

PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT 3 & 4

MOCK EXAM

2016

Section One: Research Methods**20% (25 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**(14 marks)**

Dr Drey wanted to investigate whether genetics or the environment plays a greater role in adolescent development. He decided to sample identical and fraternal twins over a 20 year period, gathering qualitative and quantitative data every five years.

a) How does a sample differ from a population?

(2 marks)

b) Name the research method Dr Drey will use.

(1 mark)

c) Provide one advantage and one disadvantage to using this design. (2 marks)

Advantage: able to make claims about developmental changes

Disadvantage: participants may drop out

d) For the first five years Dr Drey only collected quantitative data. Provide two examples of objective quantitative data he could collect.

(2 marks)

i. _____

ii. _____

e) Once the children turned six, he decided to collect subjective quantitative data. Name one way he could collect this information.

(1 mark)

f) Fifteen years into his study two of the twins decided they did not want to be a part of the study any more. Name the ethical guideline that allowed them to leave the study.

(1 mark)

g) When and how should Dr Drey have communicated this ethical guideline to the participants?

(2 marks)

h) Considering all of the participants were underage when the study began what would Dr Drey have needed to do to ensure he followed ethical guidelines?

(1 mark)

i) Once the study concluded, Dr Drey decided he wanted to conduct further non-experimental research into two of the twins. He felt this would provide him with rich and detailed information. Name the research method he went on to use and outline one problem in using such a design.

(2 marks)

Question 2**(10 marks)**

A psychologist distributed the Beck depression scale to 35 of his patients and recorded their relationship status.

- a) Identify and explain whether the above study is a correlational or an experimental study.

(2 marks)

- b) The results of the Beck Depression sale are below.

(2 mark)

Beck Depression Scale	Frequeuncy of patients
0-4	5
5-9	7
10-14	8
15-19	9
20-24	6

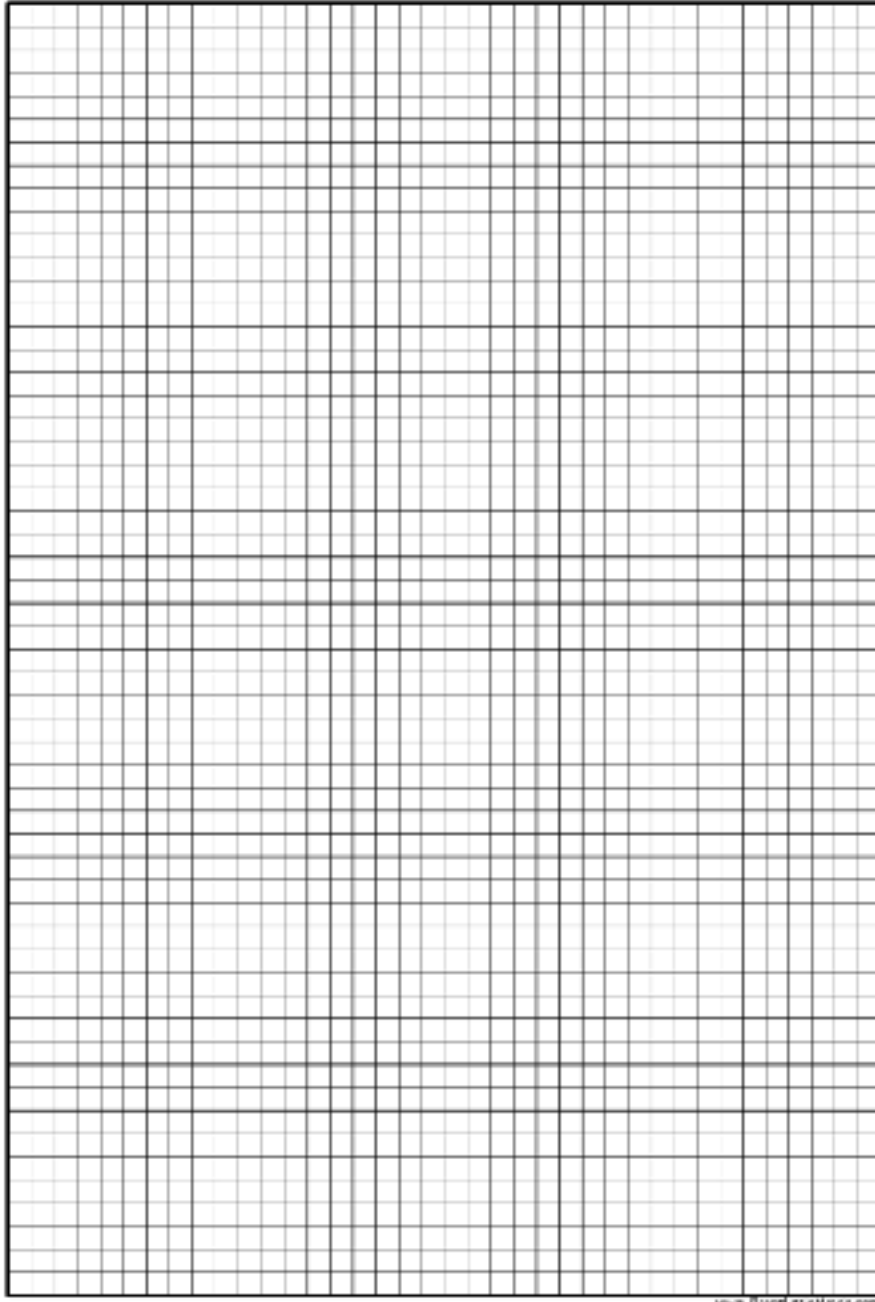
Calculate the following for the above results:

i) Mode: _____

ii) Median: _____

c) Draw a graph of the psychologists' results.

(6 marks)



Question 3

(11 marks)

A researcher was interested in the effects of Bikram yoga (yoga completed in a room of 40 degrees), specifically strength and flexibility. He decided to use a repeated measures design over a three month period, to test whether Bikram yoga was more beneficial than normal yoga. He approached a local Bikram yoga studio and asked if he could advertise for volunteers to be a part of his study. He ended up with 25 female volunteers, aged from 20 to 55.

- a) To create an operational hypothesis four things are needed. List these four things.

(4 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____

- b) Write an operational hypothesis for this study.

(1 mark)

- c) Outline the control condition and the experimental condition for this investigation. (2 marks)

Control Condition: _____

Experimental Condition: _____

- d) The researcher used the same participants for the control and experimental groups. How can this be beneficial to his study design? (1 mark)

- e) The researcher completed statistical analysis of his study and found the p-value to be $p > 0.05$. What does this suggest? (2 marks)

f) Outline one source of error from the researcher's investigation. (1 mark)

End of Section One

Section Two: Short Answer**55% (107 Marks)**

This section has **eight (8)** 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.

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- 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**(17 marks)**

- a) Fill in the table below (all of the shaded areas) demonstrating your understanding of what happens to various parts of the body when the autonomic division of the nervous system is activated.

(9 marks)

	Sympathetic Nervous System	
	Dilates	Contracts
Heart		
Bladder		
	Inhibits digestion	Stimulates digestion
Lungs		

- b) State one similarity and one difference between the motor cortex and the primary sensory cortex.

(2 marks)

Similarity: _____

Difference: _____

- c) Name one area of the body that has the largest motor cortical area dedicated to it? In your response explain why.

(2 marks)

- d) Broca's area is found in the frontal lobe. Describe what Broca's area is responsible for and explain why it is situated next to the motor cortex.

(2 marks)

- e) Using coffee as an example, explain how this psychoactive drug affects a person psychologically and physiologically.

(2 marks)

Question 5

(19 marks)

- a) List two techniques used to modify behaviour.

(2 marks)

i. _____

ii. _____

- b) Pat is a history expert, and for that reason is the kind of friend people want to have on their trivia team. Using your understanding of cognition, what type of explicit memory does Pat excel in?

(1 mark)

c) Explain the difference between operant and classical conditioning.

