

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

In psychology the key difference between sensation and perception is that sensation is a _____ process and perception is _____.

- A. psychological; physiological
- B. physical; physiological
- C. physiological; psychological and physical
- D. physiological; psychological

Question 2

The first process in sensation is _____, while the last process in perception is _____.

- A. reception; transmission
- B. interpretation; reception
- C. transmission; interpretation
- D. reception; interpretation

Question 3

Sensory receptors for vision are found in/on the

- A. visual field.
- B. surface of the eye.
- C. retina of the eye.
- D. visual cortex.

Question 4

Visual sensory information is transmitted to the _____, while taste is processed in the _____.

- A. cerebral cortex; cerebellum
- B. visual field; olfactory bulb
- C. visual cortex; gustatory cortex
- D. occipital bulb; taste buds

Question 5

For the sensation of taste to begin, the sensory receptors must detect _____ energy.

- A. electromagnetic
- B. chemical
- C. mechanical
- D. electrochemical

Question 6

As Maya drives along a country road she notices that the trees along the sides of the road look smaller the further away they are. However, Maya, who is familiar with the actual size of trees, is aware that the distant trees are actually the same height as the nearer ones.

This is due to

- A. the visual perception principle of constancy.
- B. perceptual set.
- C. the depth cue of linear perspective.
- D. the principle of relative size.

Question 7

The logo for a car manufacturer is perceived as KIA, even though the third 'letter' is missing the horizontal stroke.

This is due to the principle of

- A. constancy.
- B. perceptual set.
- C. proximity.
- D. closure.

Question 8

In a 'paint by numbers' colouring book, to create a meaningful image, colour codes such as 1 = red, 2 = blue and 3 = yellow are provided for the various segments to be shaded. For example, all the red segments visually combine to be a roof, while the yellow segments are perceived together as a wall.

The instructions in the colouring book rely on the Gestalt principle of _____ to create a meaningful image.

- A. closure
- B. figure-ground organisation
- C. similarity
- D. proximity

Use the following information to answer Questions 9 and 10.

Gianni recalls that when he was a child, he found the taste of curry overpowering and refused to eat it. However, now at the age of seventeen, he enjoys spicy food.

Question 9

This is due to Gianni's sense of taste

- A. maturing with age.
- B. becoming less sensitive with age.
- C. becoming more sensitive with age.
- D. developing during adolescence.

Question 10

This can best be described as a/an _____ factor.

- A. biological
- B. illusional
- C. social
- D. psychological

Question 11

In a study it was found that participants who drank coffee from a light-coloured cup perceived its taste to be weaker than those who drank it from a dark cup.

This phenomenon can be explained by

- A. perceptual awareness.
- B. the presence of depth cues.
- C. the colour contrast between the coffee and the cup.
- D. age and cultural differences among the participants.

Use the following information to answer Questions 12 and 13.

A marketing company asked consumers in a shopping centre, who happened to be walking by, to taste and rate three samples of honey. The honey was in fact the same, but was spooned out of three different jars. One had a brightly coloured cartoon image of a bee on the label, another had a yellow-and-brown checkered pattern and the third one had a plain white label with the word 'HONEY' printed in black letters. The honey in the bee jar was consistently rated as having the best taste, while that in the plain 'HONEY' jar was the least favoured. The product in the checkered jar was rated in between.

Question 12

The marketing company could conclude that

- A. packaging has no effect on the perception of taste.
- B. packaging has a significant effect on the perception of taste.
- C. plain packaging positively influences taste.
- D. bright packaging is detrimental to the perception of taste.

Question 13

Asking the passers-by in the shopping centre to taste the honey for research is an example of _____ sampling.

- A. convenience
- B. random
- C. stratified
- D. unbiased

Question 14

In a large five-star hotel the breakfast buffet included, amongst others, the following foods: bacon and eggs, croissants, sushi, fruit salad, cold cuts of meat and fish.

It appears that the hotel is catering for a clientele diverse in

- A. genetic make-up.
- B. psychological experiences.
- C. cultural background.
- D. taste buds.

