to visit a website that provides information for family, friends and supporters of individuals who have phobias. Two useful pieces of advice that the website may suggest could be to

A. remind Rose that her phobia is a weird reaction to have to moths.
B. force Rose to encounter a moth.
C. gently challenge Rose's unrealistic thoughts and discourage her avoidance of moths.
D. tell Rose that she should not come to the weekend away because there will probably be moths at the country house.

Use the following information to answer Questions 49 and 50.

A researcher is considering the following data set representing the number of hours per week that twenty people (ten in each group) spend doing aerobic exercise.

Control Group	Experimental Group
6	10
7	9
5	6
1	11
6	7
5	8
6	7
6	8
7	5
6	9

Question 49

Which descriptive statistic would provide the most valid representation of a measure of central tendency for the data from the control group and the data from the experimental group?

A. the mean
B. the mode
C. the median
D. the standard deviation

Question 50

Which of the following could be considered a valid conclusion from this data?

A. the experimental group always completes more aerobic exercise per week than the control group
B. the control group always completes more aerobic exercise per week than the experimental group
C. this data does not provide clear evidence that the experimental group completes less exercise per week than the control group
D. this data cannot be considered valid

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SECTION B

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (14 marks)

Kieran has just moved into a new house with carpeted floors in the living room, and wooden floors in the kitchen. When Kieran walks over his carpeted living room floor to open the door to his bedroom, he receives an electric shock (from static electricity) as soon as he touches the metal door handle. His hand immediately flinches away from the handle and he then realises he is in pain. This happens to Kieran every time he goes to open his bedroom door. After a week of living at the house, he finds himself flinching whenever he goes to open any door in his house, even the pantry door in his kitchen, where no static electricity is generated from walking across the floor.

a. Explain why Kieran's behaviour of flinching the first time he touches the metal door handle can be described as an unconscious response. 2 marks

b. Using the language of classical conditioning, explain how Kieran learned to flinch when he touches the door handle. 6 marks

In addition, explain why Kieran has also begun to flinch when he goes to adjust any of the door handles of his house, including his kitchen.

c. Provide two reasons why Kieran's learned behaviour of flinching is best explained by classical conditioning. 2 marks

d. Describe the role of glutamate in the synaptic plasticity required for Kieran to learn in this scenario. 2 marks

e. Kieran goes on an overseas holiday for two weeks and does not display the flinching response while opening any doors in the hotel rooms he stays in. However, when he returns to his house, he suddenly starts flinching again when he goes to open his bedroom door. Has Kieran experienced spontaneous recovery of the learned behaviour? Justify your answer. 2 marks

Question 2 (14 marks)

Dr Rinehart is conducting a series of experiments on memory. He asks for volunteers from the university by posting an advertisement on the university website, and selects the first 40 respondents to be participants in his experiment.

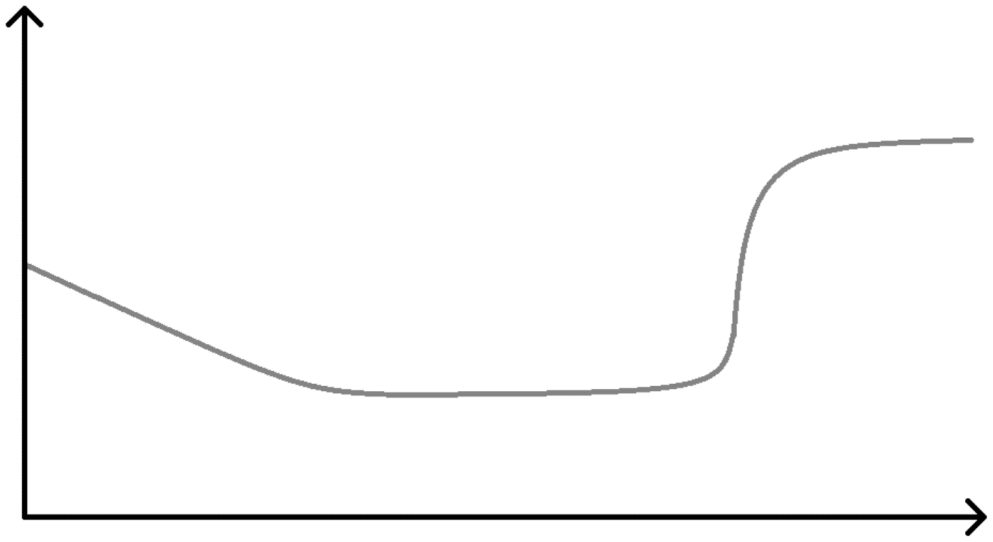
In the first condition of his research, he presents each participant with 30 random words simultaneously (i.e., all 30 words on a single slide of a PowerPoint presentation) for 20 seconds, and then asks them to write down as many words as they can remember, in any order, on a blank piece of paper.

