

2023 Trial ExaminationSTUDENT
NUMBER

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PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 1 – Written examination

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour 30 minutes

QUESTION & ANSWER BOOK

Structure of book

<i>Section</i>	<i>Type of question</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Marks</i>
A	Multiple choice	40	40
B	Short and extended answer	13	65
			Total 105

- 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 book of 18 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 devices into the examination room.

SECTION A- Multiple-choice questions

Instructions for Section A

Answer **all** questions. Please use the answer book to mark your responses.

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

~~In the ancient brain and heart debate, the brain hypothesis is the assertion that~~

- ~~A. The brain is incapable of thought.~~
- ~~B. The brain cools the blood.~~
- ~~C. The brain is responsible for thought.~~
- ~~D. The heart is responsible for thought and feeling.~~

Question 2

~~Empedocles supported which viewpoint within the brain and heart debate?~~

- ~~A. Heart hypothesis~~
- ~~B. Brain hypothesis~~
- ~~C. The idea that the brain cools the blood~~
- ~~D. Blood hypothesis~~

Question 3

~~Paul is standing behind a stall at a psychology fair. There is a sign near his stall which states "\$10 for a personality and character reading." The sign also shows a picture of hands on a head. What field of study is his personality reading from?~~

- ~~A. Neuroscience~~
- ~~B. Mind-body problem~~
- ~~C. Developmental psychology~~
- ~~D. Phrenology~~

Question 4

Removing or destroying brain tissue by surgical means or electrodes is called

- A. Unethical
- B. Ablation
- C. Electrical brain stimulation
- D. Mass action

Question 5

~~Which figure is responsible for the idea of 'mass action'?~~

- ~~A. Franz Gall~~
- ~~B. Pierre Flourens~~
- ~~C. Karl Lashley~~
- ~~D. René Descartes~~

SECTION A - continued

Question 6

Which two brain imaging techniques show the structure of the brain but not current brain activity?

- A. Brain experiments and brain imaging techniques
- B. Computerised tomography and magnetic resonance imaging
- C. Functional magnetic resonance imaging and positron emission tomography
- D. Computerised tomography and positron emission tomography

Question 7

There is a chain of two neurons. After neurotransmitters have been sent by the first neuron across the synapse, what part of the next neuron receives the signal?

- A. Axon
- B. Soma
- C. Myelin
- D. Dendrites

Question 8

The autonomic nervous system is responsible for

- A. Movement of voluntary muscles
- B. Connecting the central nervous system to organs and glands
- C. Processing and understanding language
- D. Carrying information between the spinal cord and the brain

Question 9

The reticular formation is located in which brain region?

- A. Midbrain
- B. Hindbrain
- C. Brain stem
- D. Forebrain

Question 10

The corpus callosum connects what two structures within the brain?

- A. The thalamus and the hypothalamus
- B. The brainstem and the mid-brain
- C. The cerebellum and the cerebrum
- D. The left and right cerebral hemispheres

Question 11

The primary auditory cortex can be found in the

- A. Frontal lobe
- B. Temporal lobe
- C. Occipital lobe
- D. Parietal lobe

**SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER**

Question 12

Synaptic pruning is best defined as

- A. Neuroplasticity arising from environmental changes
- B. Neuroplasticity involving the elimination/silencing of unused synapses
- C. Rerouting
- D. The formation of new synapses

Question 13

Which of the following is not a form of neuroplasticity?

- A. Synaptogenesis
- B. Long-term potentiation
- C. Mental stimulation
- D. Long-term depression

Question 14

Tammy takes piano lessons for a year then stops for 8 months. It is easier for her to relearn how to play the piano than it is for her to learn how to play the saxophone (which she has never played before). Why is this?

- A. The neural network for playing the piano has been strengthened
- B. The neural network/trace for playing the piano still exists and just needs to be strengthened again
- C. The neural network for playing the piano has to be re-created within the brain
- D. It becomes harder to learn skills as we age

Question 15

A Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is defined as

- A. Brain injury resulting from physical trauma
- B. Brain injury or spinal cord injury resulting from ill-formed blood vessels
- C. Brain injury caused by disease
- D. Brain injury caused by substance use

Question 16

Broca's aphasia is characterised by _____.

- A. Inability to understand speech
- B. Inability to produce fluid speech
- C. Inability to talk
- D. All of the above

Question 17

Wernicke's aphasia is characterised by _____.

- A. Inability to understand speech
- B. Inability to produce fluid speech
- C. Inability to talk
- D. None of the above

SECTION A - continued

Question 18

Diagnosing epilepsy is possible using a device which measures electrical activity in the brain. Identify which device this is from the following list.