(2 marks)

d) Identify the type of operant conditioning in the scenarios below:

i) Harold was talking in class, so his teacher kept him in at lunchtime.
(1 mark)

ii) Missy is constantly hassled by her mother to finish her chores; she finally gives in and does her chores and her Mum stops hassling her.
(1 mark)

iii) Kyle learnt to write his name at Kindergarten. His teacher gave him a certificate to take home to his parents.
(1 mark)

iv) Roxy the dog went to the toilet on the carpet so her owner hit her on the nose with the newspaper.
(1 mark)

- e) Provide an example of two scenarios, one where positive reinforcement has been used, and another where negative punishment has been used.

(2 marks)

- f) Complete the following table which represents the processes associated with memory:

(8 marks)

MEMORY SYSTEM	DURATION	CAPACITY	CODING
	3-4 seconds		
Short Term Memory / Working Memory		7+/- 2	
Long Term Memory			

Question 6

(15 marks)

- a) Piaget stated that children at the pre-operational stage are egocentric. Describe the psychological term, egocentrism.

(1 mark)

egocentrism refers to a child's inability to perceive the world through the perspective of others

- b) Explain Piaget's pendulum experiment that can be used to test for the Formal Operational stage of his Cognitive Development Theory.

(3 marks)

need ???????????

+ This involved pendulums hanging from string of different lengths and weights (1). + These could be dropped from different heights and pushed with different amounts of force (1). + Children had to work out what factors or combination of factors affected the rate at which the pendulum swung (1).

- c) In regards to your response from Question 5b state how would a child who has reached the Formal Operational Stage respond to this test.

(1 mark)

need ???????????

A child would systematically test the factors to enable them to conclude that it was the length of the string that determined how quickly the pendulum swung.

- d) Describe the concept 'object permanence' and state which stage of Piaget's theory children are able to master this.

(2 marks)

at pre-operational - object permanence is the ability to understand that an object does not disappear or stop existing if it is hidden or cannot be seen

sensorimotor stage

- e) Four-year-old Maddy found her dog's brush on the couch and started brushing her own hair with it. Her mother quickly told her to stop which confused Maddy. Explain why Maddy was confused and what she would need to do to make sense of this schema. Use the terms assimilation and accommodation in your response.

(2 marks)

Maddy has the schema that any sort of brush was what she uses to brush her hair, and so when she uses it for her own, she is assimilating this schema but when she's told that this is not her brush, but for the dog, she is going to alter her schema through accommodation to understand that not all brushes are for her use

- f) Define the psychological term 'sense of identity'.

(1 mark)

the sense of self and individuality of someone

The enduring personality characteristics of each and every one of us.

g) List the first three crisis of Erikson's theory.

(3 marks)

- i. trust vs mistrust
- ii. autonomy vs shame and doubt
- iii. innitiave vs guilt

h) How does Erikson explain the development of identity during adolescence?

(2 marks)

this involves the crisis role confusion vs identity, in which adolesencts must gain a
sene of self and individuality, and what they want to be, and do in the future. they
must use the resolutions gained from previous crises to overcome this

Question 7

|| (16 marks)

a) Explain what a trait is and how they can be used.

(2 marks)

trait is an innate characteristic way of a person's thoughts, behaviour and emotions

- b) Agreeableness is one the traits seen in McCrae and Costa's Personality Theory. Provide an example of a person low in this trait, and another who is high in this trait.

(2 marks)

Someone high on this trait is dependable, good natured and cooperative
while someone low is not good natured, suspicious, uncooperative and undependable

- c) Explain the central belief of humanistic theories of personality.

(2 marks)

this is the belief that everyone was born good, and have an innate drive to reach their potential and strive for goodness strive to reach self-actualisation

- d) In regards to Roger's humanistic theory, what does being in a state of incongruence refer to?

(2 marks)

this is when one's true self, ideal self and self image are inconsistent - this can make one form a maladaptive personality as a result

- e) Explain what Albert Bandura meant by reciprocal determinism.