a. In this research, what sampling procedure did Dr Rinehart use? 1 mark

b. In this procedure, what method of retrieval is used by the participants? 1 mark

c. On average, how many of the 30 words would you expect participants to be able to reproduce, and why? 2 marks

In the second condition, Dr Rinehart presented participants with a different set of 30 random words, sequentially (with each word presented on a separate slide of a PowerPoint presentation). Each word was shown to participants for one second before the presentation of the next word. After the final word was presented, participants were instructed to write down as many words as they could remember, in any order. The following graph represents the average memory of each of the words from Dr Rinehart's participants.



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1d/Effet_de_position_s%C3%A9rielle.png

d. How should Dr Rinehart label the x and y axis for this graph? 2 marks

e. With reference to the multi-store model of memory, explain the likely reason why Dr Rinehart has obtained these results for this experiment. 3 marks

f. How might the shape of the graph of results be likely to change if Dr Rinehart had asked his participants to count backwards from 100 to zero, before asking them to write down as many words as they could remember, in any order? Justify your answer. 3 marks

g. How might the shape of the graph of results be likely to change if Dr Rinehart had used the names of the participants' family members and friends, instead of random words? Justify your answer. 2 marks

Question 3 (11 marks)

Luke is concerned about his friend Sue. Sue sent Luke a message saying that she had found it difficult to sleep for about a month because she was feeling very anxious. In her message, Sue commented that she "just lay awake every night thinking about all this stressful stuff over and over again". She also commented that she had "tried to ignore the anxiety" and keep living her life as she normally had, but she had recognised that this was not working, and she needed to "do something about the issue".

Luke sent her a message back and asked her what the source of her anxiety was. Sue replied "everything". She added that she had stopped going to school because she was finding it too distressing to be in that environment. Luke then gave Sue a call and listened to her talk more about her struggle with anxiety. Sue said that the conversation helped her a lot. As a part of their conversation, Luke suggested that Sue speak to her doctor about her issues.

Sue listened to Luke's advice and went to see her doctor about her experiences with anxiety.

ai. Sue's coping strategy changes after her conversation with Luke. What does this indicate about the relationship between coping flexibility and context-specific effectiveness? 3 marks

aii. How might this conversation build Sue's resilience? 2 marks

b. What are two factors that Sue's doctor would consider when determining where Sue was placed on the mental health continuum? 2 marks

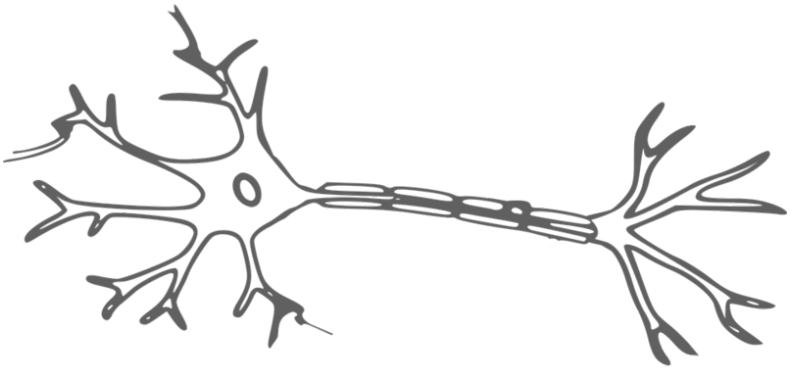
Sue's doctor recommends that Sue considers joining a single blind drug trial on a new form of benzodiazepine.