Question 15

A stage magician asks his assistant to climb into a box and closes the lid. He then proceeds to insert swords through slits in the sides of the box. However, when the lid is raised, the assistant climbs out of the box unharmed.

The magician is most likely

- A. creating a visual illusion.
- B. applying the principle of perceptual set.
- C. using an identical twin double.
- D. using smoke and mirrors to fool the audience.

Question 16

Two identical vegetable soups were prepared. One was blended into a smooth purée, while the other remained chunky, with the various vegetables clearly distinguishable. Consumers were asked to indicate on a scale of 1 to 7 how nutritional each soup was, where 1 meant ‘very poor’ and 7 meant ‘excellent’. The results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Mean ranking of nutritional quality of two soups

Smooth	Chunky
3.7	6.1

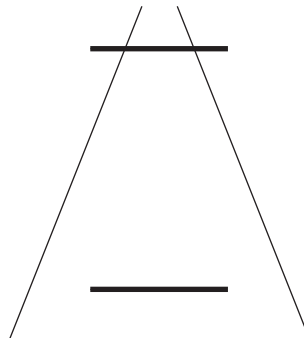
A statistical test indicated that the difference between the ratings was significant.

It appears that the judgements made by the consumers were based on

- A. a gustatory illusion.
- B. biological factors.
- C. previous experience.
- D. texture.

Question 17

Even though they are identical in length, the two horizontal lines in the Ponzo illusion below are perceived as being unequal due to the introduction of the two diagonal lines.



This visual illusion occurs because of the presence of

- A. the railway effect.
- B. a depth cue.
- C. similarity.
- D. orientation constancy.

Question 18

Rhada makes strong associations between colours and letters; for example, she sees ‘A’ as being black, ‘H’ as light blue and ‘S’ as green.

It appears that Rhada experiences

- A. a brain malfunction.
- B. sensory distortions.
- C. synaesthesia.
- D. misinterpretation of physical reality.

Question 19

Social psychology focuses on the study of

- A. the effect of individuals on groups, and how groups affect individuals.
- B. the interaction between individuals in a party setting.
- C. harmony and conflicts between different groups.
- D. animal behaviour in their natural environment.

Question 20

Kurt developed a scam to use other people's credit cards. This way he was able to purchase many items at the expense of his victims. Kurt felt no remorse for his actions.

It appears that Kurt is

- A. lacking in empathy.
- B. behaving in a pro-social way.
- C. suffering from poverty.
- D. motivated by feelings of revenge against society.

Question 21

Vlad is a highly ranked talented tennis player who is generally perceived as being bad-tempered, rude and ungracious in defeat. Many people have suggested on social media that Vlad's parents most likely spoiled him and did not discipline him enough as he was growing up.

This description of Vlad's bad behaviour can best be explained by

- A. negative bias.
- B. attribution theory.
- C. racism.
- D. the tall poppy syndrome.

Question 22

There is a perception that Australians are friendly, easy-going, spend a lot of time at the beach and drink beer.

This image of Australians can best be described as

- A. a false generalisation.
- B. a stereotype.
- C. prejudice.
- D. discrimination.

Question 23

Tom was recently dismissed from his job in a variety store. He believes this happened as his 18th birthday was coming up and it was cheaper to hire younger teenagers.

If this is correct, Tom's job loss was an example of

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

Question 24

Surveys have shown that people aged 65 and over are considered to be ‘dangerous drivers’ by the 18 to 24-year-old demographic.

This appears to be _____ due to _____.

- A. discrimination; ageism
- B. prejudice; sexism
- C. discrimination; sexism
- D. prejudice; ageism

Question 25

Which of the following gives the psychological phenomena in the correct order according to how they exert influence on each other?

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

Question 26

A new fashion boutique has recently opened in the local shopping plaza. Some friends are discussing the new store. Janelle says she never goes there, Suri loves the styles available and Kara says she believes the clothes are too expensive and not good value for money.

