

Quality Assessment Task

Practice
Examination
VCE
Psychology

INTRODUCTION

Unit

4

This examination relates to Unit 4 in VCE Psychology.

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 90 minutes

Question and Answer Book

This paper contains two sections, each section contributing 40% Memory; 40% Learning and 20% Research Investigation respectively. The multiple choice section will examine Learning and Memory (25% each). The short answer section will examine Learning, Memory (15% each) and Research Investigation (20%).

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	44	44	44
B	22	22	46

Total marks: 90

Student Name: _____

TASK practice
s and**Section A: Multiple-choice questions**

There are 44 multiple-choice questions for Section A.

Choose the response that is correct or that best answers the question. **Circle your choice.** A correct answer scores one mark, an incorrect answer scores zero.

Marks will not be deducted for incorrect answers.

No marks will be given if **more than one answer** is completed for any question.

AREA OF STUDY 1– MEMORY

- 1 Information in memory is
 - A First stored, then encoded and retrieved
 - B First encoded, then retrieved and stored
 - C First encoded, then stored and retrieved
 - D First stored, then retrieved and encoded

- 2 Five minutes after reading through a list of 20 words presented to you by your teacher, he asks you to write as many words as you can remember in any order. This method is called;
 - A Recall
 - B Free recall
 - C Serial recall
 - D Cued recall

- 3 The first time Rachel learnt to drive a manual car it took 10 hours to be able to take off smoothly and change through all the gears. Rachel ended up purchasing an automatic car and therefore didn't use her newly learnt skills. When Rachel borrowed her mum's car 12 months later it took her 1 hour to take off smoothly and change through all the gears. Rachel's savings for the above task is;
 - A 90%
 - B 10%
 - C 50%
 - D 0%

- 4 Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of sensory memory?
 - A It is the entry point of memory
 - B Information that is not attended to is transferred to short term memory
 - C It holds information for a short period of time
 - D It is unlimited in capacity

- 5 According to the Atkinson-Shiffrin model of memory, human memory;
 - A Consists of one system
 - B Processes information in a sequential manner
 - C Involves encoding first and storage and retrieval later
 - D Has a working memory component

- 6 Echoic memory has a duration of _____, while iconic memory has a duration of _____.
- A 3-4 seconds; 0.2-0.4 seconds
 - B 3-4 seconds; 2-4 seconds
 - C 0.2-0.4 seconds; 3-4 seconds
 - D 2-4 seconds; 3-4 seconds
- 7 Which of the following is incorrect in regards to short term memory?
- A It holds an exact replica of the sensory information
 - B After 18 seconds most of the information has faded
 - C Short term memory holds information you are thinking about
 - D It has a limited capacity
- 8 According to Baddeley, verbal working memory
- A Stores visual and spatial information
 - B Integrates information
 - C Stores sounds
 - D Suppresses irrelevant information
- 9 Which of the following is **not** the responsibility of the central executive?
- A Making a decision
 - B Suppressing irrelevant information
 - C Planning behaviour
 - D Remembering where you left something
- 10 We often remember phone numbers by breaking it into sections. This process is called;
- A Chunking
 - B Method of loci
 - C Serial recall
 - D Cued recall
- 11 Maintenance rehearsal is _____ than elaborative rehearsal.
- A More effective
 - B More active
 - C More useful
 - D More passive
- 12 According to The Consolidation Theory, if a dog was kicked by his owner and while trying to escape immediately afterwards was hit by a car and received a blow to the head, the dog would remember;
- A Being kicked by his owner
 - B Being hit by the car
 - C Being kicked and hit
 - D Nothing

