



ROSSMOYNE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Semester 2, Examination 2018

Psychology – Year 11 ATAR Unit 1/2

Question/Answer Booklet

Student Name: _____

Student Number:
(if required)

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Teacher Name: _____

Time allowed for this paper

Reading/planning time before commencing work: ten minutes

Working time for paper: Two and a half hours

Material required/recommended for this paper

To be provided by the supervisor

This Question/Answer Booklet

To be provided by the candidate

Standard materials: pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener, eraser, correction fluid/tape, ruler, and highlighters

Special items: non-programmable calculators approved for use in the WACE examination.

Important note to candidates

No other materials may be taken into the examination room. It is **your** responsibility to ensure that you do not have any unauthorised notes or other items of a non-personal nature in the examination room. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand it to the supervisor **before** reading any further.

Structure of this paper

Section	Number of questions available	Number of questions to be attempted	Suggested working time (minutes)	Marks available	Percentage of exam
Section One: Research methods	3	3	30	29	20
Section Two: Short answer	9	9	90	122	55
Section Three: Extended answer	1	1	30	25	25
Total				176	100

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2017*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.
2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer Booklet.
3. You must be careful to confine your responses to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.
4. Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and/or as additional space if required to continue an answer.
 - Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
 - Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Section One: Research Methods**20% (29 marks)**

This section has **three (3)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and /or as additional space if required to continue an answer.

- Planning: If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Continuing an answer: If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

Suggested working time: 30 minutes

**Question 1
(18 marks)**

Jenny and Andrew have always been physically active and competitive people. For exercise, they enjoy walking up and down several flights of stairs (commonly known as Jacob's ladder) at Kings Park in Perth. Jenny recently found out she was pregnant, and she was told by her doctor that she needs to keep her heart rate under 150bpm (beats per minute). Andrew and Jenny decide to test different conditions to see what will enable her to keep her heart rate under 150bpm. They trial three different conditions (walking slowly, taking double steps and running). For each condition, they completed five sets. Jenny decided to measure her heart rate using a heart rate monitor. The results can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Average Heart Rate using Different Methods of Exercise

Condition	Heart Rate (bpm)					Average
	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4	Trial 5	
Walking slowly	130	140	145	155	143	
Double Steps	146	150	151	153	158	
Running	167	175	181	195	191	

$P > 0.05$

See next page

a) Identify the independent variable. (1 mark)

b) Identify the dependent variable. (1 mark)

c) Write a possible hypothesis for this scenario. (1 mark)

d) Identify two controlled variables. (2 marks)

i.

ii.

e) Explain what a controlled variable is. (1 mark)

f) Calculate the average for each condition. (3 marks)

Walking slowly:

Double step:

Running:

g) Did the couple collect qualitative or quantitative data? How do you know this?(2 marks)

h) Do these results support your hypothesis? Explain why or why not. (2 marks)

i) Are these results statistically significant? Explain your response. (2 marks)

j) What conclusions can be made based on these results? (1 mark)

k) Would this study be considered experimental or non-experimental? Explain your response. (2 marks)

Question 2 (7 marks)

a) List two reasons why a researcher would choose to use a non-experimental research method. (2 marks)

b) Archival research is one example of a non-experimental research method. Explain what this research method involves. (1 mark)

c) List three other non-experimental research methods. (3 marks)

i.

ii.

iii.

d) Explain one of the non-experimental research methods named in question 2c.(1 mark)

Question 3

(4 marks)

- a) Mrs. Jam, a psychology teacher, asks her Year 10 and Year 11 Psychology students each year to take an online personality test. By the end of year 11 the students have taken the same test twice. How can Mrs. Jam ensure that the test she is giving her students is valid? (1 mark)

- b) Belinda, one of Mrs. Jam's students, received the same results two years in a row. What does this suggest about the test? (1 mark)

- c) Des had also taken two personality tests. However, he realised in hindsight he took a different version of the same test when he was in year 10. He still received similar results. In terms of reliability what does this suggest about the two tests he took? (2 marks)

End of Section One

Section Two: Short Answer

55% (122 Marks)

This section has **nine (9)** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Spare pages are included at the end of this booklet. They can be used for planning your responses and /or as additional space if required to continue an answer.

- **Planning:** If you use the spare pages for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- **Continuing an answer:** If you need to use the space to continue an answer, indicate in the original answer space where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number. Fill in the number of the question that you are continuing to answer at the top of the page.