According to the tri-component model of attitudes, Janelle is expressing the _____ aspect of her attitude, Suri is expressing the _____ aspect and Kara is expressing the _____ aspect.

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

Question 27

A weakness in the tri-component model of attitudes is that

- A. sometimes the three components do not match.
- B. often there are only one or two components.
- C. it enables the analysis of an individual’s attitude in terms of thoughts, feelings and behaviours.
- D. the components are difficult to identify separately.

Question 28

In her part-time job working as a check-out operator, Felicity always promptly follows the directions of her boss, the store manager.

The best explanation for Felicity’s compliance is most likely to be

- A. conformity.
- B. fear of dismissal.
- C. lack of self-esteem.
- D. difference in status.

Questions 29–31 relate to Asch’s classic (1951) experiment.

Question 29

According to Asch, two major factors that influenced the degree of conformity of participants were

- A. group size and unanimity of the group’s response.
- B. fear of embarrassment and legitimacy of the authority figure.
- C. social proximity and authority of the experimenter.
- D. the status of the confederates and deindividuation of participants.

Question 30

In Asch’s experiment, the procedure involved the _____, the _____ and the _____ in that order.

- A. participant estimating the length of line; confederates estimating the length of line; presentation of three lines
- B. confederates estimating the length of line; presentation of three lines; participant estimating the length of line
- C. presentation of three lines; confederates estimating the length of line; participant estimating the length of line
- D. presentation of three lines; participant estimating the length of line; confederates estimating the length of line

Question 31

A key finding of Asch’s experiment was that participants

- A. always agreed with the group, whether the estimates were correct or not.
- B. were confident of their answers even if they differed from the rest of the group.
- C. became confused due to the incorrect answers of others and therefore could not make accurate estimates.
- D. had a tendency to give incorrect answers in order to go along with the group.

Questions 32–34 relate to Milgram’s classic (1963) experiment.

Question 32

Which of the following would be the best choice of research question for Milgram’s study?

- A. Will individuals inflict pain on another person if instructed to do so?
- B. Will punishment improve learning ability?
- C. Why did Nazi soldiers persecute Jews during World War II?
- D. Will administering electric shocks as punishment lead to obedience?

Question 33

In Milgram’s experiment, the independent variable was _____ and the dependent variable was the _____.

- A. the proximity of the teacher and learner; instructions to administer electric shocks
- B. the electric shock generator; learner’s cries for help
- C. the instructions to administer electric shocks; extent to which the electric shocks were administered
- D. administering electric shocks; ability to learn word pairs

Question 34

In Milgram’s experiment, the confederate had the role of the _____ and his task was to _____.

- A. teacher; inflict electric shocks on the learner
- B. learner; answer questions incorrectly and pretend to be in pain
- C. teacher; obey the learner
- D. learner; try to answer questions correctly

Questions 35–37 relate to Zimbardo’s (1972) Stanford Prison Experiment.

Question 35

Zimbardo assigned the roles of ‘prisoners’ and ‘guards’ at the beginning of the experiment in order to influence the _____ of the participants.

- A. personality
- B. status and power
- C. social ambitions
- D. conformity

Question 36

As a result of these roles, the ‘prisoners’ became _____ and the ‘guards’ became _____.

- A. anxious and cruel; sadistic and withdrawn
- B. introverted and shy; extroverted and proactive
- C. submissive and anxious; domineering and confident
- D. dominant and overbearing; subordinate and withdrawn

Question 37

The most appropriate conclusion drawn from the experiment was that

- A. people conform to peer-group pressure.
- B. assuming a group role can result in members of that group engaging in behaviour that would otherwise be uncharacteristic for that individual.
- C. people tend not to be influenced by the situation they find themselves in.
- D. aggressive instincts become apparent when people are given uniforms.

Question 38

An academic psychologist was compiling data on the effects of playing violent video games in childhood on subsequent behaviour in adolescence. To do this he consulted a number of psychological journals containing recent studies on the research question from the UK, USA and Australia.

For his research the psychologist was using _____ data.