- A. DM, Deep magnetic stimulation
- B. CT, Computerised tomography
- C. fMRI, Functional magnetic resonance imaging
- D. EEG, Electroencephalograph

Question 19

Implants can be used to treat epilepsy. How do they work?

- A. They stop the brain producing a seizure
- B. They stop blood flow to the brain
- C. They send electrical stimulation to the brain
- D. They are attached to the vagus nerve

Question 20

Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (CTE) progressively worsens over time. How many stages of CTE are there?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Question 21

Transformation belongs in which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- A. Sensorimotor
- B. Pre-operational
- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

Question 22

Object permanence in Piaget's stages of cognitive development is the ability to

- A. Identify that objects do not have feelings.
- B. Make a new schema for a cube when only have seen triangles before
- C. Understand that objects continue to exist even if they can't be touched, seen or heard
- D. Understand how objects can change state

Question 23

~~A phenotype is defined as~~

- ~~A. A genotype~~
- ~~B. A genotype mixed with the environment~~
- ~~C. The way genes affect DNA~~
- ~~D. Hereditary factors~~

**SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER**

Question 24

Hereditary factors have what effect on development?

- A. Are pre-determined characteristics that may change in expression based on the environment
- B. Are unchangeable characteristics that increase in potency depending on the environment
- C. Have a low influence on development
- D. Determine our level of physical development

Question 25

Risk factors in the biopsychosocial model refer to

- A. Biological, social and psychological factors that increase the chance of developing a mental disorder or maladaptive behaviour
- B. Biological, social and psychological factors that decrease the chance of developing a mental disorder or maladaptive behaviour
- C. Dangerous levels of factors
- D. Changes in biological, cognitive and psychological factors

Question 26

Stacy recently has been struggling to get enough sleep. She also finds that now she is starting to forget about eating on time. She is becoming socially withdrawn and is feeling negative more often than usual. Where is Stacy likely to be on the mental health continuum?

- A. Mentally healthy
- B. Mental disorder
- C. Mental health problem
- D. Between mental health problem and mental health disorder

Question 27

An infant seeks little contact with their caregiver, is not distressed when apart and is generally distant. Which of Ainsworth's attachment types is this passage describing?

- A. Secure
- B. Insecure-resistant
- C. Insecure-avoidant
- D. Insecure-disorganised

Question 28

Modelling is defined as

- A. Wearing outfits in front of a mirror
- B. Copying others' behaviours
- C. An important part of Bandura's social learning theory
- D. Learning that involves observing others' actions and the consequences of those actions, then replicating the behaviour

Question 29

~~Gibson and Walk's experiment 'the visual cliff' aimed to determine~~

- ~~A. What age infants could perceive depth~~
- ~~B. Whether infants could perceive depth~~
- ~~C. Whether they would crawl to the side with the 'fall'~~
- ~~D. Whether infants could understand depth~~

SECTION A - continued

Question 30

There are _____ levels and _____ stages of Kohlberg's moral development theory.

- ~~A. 4 and 8~~
- ~~B. 4 and 6~~
- ~~C. 3 and 8~~
- ~~D. 3 and 6~~

Question 31

The second stage of Kohlberg's moral development usually occurs in

- ~~A. Childhood~~
- ~~B. Adolescence~~
- ~~C. Adulthood~~
- ~~D. Older adults~~

Question 32

Select the following symptom that is most associated with Autism.

- ~~A. Theory of mind~~
- ~~B. Difficulty understanding social cues~~
- ~~C. High central coherence~~
- ~~D. All of the above~~

Question 33

Psychologists and Psychiatrists have the following in common

- A. Focus on biological causes of mental disorders
- B. Studied to complete a medical degree
- C. Are able to administer psychological therapies
- D. Ability to prescribe medication

Question 34

Select the following symptom that is not a part of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

- ~~A. Difficulty switching attention to different tasks~~
- ~~B. Deficits in theory of mind~~
- ~~C. Changes in the ability to estimate time~~
- ~~D. Tendency to act impulsively~~

Question 35

The purpose of mental health organisations is to provide

- A. Low-cost mental health care
- B. Provide areas that lack resources a source of service
- C. Phrenology readings
- D. A & B

**SECTION A - continued
TURN OVER**

Question 36

What is a possible biological effect that could occur to an individual after they have experienced a brain injury?

- A. Difficulty relating to others
- B. Headaches
- C. Memory Loss
- D. Depression

Question 37

What is a possible social effect that could occur to an individual after they have experienced a brain injury?

- A. Difficulty relating to others
- B. Headaches
- C. Memory loss
- D. Depression

Question 38

Epilepsy is most prevalent in which of the following age groups?

- A. Young children
- B. Older adults
- C. Young adults
- D. A & B

Question 39

Which statistic best represents neurotypicality?