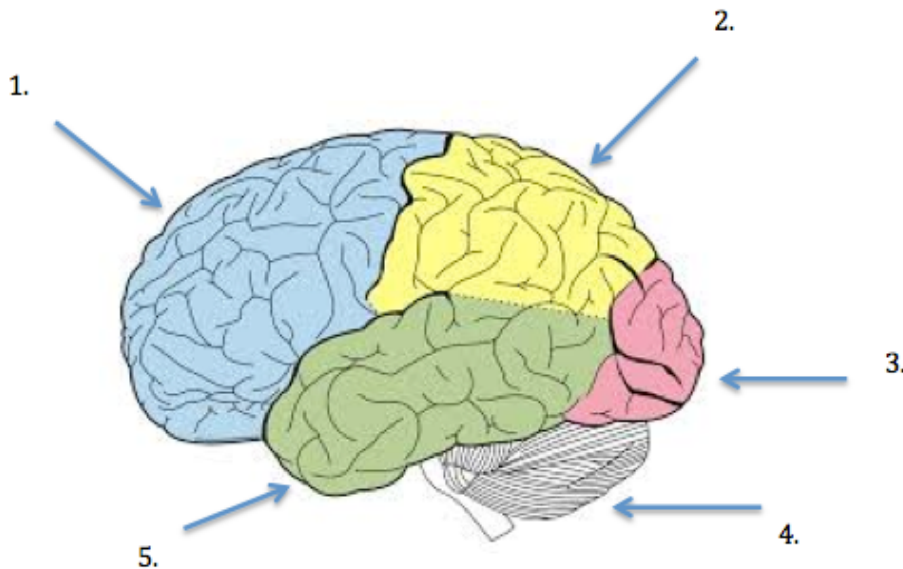
Suggested working time: 90 minutes

Question 4:

(18 Marks)

a) Label the following diagram:

(5 marks)

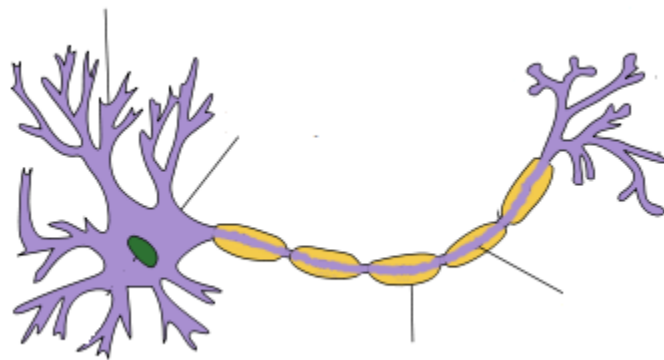


See next page

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

(b) Outline one function of each of the structures you have identified above. (5 marks)

(c) Label the diagram below. (4 marks)



(d) For the following scenarios list which lobe of the brain has been damaged and what that lobe is specifically responsible for:

See next page

- i. Whilst out scuba diving, Mark carelessly jumped from a boat into the water without checking to see if there was any one underneath him. Mark's gas tank hit Jasmine on the head. For a few seconds Jasmine lost all voluntary control of her limbs. (2 marks)

- ii. Judy was carrying her heavy suitcase down a flight of stairs. She slipped and went tumbling down, hitting her head on a step as she fell. Once she landed she could hear her friend speaking to her but she couldn't see anything. (2 marks)

Question 5

(18 Marks)

- a) The image below is an example of which type of medical imaging procedure?(1 mark)



See next page

b) When used on the brain list two things this scan is used to look for: (2 marks)

i. _____

ii. _____

c) How does an fMRI work? (2 marks)

d) List one advantage of an fMRI. (1 mark)

e) Complete the following table: (12 Marks)

Classification of drug	Example	One physiological effect	One psychological effect

Question 6**(27 marks)**

a) List one physical motor development skill for each of the following age groups:
(3 marks)

i. 0-2years

ii. 2-12years

iii. 12-18years

b) Joe has just turned 18. He thinks that he might like to become a doctor, but also enjoys training at his local boxing gym, and has considered a future as an athlete. His WACE results were good enough to pursue any number of careers, but he cannot seem to decide. Joe has spoken with his friends about travelling next year instead of studying, and this idea interests him. Joe has an excellent relationship with his parents and trusts them implicitly; he will go to them for some advice.

Identify and outline which stage of psychosocial development he is currently in. (2 marks)

See next page

Identify and outline one stage that Joe has already achieved, and state how this might help him to decide his future. (2 marks)

c) Play is said to increase brain development and growth and hence establishes new neural connections. How can play increase an individual's intrapersonal skills? (1 mark)

d) For each of the following statements suggest whether it relates to the developmental change of physical, cognitive, social or emotional: (5 marks)

i. Play reduces fear, anxiety, stress and irritability

ii. Play increases calmness, resilience and adaptability and ability to deal with surprise and change

iii. Play allows for modelling of relationships based on inclusion rather than exclusion

iv. Play increases attention and attachment

v. Play increases a range of motion, agility, coordination, balance, flexibility, and fine and gross motor exploration

e) Outline one physical change both males and females experience during puberty.