(3 marks)

this is the explanation of the relationship between the environment, behaviour and personal factors (such as behaviour or motives). All three factors influence each other and are influenced by each other - they are interdependent and interlinked

- f) Bandura developed the notion of self-efficacy. Describe a person who is said to be strong in self-efficacy.

(1 mark)

they have a strong belief that they are able to achieve their goals through their cognitive and motor abilities

A person who is sure about their abilities and capabilities to manage and be effective in meeting the demands of a particular situation.

- g) Provide one strength and one limitation of Bandura's Social-Cognitive Theory.

(2 marks)

Strength: _____

provides an explanation as to how a person will not act according to their perceived traits
It is well grounded in scientific research (1). Its concepts have been empirically tested (1). Its widely applicable and robust (1).

Limitation: _____

it ignores the influence of someone's unconscious

- h) Explain how Mischel's social-cognitive theory contradicts the trait approach to personality.

(2 marks)

~~it suggests that one's behaviour is not as a result from traits that are innate, but that behavioru will change accordng to the environment and in different situations through one's perception of the event, and their capabilities~~

Mischel believes that an individual's behaviour is determined by situational cues (1), whereas the Trait approach suggests our behaviour is dependent upon our traits and shouldn't change in different situations (1).

Question 8

(15 marks)

13

- a) A clique of flight attendants had very specific ideas on what dress standards were fashionable and what language was considered cool to use. Annabella who was new to flight attending was invited out one night with this clique of girls. After this night, she was never invited out again. Annabella felt that because she did not dress like them or talk like them they didn't want her to be part of their clique. Name and define the type of influence this clique was trying to achieve.

(2 marks)

~~this is normative social influence, in which a person fears beign rejected, and so tries to change their behaviour to fit the group standard in order to be accepted by them~~

- b) Name the psychological term that would be used to describe Annabella's behaviour if she had decided to dress like them and talk like them.

(1 mark)

conformity

c) Define group polarisation.

(1 mark)

the strengthening of a person's attitudes, beliefs, ideas or emotions in the presence of a group that holds similar attitudes, beliefs, ideas or emotions.

d) Jo enjoys getting her weekly exercise through Crossfit. In one session she had to run for 2km with a partner. Jo felt she performed better in this workout because she was partnered with a good friend of hers. However, in another session with the same friend, where the activity was quite complex, Jo felt she did not perform well. Explain the impact of the presence of others on Jo's behaviour. Refer to psychological theory.

(4 marks)

when she performed better, this was due to social facilitation which is the increase of performance in the presence of others. in a difficult task, that requires more cognitive or effort, she experience social inhibition, which is the decrease of performance in the presence of others.

e) Explain why Asch used confederates in his psychological visual judgement research.

(1 mark)

in order to create strong social influence from a group that is exhibiting the same opinions and has strong group unanimity

He wanted to test whether the participants would conform to an incorrect answer.

f) What is the difference between obedience and conformity?

(2 marks)

obedience is influence from authority while conformity is influence from the group

g) Was Asch's study ethical? Explain your response by referring to at least one ethical consideration.

(2 marks)

no - due to lack of informed consent as the people were deceived, and this was also a time period in which goign against the norm was greatly looked down upon. They also may have felt embarassment (resulting in a level of distress)

+ He told them he was investigation visual judgement when in fact he was testing for conformity

h) Explain how group size affects levels of conformity.

(2 marks)

the optimum size is 4, which any greater having the same level of conformity. Less than 4 results in lower levels of conformity, as there is less amount of social influence created from the group size

Question 9

(9 marks)

a) Explain in psychological terms what is meant by a sense of community.

(1 mark)

sense of community is a strong bond or attachment to one's community

b) Define the aspect of membership in McMillan and Chavis' model of a Sense of Community.

(1 mark)

membership refers to the feeling of belonging to a community - there is a sense of exclusivity from members and non-members

c) List five elements of the Membership aspect of the Sense of Community model.

(5 marks)

- i. _____
- ii. boundaries
- iii. emotional safety
- iv. common symbol system
- v. personal investment
- _____
- _____

- d) Name and explain one other aspect of the McMillan and Chavis model. (2 marks)

integration and fulfilment of needs is the when a person is rewarded for their association with the community. Their needs are met through the resources provided through membership

Question 10

7 (10 marks)

- a) Communication styles differ depending on one's age, gender and social background. Name the theorist that believed one's social class directly relates to their communication abilities.