- A. Minimum
- B. Maximum
- C. Outlier
- D. Mean

Question 40

Psychologists use statistical rarity to help determine whether a behaviour is typical or atypical. Which of the following descriptive statistics is most likely to suggest that rarity?

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Outlier
- D. Median

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B – Short and extended answer questions

Instructions for Section B

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (2 marks)

Compare an extraneous variable to a controlled variable.

Question 2 (2 marks)

Explain why CTE cannot be diagnosed easily.

Question 3

What information appears in these sections a scientific research report?

a. Introduction (4 marks)

b. Methodology (3 marks)

**SECTION B – continued
TURN OVER**

Question 4 (2 marks)

Compare the characteristics of traumatic brain injury (TBI) and acquired brain injury (ABI).

Question 5 (4 marks)

Explain using Piaget's cognitive developmental stages why an infant aged 0-2 finds 'peekaboo' exciting. Peekaboo is a game usually played with young infants and involves covering your hands over your face, then removing your hands and making some 'greeting' upon return.

Question 6

a. ~~What does ZPD stand for in Vygotsky's cognitive development theory? (1 mark)~~

SECTION B – Question 6 - continued

b. Describe the three layers of Vygotsky's ZPD (3 marks)

c. Which two layers is a child's potential development between? (1 mark)

d. What is scaffolding? (1 mark)

e. Give an example of scaffolding (1 mark)

Question 7

a. State three conflicts from Erik Erikson's psychosocial developmental theory. (3 marks)

**SECTION B – Question 7 - continued
TURN OVER**

- b.** Identify the approximate age range (or life period e.g. adolescence) for these three conflicts (3 marks)

Question 8 (5 marks)

Compare the characteristics of a correlational study to an experiment.

Question 9

- a.** Explain what a case study is. (2 marks)

- b.** Discuss why you might use a case study? Give two reasons (2 marks)

SECTION B – Question 9 - continued

c. Provide three examples of topics that case studies may be useful for. (3 marks)

Question 10

a. Name the three dimensions of well-being. (3 marks)

b. Explain one of these dimensions in relation to how Indigenous Australians view well-being. (1 mark)

Question 11

a. What is a maladaptive behaviour? (1 mark)

b. Why might an individual participate in a maladaptive behaviour? (1 mark)

**SECTION B – Question 11 - continued
TURN OVER**

- c. Provide two examples of maladaptive behaviours. Include an example of a highly impairing behaviour and an example of a low impairing behaviour. (2 marks)

Question 12 (5 marks)

Compare the terms ‘neurotypicality’ and ‘normality’.

Use the following to respond to Question 13

Dr Smith wants to study cognitive deficits associated with traumatic brain injuries. He goes to several institutions to ask the receptionist if they have any clients who have experienced TBIs. He visits a homeless shelter, a hospital and a full time care mental health institution. He states that he will give participants \$50 after the study has been completed. The receptionist says that he may ask clients if they wish to participate. Dr Smith explains to potential clients or their carers that he will give them a cognitive test measuring their ability to use logical reasoning. Dr Smith was able to find 50 study participants. Dr Smith asks participants to self-rate their level of impairment. He divides participants into two groups of 25 based on the self-ratings of impairment. One group has high self-rated impairment and the other group has low self-rated impairment. Dr Smith administers the logical reasoning test to the participants.

The results are as followed:

High impairment group: 30/100 mean score on logical reasoning test

Low impairment group: 25/100 mean score on logical reasoning test

SECTION B – continued

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOK

ANSWER BOOKLET – Section A

Instructions for Answer Booklet Section A
Mark the correct answer for each question.

Multiple Choice Questions Section A

Question 1 A B C D

Question 2 A B C D

Question 3 A B C D

Question 4 A B C D

Question 5 A B C D

Question 6 A B C D

Question 7 A B C D

Question 8 A B C D

Question 9 A B C D

Question 10 A B C D

Question 11 A B C D

Question 12 A B C D

Question 13 A B C D

Question 14 A B C D

Question 15 A B C D

Question 16 A B C D

Question 17 A B C D

Question 18 A B C D

Question 19 A B C D

Question 20 A B C D

Question 21 A B C D

Question 22 A B C D

Question 23 A B C D

Question 24 A B C D

Question 25 A B C D

Question 26 A B C D

Question 27 A B C D

Question 28 A B C D

Question 29 A B C D

Question 30 A B C D

Question 31 A B C D

Question 32 A B C D

Question 33 A B C D

Question 34 A B C D

Question 35 A B C D

Question 36 A B C D

Question 37 A B C D

Question 38 A B C D

Question 39 A B C D

Question 40 A B C D

END OF ANSWER BOOK