(1 mark)

f) Outline three different physical changes males and females experience during puberty.

(3 marks)

g) For each of the key accomplishments below indicate which stage Piaget predicted they would occur in. (4 marks)

Key Accomplishment	Stage
Object Permanence	
Classification	
Abstract Thinking	
Egocentrism	

h) Using the table, choose two of the key accomplishments listed and outline the key accomplishments according to Piaget's theory of cognitive development. (4 Marks)

Key accomplishment

Key accomplishment

- i) Compare and contrast the cognitive abilities of a child aged 5 and an adult aged 71. (4 marks)

Question 7 (12 marks)

- a) According to Freud, how does personality develop? (2 marks)

- b) The image below can assist in assessing a person's personality.



i. What is this type of test called? (1 mark)

ii. How is it used to measure personality? (1 mark)

c) Freud associated the mind to that of an iceberg. Why did he suggest the largest area of the mind is below the water level? (1 mark)

d) Which level of consciousness did Freud believe was just beneath the surface of the water?

(1 mark)

e) Victoria has an important test on Monday that she knows she should study for all weekend. However, her friend is throwing a party and she doesn't want to miss it. Using Freud's three structures of personality explain how each would respond to this scenario. (6 marks)

Question 8

(10 marks)

a) Outline two limitations of the humanistic theory.

(2 marks)

b) Identify and describe **two (2)** trait dimensions of Eysenck's personality theory. (4 marks)

c) Identify and explain the fifth stage of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. (2 Marks)

d) Azria eats a bowl of cereal every morning before walking to school with his older brother. He feels safe with his brother around and enjoys the chats and the relationship he has with his brother. Recently, another student in Azria’s class has started bullying him for no apparent reason. Azria is now reluctant to go school.

Using Maslow’s hierarchy of needs explain what stage Azria is at and whether he is likely to reach the fifth stage. (2 marks)

Question 9

(6 marks)

a) Define the term group.

(1 mark)

c) Using empirical evidence, explain the term deindividuation.

(4 marks)

d) Identify **one (1)** impact of group size on behaviour.

(1 mark)

Question 10

(5 marks)

a) Muzafer Sherif conducted a field experiment to investigate intergroup conflict. In doing so, he created two groups of boys who were unknown to each other. In the second phase of his experiment, the two groups which had individually united and become a cohesive unit, were introduced to each other. They were placed into situations where they needed to compete, such as tug-of-war games and baseball. They were competing for desired resources such as a trophy and various other prizes that only one team could win. Sherif noticed an 'us' and 'them' mentality occur, where one group thought the other group was better off. From this he came up with two theories to explain competition between groups. Explain these two theories:

i. Realistic conflict theory (1 Mark)

ii. Theory of relative deprivation (1 Mark)

b) Explain what intergroup conflict refers to. (1 mark)

c) Tom took his son Jacko to see his first live AFL (Australian Football League) grand final game. During the game a fight broke out between the two teams. Jacko asked his dad why that occurred. Using your psychological understandings suggest what Tom might

have told Jacko, and which theory he would have used to explain this.
(2 marks)

Question 11

(13 marks)

a) Define cognitive dissonance.

(2 marks)

b) List three tools for measuring attitudes.

(3 marks)

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

c) What type of measuring tool would the following be:

(2 marks)

i. an interview with open ended questions

ii. a rating scale

Prejudice: _____

Culture: _____

b) Culture can determine a person's attitudes.

Fill in the table below:

(4 marks)

Culture	Definition	Attitude example
Individualistic		
Collectivist		

End of Section Two

Section Three: Extended Answer (25 Marks)

25%

This section contains **one (1)** question.

Pages are included at the end of the Question for planning and writing your answers.

- Planning: If you use a page for planning, indicate this clearly at the top of the page.
- Answering the question: In the pages provided indicate clearly the number of the question you are answering.
- You should refer to relevant psychological concepts, theories and research in your answer.

See next page

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

Question 13

(25 marks)

Dylan Rump is a well-known business man. He has spent more than 30 years building his empire and has stopped at nothing to get what he wants, even if that meant dismissing thousands of employees at once and overpowering small businesses. Most people say he is greedy and power hungry. He doesn't enjoy socializing, and often feels anxious when he does however, he understands it goes hand in hand with his role. When he does go out he often comes across as being grouchy. While being loyal to his wife he treats her as if he were living in the 1950's and is often quite rude and patronizing to other women he meets.

Using the case study of Dylan Rump compare and contrast Eysenck and Allport's personality theories.

In your response:

- Provide an overview of trait theory
- Discuss the similarities and differences of the two theories
- Relate each of the theories to the case study

Question number: _____