- 13 Which of the following is **not** a type of long term memory?
- A Procedural memory
 - B Episode memory
 - C Declarative memory
 - D Semantic memory
- 14 According to Semantic Network theory;
- A Information is stored according to sound
 - B Each concept is called a link
 - C Retrieval cues activate nodes
 - D The longer the link between the concepts the quicker the retrieval
- 15 Superior recall of items at the beginning of a list, when participants are asked to recall the list in order, is called;
- A Primacy effect
 - B Primary effect
 - C Recency effect
 - D Recent effect
- 16 Some researchers believe that memories are not forgotten, but simply cannot be retrieved due to inappropriate cues being used. This theory is called;
- A Retrieval failure theory
 - B Interference theory
 - C Motivated forgetting
 - D Decay theory
- 17 Some researchers believe that memories fade overtime due to disuse. This theory is called;
- A Retrieval failure theory
 - B Interference theory
 - C Motivated forgetting
 - D Decay theory
- 18 While Henry was listening to the radio station Novo, he heard a traffic report say that Williams Road was closed. Shortly afterwards when he was in his car on the way to work he was listening to the radio station Retro, when he heard that Willy Road was closed. After this, Henry could not remember the name of the first road mentioned on Novo. This is due to;
- A Retrieval failure theory
 - B Interference theory
 - C Retroactive interference
 - D Proactive interference
- 19 Val is aged 70. Of the following, which would she most likely have difficulty with?
- A Recalling episodic memories
 - B Recalling procedural memories
 - C Recalling semantic memories
 - D Recognition tasks

- 20 Enhancing memory by relating information into a meaningful story is called;
- A Narrative chaining
 - B Method of loci
 - C Context dependent memory
 - D State dependent memory
- 21 Often when learning in Psychology, students share personal examples of their life and how it relates to the topic of interest. This is an example of;
- A Recall
 - B Cued recall
 - C Elaboration
 - D Self referencing
- 22 Freud's theories are included in which theory of forgetting?
- A Retrieval failure theory
 - B Interference theory
 - C Motivated forgetting
 - D Decay theory

AREA OF STUDY 2 – LEARNING

- 23 Which of the following occurs due to learning taking place?
- A Playing the piano
 - B A spider spinning a web
 - C Grasping reflex
 - D Crawling
- 24 Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of a fixed action pattern?
- A It is complex
 - B All members of the species demonstrate the behaviour or if the behaviour is sex specific all members of the same sex.
 - C The behaviour can be different each time it is performed
 - D It appears without the organism having a chance to learn it
- 25 Learning not to respond to a stimulus that occurs over and over again is called;
- A Orienting response
 - B Maturation
 - C Respondent conditioning
 - D Habituation
- 26 Classical Conditioning was first described by;
- A Pavlov
 - B Thorndike
 - C Skinner
 - D Bandura

Questions 27–30 refer to the following information

Lucy usually eats dinner at around 7:00pm each week night. Lucy has started to notice recently that often at 7:00pm when the television program *Big Brother* starts and she hears the theme music to that show, her stomach starts to rumble and she also starts to salivate. A strange thing also happened to Lucy when she was watching the 'up late edition' of *Big Brother* which airs at 9:30pm and she heard the theme music, she felt her stomach rumble.

- 27 In Lucy's example the neutral stimulus is;
- A *Big Brother* theme music
 - B Her dinner being served
 - C Stomach rumbling to her dinner
 - D Stomach rumbling to the *Big Brother* theme music
- 28 In Lucy's example the conditioned stimulus is;
- A *Big Brother* theme music
 - B Her dinner being served
 - C Stomach rumbling to her dinner
 - D Stomach rumbling to the *Big Brother* theme music
- 29 In Lucy's example the conditioned response is;
- A *Big Brother* theme music
 - B Her dinner being served
 - C Stomach rumbling to her dinner
 - D Stomach rumbling to the *Big Brother* theme music
- 30 When Lucy experienced her stomach rumbling while watching the late night edition, she experienced the phenomenon called;
- A Extinction
 - B Stimulus generalisation
 - C Stimulus discrimination
 - D Spontaneous recovery
- 31 The process of learning to associate two events is referred to as;
- A Extinction
 - B Acquisition
 - C Spontaneous recovery
 - D Learning
- 32 Taste aversion is similar to Classical Conditioning because;
- A It involves a strong association
 - B It only takes one pairing
 - C It is resistant to extinction
 - D It is not generalised