- A. primary
- B. secondary
- C. tertiary
- D. reliable

Question 39

The hypothesis is stated in the _____ section of a written research report.

- A. introduction
- B. method
- C. results
- D. discussion

Question 40

In a written research report, conclusions are drawn and generalisations are made in the _____ section.

- A. abstract
- B. method
- C. results
- D. discussion

END OF SECTION A

SECTION B – SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Instructions for Section B

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

Question 1 (2 marks)

Explain the role of the following in visual sensation.

a. pupil

1 mark

b. lens

1 mark

Question 2 (2 marks)

Distinguish between size and shape constancy in visual perception.

Question 3 (4 marks)

a. What is meant by the term ‘perceptual set’?

2 marks

b. Using an example, explain how perceptual set might influence the experience of taste.

2 marks

Question 4 (1 mark)

Explain the term 'transmission' with reference to the senses of vision and taste.

Question 5 (2 marks)

Describe how brain function differs from the norm in individuals who experience synaesthesia.

Question 6 (2 marks)

a. Name the lobe of the brain where visual information is processed. 1 mark

b. Explain how vision would be affected if this region of the brain were damaged. 1 mark

Question 7 (2 marks)

State where the neural pathway for a sensory message begins and ends.

Question 8 (2 marks)

Define 'attitude'.

Question 9 (2 marks)

Using examples, explain how the following personal factors may contribute to an individual either helping or not helping someone in need.

- a.** mood 1 mark

- b.** competence 1 mark

Question 10 (4 marks)

- a.** Suggest **two** methods that bullies may use to harm their victims in a schoolyard setting. 2 marks

- b.** Explain what is meant by ‘cyberbullying’. 1 mark

- c.** Name **one** factor that has been shown to contribute to an individual becoming a bully. 1 mark

Question 11 (4 marks)

- a.** Explain how the ‘SunSmart’ advertising campaign might influence an individual’s behaviour. 2 marks

- b.** Suggest how playing video games might influence an individual’s behaviour. 2 marks

Question 12 (3 marks)

- a.** Describe the role of the confederates in Asch's (1951) study. 1 mark

- b.** Explain how **one** ethical guideline, by today's standards, was not complied with in Milgram's (1963) study. 1 mark

- c.** State **one** major criticism of Zimbardo's (1972) prison experiment according to the current code of ethics. 1 mark

Question 13 (4 marks)

- a.** Name **two** methods that psychologists may use to gather data for their research. 2 marks

- b.** Explain the difference between quantitative and qualitative data. 2 marks

Question 14 (6 marks)

According to the code of ethics, explain what the requirements are for the following when conducting psychological research.

- a.** informed consent 2 marks

- b.** confidentiality 2 marks

- c.** debriefing 2 marks

END OF SECTION B

SECTION C – RESEARCH SCENARIO**Instructions for Section C**

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

Your responses may include diagrams, charts and tables.

For their student-directed practical investigation, a class of Year 11 Psychology students decided upon the following procedure: To individually, one at a time, enter a public place (such as a supermarket or shopping centre) and deliberately drop a bag containing ten tins of food items (for example, baked beans, canned tomatoes and pet food). This was to be done twice: once when there was only one person in the vicinity (condition 1) and again when there were at least five people nearby (condition 2).

Over a period of one week the twenty-five students did this three times for each condition. For each trial they immediately noted down the helping (or not helping) behaviour of the people present: whether anyone helped immediately, did not help at all, or helped only after someone else had begun helping.

Back at school the results were collated and calculations made to determine the percentage of times people stopped to help pick up the dropped tins for the student. The results are presented in the table below.

Table 2 The percentage of times help was given, not given or delayed in the presence of one, or five or more, bystanders.

	Condition 1 (one bystander)	Condition 2 (five or more bystanders)
Helped immediately	88%	24%
Did not help	12%	62%
Delayed help	not applicable	14%

Question 1 (1 mark)

Name the psychological phenomenon being investigated.

Question 2 (3 marks)

Formulate a suitable research hypothesis for this study.

Question 3 (2 marks)

Identify the independent and dependent variables.
