



# Psychology

## Year 12 Unit 3 & 4

### Mock Exam

### 2019

#### Question/Answer Booklet

Student 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 examinations

#### 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	Percentage of exam
Section One: Research methods	3	3	30	28	20
Section Two: Short answer	8	8	90	113	55
Section Three: Extended answer	2	2	60	52	25
<b>Total</b>				193	100

### Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2019*. 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% (31 marks)**

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

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 30 minutes

**Question 1**

**(12 marks)**

Professor Alto was interested in the effect that listening to ambient noise while sleeping has on the learning process. He decided to test his theory by conducting an experiment using his first year Psychology class and told them all that participation was part of the subject and would count towards their credit points. He randomly assigned the 100 students to two groups. Group A were to listen to ambient noise, measuring 60 decibels (dB), while sleeping and Group B would wear ear plugs so that they slept in total silence (0 dB). Each student was asked to complete 30 minutes of study in Professor Alto’s subject area before bed. Professor Alto then used each student’s end of year examination mark to measure how much they had learnt. His results were as follows:

**Table 1: Results of Ambient Noise and Learning Experiment**

<b>Group Condition</b>	<b>Mean Examination Score</b>
Group A	71%
Group B	63%

The significance of the study was found to be  $p < 0.05$

(a) Write an operationalised hypothesis for Professor Alto’s study. (3 marks)

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**Question 1 (continued)**

- (b) Name the following variables. (2 marks)

Independent: \_\_\_\_\_

Dependent: \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Identify **three** extraneous variables Professor Alto did not take into account. (3 marks)

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- (d) List the method of sampling used. (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_

- (e) Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using this sampling technique. (2 marks)

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- (f) What conclusions can Professor Alto draw from his experiment? (2 marks)

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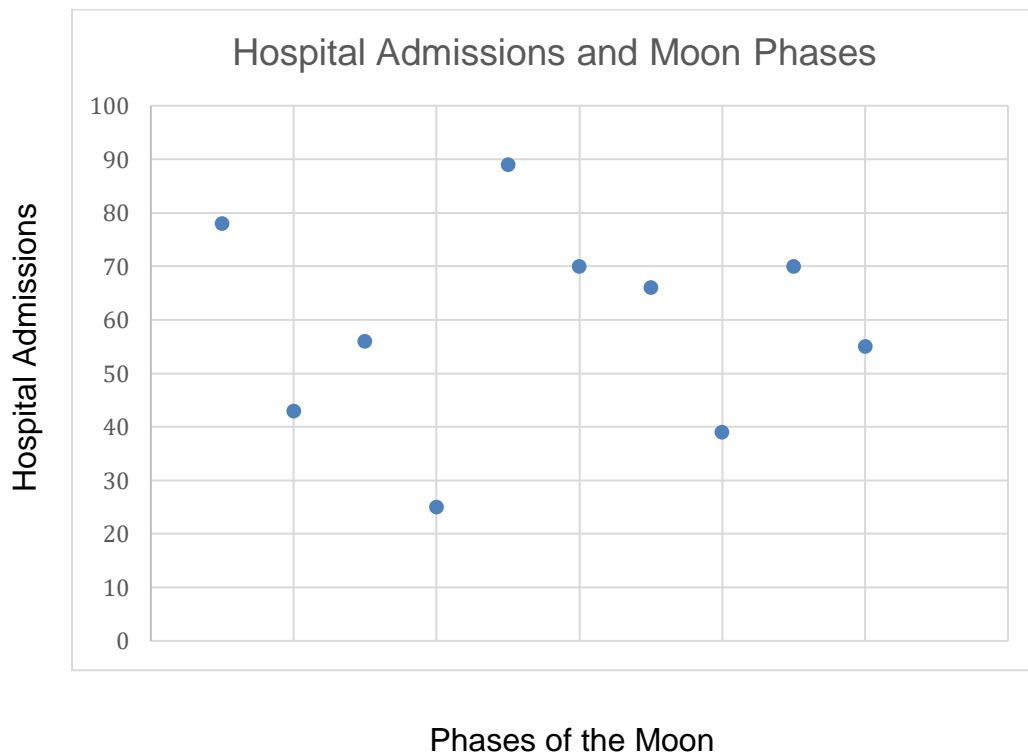
\_\_\_\_\_

- (g) Name and explain the ethical issue that could arise from Professor Alto's experiment. (2 marks)

**Question 2****(8 marks)**

St John of God Ambulance Service wanted to dispel a common superstition among paramedics that Luna nights (Full Moons) bring out all the “lunatics”, increasing ambulance calls and hospital admissions on these nights. They conducted research over a 1-year period recording the number of Priority 1 hospital admissions on evenings (from 6pm until 6am) that fell on particular moon phases over the course of the year.