- 33 Operant Conditioning can also be referred to as;
- A Trial and error learning
 - B Classical Conditioning
 - C Observational Learning
 - D Pavlovian Conditioning
- 34 Which of the following is consistent with Thorndike's findings?
- A The cat became slower at escaping out of the box
 - B Pushing on the lever was always part of the cats random behaviour
 - C The cat initially used trial and error learning
 - D A reward had no effect on the cats behaviour
- 35 Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of operant conditioning?
- A We tend to repeat behaviours that have a desirable outcome
 - B We tend not to repeat behaviours that have an undesirable outcome
 - C An organism acts on its environment
 - D The learner is passive in its environment
- 36 Using an umbrella on a rainy day is an example of;
- A Positive reinforcement
 - B Negative reinforcement
 - C Punishment
 - D Continuous reinforcement
- 37 Giving a student a lolly for answering a question correctly is an example of;
- A Positive reinforcement
 - B Negative reinforcement
 - C Punishment
 - D Continuous reinforcement
- 38 Which of the following is **incorrect** in regards to Observational Learning?
- A It is often called Modelling
 - B Consequences administered to others guides our own behaviour
 - C I was extensively researched by Watson and Rayner
 - D Involves vicarious conditioning
- 39 In the Bobo doll experiment it was shown that;
- A Children who watched the model being rewarded, generally did not imitate their behaviour
 - B Children who watched the model being punished, generally imitated their behaviour
 - C Children who were offered a reward, generally imitated the models behaviour
 - D Some children didn't learn anything from the models

- 40 Which of the following is **not** an element of Observational Learning?
- A Attention
 - B Retention
 - C Reproduction
 - D Punishment
- 41 Kade loves the movie “Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles” and he often tries to copy and reproduce the karate type moves. Kade had learnt to do these moves through;
- A Observational Learning
 - B Classical Conditioning
 - C Operant Conditioning
 - D Learning set
- 42 Jo and Adam were misbehaving in class. The teacher only saw Jo misbehaving and gave him a detention. Both Jo and Adam stopped misbehaving. Adam stopped misbehaving because;
- A He was vicariously reinforced
 - B He was vicariously punished
 - C He was Classically Conditioned
 - D He was Operantly Conditioned
- 43 Naomi plays netball. Recently she filled in for a basketball team and played really well. Naomi was able to play well because of;
- A Learning set
 - B Insight learning
 - C Operant Conditioning
 - D Classical Conditioning
- 44 A negative transfer is said to have occurred;
- A When previous learning helps new learning
 - B When previous learning hinders new learning
 - C If there was no previous learning
 - D When the person is punished

Section B: Short answer and extended response questions (Total marks: 46)

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

AREA OF STUDY 1 – MEMORY

1 Define memory.

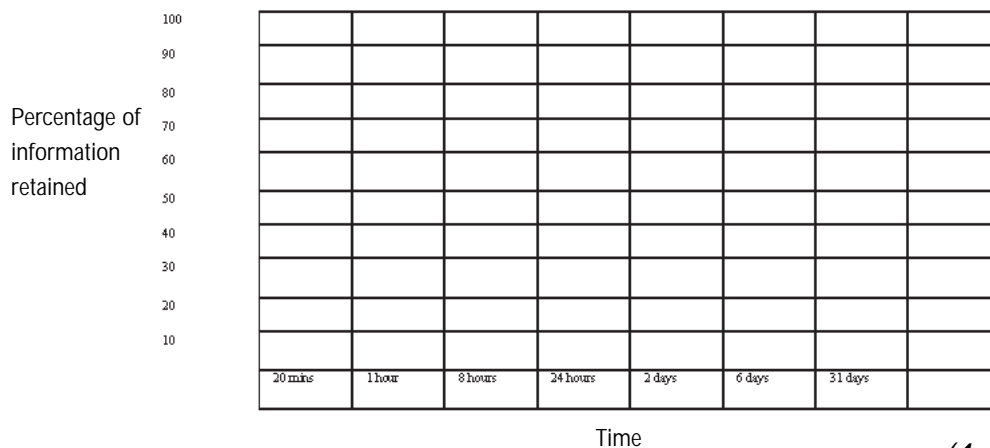
(3 marks)

2 Complete the following table;

Method	Example	Relative Sensitivity
	Identifying correct information among a list of alternatives	
Serial Recall		Least sensitive
Relearning	Determining the amount of information saved when learning the same information for the second time	

(4 marks)

3 a Sketch the forgetting curve on the graph provided clearly indicating three key points.