(1 mark)

bernstein

- b) Deborah Tannen (1990) considered women communicate differently to men. Describe three gender differences Tannen highlighted in her research.

(3 marks)

women use rapport talk, using talk as a means to establish and maintain relationships and intimacy, while men use report talk, using talk as a means to gain and hold public attention, and exchanging information. women talk over each other while men talk in turn

- c) Name the theorist that proposed that language was innate and outline his argument.

(3 marks)

2

Chomsky, he proposed the LAD, the language acquisition device, which an innate biological predisposition that helps guide the language development of children. It is a blackbox people are born with, in which the input is the native language around the child, and the output is generation of sentences in that language

His theory assumed that there were universal rules that could distinguish grammatical from ungrammatical sentences

- d) In 2004, the company 'Dove' launched the campaign for Real Beauty, after findings suggested that only 2% of women worldwide described themselves as beautiful. The campaign included promoting six real women with curves as beautiful as well as producing a short film called Evolution that demonstrated that an average looking women could be photo shopped to look like a model. In regards to persuasive communication suggest why these advertisements were successful.

(3 marks)

persuasive communication is the use of a message that uses communicative and persuasive techniques to change an audience's emotions, behaviour or thoughts. The source of the message of the advertisement were women that were relatable to the average woman, so showcasing them as beautiful effectively communicated that the audience members, who are like them, are also beautiful. The advertisement hence used the similarity between the women in the ad and their audience.

1

- + The nature of the communication appealed to women's emotions and body satisfaction
- + The characteristics of the source included women worldwide who were dissatisfied with their appearance

6

(6 marks)

Question 11

a) Blake and Michelle are flatmates who are arguing about whether Game of Thrones or the Bachelor is a better tv program and therefore which one they should watch. They turn to Andrew, their third flatmate to help resolve the conflict. Andrew turns off the television and tells them to play a board game instead.

i. Name the type of solution that was used in the above scenario, and why you think this.

(2 marks)

this is imposed, as the third party who was given more influence, dictated their solution and final decision

ii. Outline one disadvantage of this type of solution.

(1 mark)

doesnt solve underlying conflict + leaves both dissatisfied

- iii. Name and outline one alternative technique that could be used to resolve this conflict. Explain how it can resolve the above scenario. (3 marks)

a distributive solution can be used - this is when the two parties have a compromise or mutual concession. In this case, they can split the time of watching GOT for and hour and then switching to the Bachelors

End of Section Two

25
42**Section Three: Extended Answer****25% (48 Marks)**

This section contains **two (2)** questions. You must answer **both** questions.

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.

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

Question 10**(21 marks)**

Richard works casually at his local café. He enjoys the responsibilities he finds that come with this role. As he lives at home with his supportive parents he does not need to worry about contributing towards rent or shopping bills. However, unbeknown to others, every night Richard writes negative things about himself in his journal.

Using Maslow's Hierarchy of needs discuss what level he has reached and whether he is likely to reach self-actualisation.

In your response you should:

- Define all relevant concepts
- Clearly explain the humanistic approach to personality, focusing on Maslow's theory
- Discuss Maslow's theory in relation to the case study
- Provide strengths and limitations of the humanistic theory

Question 11**(27 marks)**

Max was 6 years old when his family left Albany and moved to Perth. He found leaving his friends and school very difficult. After 7 years, they returned to Albany. Max met his former teacher who told him he had developed into a fine young adolescent with a strong personality and a clear love and devotion for his family and friends. Using relevant empirical research account for the changes that Max has undergone in his cognitive, moral and identity development. In your response also apply the social learning theory to Max's development.

In your response you should include:

- A discussion of Max's cognitive development
- A discussion of Max's moral development
- A discussion of Max's identity development
- An application of the social learning theory to Max's development.

Planning Page:

Lined area for planning notes.