The results of the case study were graphed upon completion of the data collection.



- (a) What does the above graph show about the relationship between these two variables? (1 mark)
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**Question 2 (continued)**

- (b) St John Ambulance are trying to determine a cause and effect relationship between these two variables, specifically whether the full moon increases the number of hospital admissions. Identify a major flaw in the research they have conducted. (2 marks)

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- (c) How could St John improve the reliability of these results? (2 marks)

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**Question 3****(8 marks)**

The Australian Government conducted a phone survey to collect data to determine the prevalence of social media addiction across different age groups in the population. The question asked to each participant was “how many hours a week do you spend using social media?”

- (a) What type of research design is this? (1 mark)

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- (b) Outline the major disadvantage that occurs in this kind of research. (2 marks)

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- (c) What kind of study could be conducted in order to eliminate the above disadvantage? (1 mark)

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- (d) What type of data did this survey collect? Explain your answer. (3 marks)

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- (e) The survey used ‘stratified sampling’. Outline what this term means. (1 mark)

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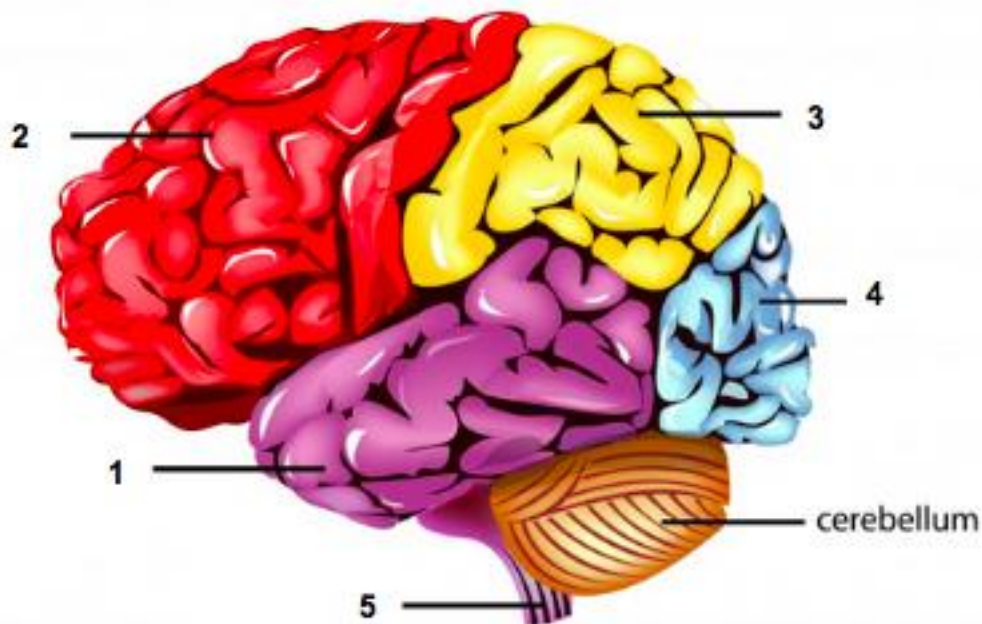
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**End of Section One****Section Two: Short Answer****55% (115 Marks)**

This section has **eight** questions. Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 90 minutes

**Question 4****(19 marks)**

- (a) Identify the structures of the brain labelled on the diagram above. (5 marks)

1: \_\_\_\_\_

See next page



2: \_\_\_\_\_

3: \_\_\_\_\_

4: \_\_\_\_\_

5: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4 (continued)**

(b) Name the **two** specialised functioning areas found in structure 2. (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Explain the function of the structure labelled 5. (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Explain how the functions of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are different. (4 marks)

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(e) Rachel was jogging along a mountain pathway right along the top of a cliff face. She stopped to take in the view of the valley below when suddenly she felt the ground begin to move below her feet. She managed to jump backwards and run further up the path just before the area of cliff she was standing on gave way and the section of the path she was just standing on fell down to the bottom of the valley. Explain how Rachel's nervous system communicated the situation and took action. (6 marks)

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**Question 5**

**(13 marks)**

(a) Name the **three** separate stages in the Multi-store Model of Memory. (3 marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Identify and describe **three** ways to distinguish between the three stages identified above. (6 marks)

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(c) Lee and his new girlfriend, Anna, were out on a date at the movies. They ran into a friend of Lee's and he introduced Anna accidentally as 'Amelia', which is the name of his ex-girlfriend. Anna left immediately as she was mortified. Identify and define the type of forgetting Lee displayed. (2 marks)

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- (d) Years later Anna ran into Lee and when he apologized for the incident at the movies she said she had no idea what he was talking about. Lee realized she had forgotten all about it. Identify and define the type of forgetting Anna displayed.