(4 marks)

b Outline how the ability of a learner and the type of material learned can influence the rate of forgetting.

(2 marks)

AREA OF STUDY 2 – LEARNING

4 Define learning.

(2 marks)

5 In Classical Conditioning a neutral stimulus will lead to _____ response, whereas a conditioned stimulus will lead to a _____ response and an unconditioned stimulus will lead to an _____ response.

(3 marks)

6 What is aversion therapy?

(4 marks)

7 Name and explain two factors that will influence the effectiveness of punishment.

(4 marks)

AREA OF STUDY 3 – RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

Questions 8-22 refer to the following information

A group of Year 12 students decided to test the effectiveness of maintenance rehearsal and elaborative rehearsal on memory tasks. To test this theory they selected 20 names out of a hat, which included the names of the 200 Year 9 students who attended their college. The 20 students were first given a list of 20 items and were told that to memorise the list they were to repeat it over and over again for 2 minutes. They were then asked to recall the items on the list 5 minutes later. The 20 students were then given another list of 20 items and they were told to put these words into a meaningful story during the 2 minutes given. They were then asked to recall the items on the list 5 minutes later. A higher score would indicate a more effective technique.

The results are as follows:

Maintenance rehearsal: mean score = 8 items recalled

Elaborative rehearsal: mean score = 13 items recalled

A statistical test on these results found that $p > 0.05$.

8 Is this study considered to be an experiment? Why or why not?

(2 marks)

9 What is the aim of this study?

(1 mark)

10 Construct an operational hypothesis for this study.

(2 marks)

11 What research design method was employed?

(1 mark)

12 What is one advantage of this design?

(1 mark)

13 What is the independent variable?

(1 mark)

14 What is the dependant variable?

(1 mark)

15 What is the sample used in this study?

(1 mark)

16 What was the population in this study?

(1 mark)

17 Random sampling was used in this study. What is random sampling?

(1 mark)

18 Name two ethical considerations, specifically related to the students in this experiment. Describe one of these considerations.

(3 marks)

19 What statistical conclusion can the Year 12 students reach from these results?

(1 mark)

20 What conclusions can be drawn about the population from which the sample was drawn?

(1 mark)

21 What are two extraneous variables that might affect these results?

(2 marks)

22 Describe one way in which one of the extraneous variables mentioned in question 21 might be controlled.

(1 mark)

Total: 46 marks

END OF QUESTION AND ANSWER BOOKLET

SECTION A: Multiple choice

1	C	16	A	31	B
2	B	17	D	32	A
3	A	18	C	33	A
4	B	19	A	34	C
5	B	20	A	35	D
6	A	21	D	36	B
7	A	22	C	37	A
8	C	23	A	38	C
9	D	24	C	39	C
10	A	25	D	40	D
11	D	26	A	41	A
12	D	27	A	42	B
13	B	28	A	43	A
14	C	29	D	44	B
15	A	30	B		

SECTION B: Short answer and extended response question**Question 1**

Define memory.

Memory is an *information processing system* that *receives, organises, stores and recovers* information.

1 mark for any three characteristics mentioned.

Question 2

Complete the following table:

Method	Example	Relative Sensitivity
<i>Recognition</i>	Identifying correct information among a list of alternatives	<i>More sensitive than recall and less sensitive than relearning (moderate sensitivity)</i>
Serial Recall	<i>Recalling a list in the original order it was presented to you</i>	Least sensitive
Relearning	Determining the amount of information saved when learning the same information for the second time	<i>Most sensitive</i>

1 mark for each correct response. For serial recall, 1 mark for any appropriate example.

Question 3

- a Sketch the forgetting curve on the graph provided clearly indicating three key points.

1 mark should be given to any of the following three key points. 1 mark should also be allocated to the overall shape of the forgetting curve. It should show rapid forgetting within the first hour continuing until after the first 24 hours. After 24 hours the forgetting should show a tapering off with minimal forgetting.