c. What risks are involved with participation in this sort of experiment? 2 marks

d. What factors would the researchers need to consider to ensure that they had upheld the ethical consideration of informed consent in this kind of experiment? 2 marks

Question 4 (8 marks)

a. On the following diagram, clearly label the dendrites, axon, myelin, and axon terminals. 4 marks



Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sketch_of_a_brain_neuron.png

b. Describe two roles of myelin. 2 marks

c. What changes to a neuron is expected after long-term depression has occurred? 2 marks

Question 5 (5 marks)

José is a politician who is finds it difficult to sleep at the right times due to frequent international travel, particularly when he travels eastwards from Melbourne to Los Angeles. This greatly affects his ability to stay awake and alert during important meetings.

a. Name the circadian phase disorder José is most likely experiencing. 1 mark

b. Explain how bright light therapy could assist José in synchronising his circadian rhythm to match the destination time zone prior to his departure. 4 marks

Question 6 (8 marks)

Isabella is conducting research into the effect of altered states of consciousness on memory. She shows 50 volunteers from her university a five minute film of an argument between two neighbours, then asks them to write down as much information about the argument that they can remember, while they are sober. She then asks her participants to drink alcohol until they feel "drunk". Once participants say that they feel drunk, she then instructs them to write down as much information as they can remember about the argument whilst in this altered state of consciousness.

a. What sort of data is Isabella collecting for her research? 1 mark

b. Write a possible hypothesis for Isabella's research. 3 marks

c. Does Isabella's research methodology allow her to make a valid conclusion about the effect of altered states of consciousness on memory? Provide reasons for your answer. 4 marks

Question 7 (10 marks)

Natasha has recently had a medical appointment because she has been experiencing mild headaches, stomach cramps and fatigue. Her doctor suggests that her symptoms may be partially caused by stress, and recommends that Natasha take steps to reduce the amount of stress that she has to deal with. Natasha has a relatively normal day-to-day life, but recently accepted a big promotion at the company that she works for. Ever since then, she has found herself working longer hours and having less time to relax. She is also solely responsible for looking after two primary-school-aged children and finds that her kids are both a source of joy and stress.

After the appointment with her doctor, Natasha talks to her boss about trying to cut down on some of her responsibilities at work, but her boss tells her that most of her peers can handle the stress of the job easily, and have been doing so for years. He suggests that Natasha will have to learn to cope with the demands of the role.

How would you categorise the sources of Natasha's stress? Drawing on your understanding of biological and psychological models of stress, explain why Natasha might be experiencing these physiological symptoms of stress, and why she might be feeling more stressed than other people at her work.

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

Extra space for responses

Clearly number all responses in this space.

VCE PSYCHOLOGY

Written Examination

ANSWER SHEET – 2020

STUDENT NAME:

Use a **PENCIL** for **ALL** entries. For each question, shade the box which indicates your answer.
Marks will **NOT** be deducted for incorrect answers.
NO MARK will be given if more than one answer is completed for any question.
If you make a mistake, **ERASE** the incorrect answer – **DO NOT** cross it out.

1	A	B	C	D	18	A	B	C	D	35	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D	19	A	B	C	D	36	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D	20	A	B	C	D	37	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D	21	A	B	C	D	38	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D	22	A	B	C	D	39	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D	23	A	B	C	D	40	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D	24	A	B	C	D	41	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D	25	A	B	C	D	42	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D	26	A	B	C	D	43	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D	27	A	B	C	D	44	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D	28	A	B	C	D	45	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D	29	A	B	C	D	46	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D	30	A	B	C	D	47	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D	31	A	B	C	D	48	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D	32	A	B	C	D	49	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D	33	A	B	C	D	50	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D	34	A	B	C	D					