(2 marks)

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**Question 6**

**(17 marks)**

- (a) Ivan Pavlov conducted a now famous experiment measuring the saliva production in dogs when exposed to food. He discovered a new concept of learning that has been termed 'Classical Conditioning'. Identify the following stimuluses and responses from Pavlov's conditioning experiment. (5 marks)

Unconditioned Stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_

Unconditioned Response: \_\_\_\_\_

Neutral Stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_

Conditioned Stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_

Conditioned Response: \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) Explain what positive punishment and negative reinforcement is and how each can be used to modify behaviour in operant conditioning. Include examples to support your answer. (4 marks)

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- (c) Name and define the **four** internal processes of Observational Learning identified by Bandura. (8 marks)

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**Question 7****(16 marks)**

(a) Often people may experience discomfort or psychological tension when they hold two beliefs that are in conflict or when they behave in ways that are inconsistent with their beliefs.

i. Name the psychological theory this refers to. (1 mark)

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ii. Name the theorist of the theory identified in question (a)i above. (1 mark)

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iii. Outline the main concepts of this psychological theory. (3 marks)

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(b) Samarah is driving her little niece and nephew to the zoo. She is driving cautiously, making sure she is sticking to the speed limit. As she approaches a set of lights from a distance they turn amber and so she brakes and stops at the lights. A car behind her beeps at her and waves furiously at her. Samarah thinks the other driver is rude and impatient.

i. Name the type of attribution used by Samarah and explain what her thought process would be. (2 marks)

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**Question 7 (continued)**

- ii. Outline how Samarah would use attribution to explain her own cautious driving. (2 marks)
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- (c) Liam is driving his car and is in a rush as his wife has been taken to the hospital and is about to give birth. He is a very careful driver but today he is moving through traffic as quickly as he can. As he approaches some lights the car in front of him slows before the lights change which causes them to get caught at the changing light. Liam is frustrated and beeps at the car in front. He thinks to himself the driver must be incompetent and should not be driving.
- i. Name the type of attribution used by Liam and explain what his thought process would be. (2 marks)
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- ii. Outline how Liam would use attribution to explain his own rushed driving. (2 marks)
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- (d) Both Liam and Samarah made incorrect assumptions about the other. Name and define this phenomenon and outline why it occurs. (3 marks)

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**Question 8****(12 marks)**

- (a) Define the term 'conformity'. (1 mark)

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- (b) Participants in Stanley Milgram's famous shock experiment were told that they were participating in an experiment to investigate the effects of punishment on learning. What was Milgram actually investigating? (1 mark)

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- (c) Milgram's experiment found that 66% of participants administered the maximum shock of 450 volts. Identify and explain **three** factors that influenced this level of obedience. (6 marks)

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- (d) 5-year-old Bailey loves to go to play group on Fridays. He loves chasing balls around the room with the other children, especially his best friends, identical twins Hubert and Hamish. Bailey notices two things when they play this game. When other children join in the fetch game, Hamish runs much faster in order to

get to the ball first. However, when other children join in the chase, Hubert stops chasing the ball and never gets to it first. Using your knowledge of social psychological terminology, explain what is happening in the above scenario in Hubert and Hamish's situations. (4 marks)

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**Question 9****(9 marks)**

- (a) Name the **two** theorists behind the main Humanistic theories of Personality. (2 marks)

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- (b) Both Humanistic theories discuss the concept of self-actualisation. Discuss the term self-actualisation and compare and contrast between the two Humanistic theories of personality. (4 marks)

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- (c) Michael is the manager of a paper company. He has noticed lately that many of his employees seem to be lacking motivation to complete their work. Explain how Humanistic theory relates to the motivation of Michael's employees and how it can be applied to improve his workers' morale and motivation. (3 marks)

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**Question 10****(12 marks)**

(a) Identify the stage of Moral Development the below historical figures could be placed upon based on the moral beliefs they demonstrated during their lives. For each answer identify both stage number and name.