Key point: approximately 60% retained 20 minutes after learning

Key point: approximately 40% retained 1 hour after learning

Key point: approximately 30% retained 8 hours after learning

Key point: approximately 30% retained 24 hours after learning

Key point: approximately 30% retained 2 days after learning

Key point: approximately 20% retained 6 days after learning

Key point: approximately 20% retained 31 days after learning

- b Outline how the ability of a learner and the type of material learned can influence the rate of forgetting.

1 mark for each of the following points:

Individual differences in learning ability do not affect the rate of forgetting.

The more meaningful the material the lower the rate of forgetting or the degree of difficulty of the material does not affect the rate of forgetting.

Question 4

Define learning.

Learning is a *relatively permanent change in behaviour* than occurs as a result of experience.

1 mark for each characteristic.

Question 5

In Classical Conditioning a neutral stimulus will lead to *no* response, whereas a conditioned stimulus will lead to a *conditioned* response and an unconditioned stimulus will lead to an *unconditioned* response.

1 mark for each correct answer.

Question 6

What is aversion therapy?

Aversion therapy uses *classical conditioning principles to reduce/inhibit/discourage undesirable behaviour by associating it or linking it with an unpleasant/aversive stimulus.*

1 mark for each correct characteristic.

Question 7

Name and explain two factors that will influence the effectiveness of punishment.

1 mark for the name and 1 mark for the explanation. Any of the following are acceptable.

Order of presentation: punishment should always occur after the response.

Timing: punishment should be given immediately after the response to increase than chance that an association will be made between the behaviour and the punishment.

Appropriateness: the punishment must be undesirable and in proportion to the situation.

Question 8

Is this study considered to be an experiment? Why or why not?

Yes this study is an experiment (1 mark) because it is testing and manipulating one variable to see the change in another (1 mark).

Question 9

What is the aim of this study?

The aim is to see whether elaborative rehearsal increases the effectiveness of memory.

Question 10

Construct an operational hypothesis for this study.

1 mark should be allocated for identifying the comparison (elaborative rehearsal will be more effective than maintenance rehearsal) and 1 mark should be awarded for operationalising how many more items recall will increase (maintenance rehearsal will lead to recall of about 7 items and elaborative rehearsal will lead to recall above 7 items). A possible response might be;

It is predicted the people who use elaborative rehearsal will recall in excess of 7 items compared to those who use maintenance rehearsal who will recall 7 items or less.

Question 11

What research design method was employed?

Repeated measures design.

Question 12

What is one advantage of this design?

Any one of the following:

- Less participants
- More cost effective
- Controls participant variables

Question 13

What is the independent variable?

Memory technique used (maintenance rehearsal or elaborative rehearsal).

Question 14

What is the dependant variable?

The number of items recalled.

Question 15

What is the sample used in this study?

The 20 Year 9 students.

Question 16

What was the population in this study?

The 200 Year 9 students.

Question 17

Random sampling was used in this study. What is random sampling?

Random sampling is when each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected in the study and the selection of one participant does not effect the selection of another.

Question 18

Name two ethical considerations, specifically related to the students in this experiment.

1 mark for any two of the following and 1 mark for an adequate explanation.

- Informed consent from a guardian (under 18 years of age)
- Right of withdrawal
- Debriefing
- Confidentiality
- Voluntary participation

The participant has the right to leave the experiment at any time during the experiment or withdraw their results at the completion of the experiment.

Question 19

What statistical conclusion can the Year 12 students reach from these results?
The results are not statistically significant.

Question 20

What conclusions can be drawn about the population from which the sample was drawn?

No conclusion can be drawn because the results were not statistically significant.

Question 21

What are two extraneous variables that might affect these results?

One mark for any of the following (there may be others):

- Participants expectation
- Mood
- Motivation
- Use of other techniques
- Boredom/fatigue
- Practice

Question 22

Describe one way in which one of the extraneous variables mentioned in question 21 might be controlled.

This question should relate to their answer in question 21.

One mark can only be allocated if they can provide a reasonable way of controlling the variable. For example, to control motivation, a prize could be offered.