- i. Mahatma Gandhi believed it was his duty to disregard unjust and oppressive laws that hindered equal rights and respect for all. (2 marks)

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- ii. Abraham Lincoln believed there was nothing higher than the rule of law. "Let every American, every lover of liberty... never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country; and never to tolerate their violation by others." (2 marks)

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(b) Barry is 18 months old and is playing at the park with his Dad when he spots a fly land on his arm. He points at it and says "Bee". His Dad corrects him and says, "No Barry, that's a fly". Explain the process of assimilation and accommodation using this scenario as an example. (4 marks)

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**Question 10** (continued)

- (c) Name and outline **two** major cognitive accomplishments achieved in the concrete operational stage of Piaget's theory. (4 marks)

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**Question 11****(15 marks)**

- (a) Tabitha has just returned to work after maternity leave. She has a big presentation and is nervous. She performed her presentation to her husband Gavin and he told her she needs to speak more like a man. Identify and describe the gender style Gavin is suggesting Tabitha should use in this situation. (3 marks)

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- (b) Gavin is now a stay-at-home dad and is getting frustrated with having to explain everything to his two twin toddlers, Abbey and Brooke. He says they don't listen to him like they do to Tabitha. Tabitha suggests he try to talk a little more "motherly" to them. Identify and describe the gender style Tabitha is suggesting Gavin should use in this situation. (3 marks)

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- (c) Abbey and Brooke are just starting to talk and can now say more than 20 words. Gavin is worried that Abbey is quite demanding as when she wants anything she points and repetitively says "more". He would like to help improve her manners. Meanwhile, Brooke is having trouble adjusting to her mum not being around and is not talking as much as Abbey. Name, describe and apply three techniques Gavin could use to improve the twin's language development. (9 marks)

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**See next page**



**Section Three: Extended Answer****25% (52 Marks)**

Section three consists of **two** questions. You must answer **both** questions.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 60 minutes.

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Write your answer to Question 12 on pages 20-25. When you have answered this question, turn to page 26 for Question 13 and write your answer on pages 27-32.

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**Question 12****(26 marks)**

In the town of Red Hill, a sudden flash flood had devastating effects on the town, including houses being destroyed and 3 lives being lost. One year later, Jasper, who lost his house in the disaster, was still having trouble sleeping and getting flashbacks of the flood and he was diagnosed with PTSD by his doctor. Grace also suffered loss in the flood, however, she threw herself into charity work at her local church and believes she is now a better and stronger person for having survived the event. Grace met Jasper at one of the church's fetes that was held to raise money for the flood relief fund. She notices that Jasper has not bounced back as well as her and decides that the town could do more for others like Jasper. What could Grace and the town do to improve the sense of community for all residents of the town who are still reeling from the flood disaster?

Demonstrate your understanding of relevant psychological concepts related to culture and values that help explain the behaviour and outcomes for the residents of Red Hill.

In your response you should:

- Identify and describe the event characteristics
- Identify and explain the responses of Grace and Jasper to the event
- Identify and Describe the theory of sense of community and provide examples of how the town could create a better sense of community for its residents.

**See next page**













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**Question 13****(26 marks)**

Peta works as a volunteer at the RSPCA and over the years has adopted a number of animals. She adopted a cute tabby cat named Sondra that turned out to be pregnant. Sondra had two healthy kittens. Unfortunately, she was not a very good mother and right from when they were born she would spend most of her time away from the two kittens. The kittens cried all the first few days despite Peta leaving them lots of food and water. On the third day one of the kittens, Milo, found her way to Peta's dogs' bed on the front verandah. Otis the dog was sleeping but Milo climbed in and cuddled up to Otis. Milo liked being with Otis so much that she wouldn't even leave Otis when her food was placed down. From that day on Milo and Otis were inseparable. Joyce, the other kitten, spent long days without her mother and would constantly meow when Sondra returned. Peta made sure all the animals were healthy and always had food and water before she left for work. As they grew up, Milo was a very friendly cat who was playful and loved to cuddle. Joyce however preferred to be alone and could at times be aggressive to other animals and humans.

Demonstrate your understanding of relevant theories and processes of relational influences that could help explain the behaviour and outcomes of Peta's animals.

In your answer you should:

- Define attachment
- Identify and define three theories and theorists of attachment
- Describe the **three** theories of attachment and apply each to the behaviour and outcomes of the Kittens.
- Refer to psychological evidence and understandings.



**End of questions**

**See next page**





















## Acknowledgements

WATP acknowledges the permission of the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority in providing instructions to students.

### Section 2

**Question 4** Human Brain [diagram]  
Retrieved from

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Human%2BBrain.png>

### Section 3

**Question 12** Dog & Cat (April 1, 2006) [image]  
Retrieved from

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/yukariryu/121153772>