

Trial Examination 2021

## VCE Psychology Unit 2

Written Examination

### Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Structure of booklet

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of questions</i>	<i>Number of questions to be answered</i>	<i>Number of marks</i>
A	40	40	40
B	11	11	50
			Total 90

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.

Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

#### Materials supplied

Question and answer booklet of 22 pages

Answer sheet for multiple-choice questions

Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra space to complete an answer.

#### Instructions

Write your **name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided above on this page, and on the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions.

All written responses must be in English.

#### At the end of the examination

Place the answer sheet for multiple-choice questions inside the front cover of this booklet.

**Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.**

**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**

Sensation is

- A. an active process.
- B. a process that changes information into a meaningful and usable form.
- C. a process that involves raw data.
- D. a process that enables individuals to adapt to their environment.

**Question 2**

Which one of the following rows is correct for the neural transmission of taste and vision?

	<b>Taste</b>	<b>Vision</b>
A.	Neural information travels along the optic nerve.	Neural information travels along the gustatory nerve.
B.	Neural information travels along the gustatory nerve.	Neural information travels along the auditory nerve.
C.	Neural information travels along the facial nerve.	Neural information travels along the optic nerve.
D.	Neural information travels along the auditory nerve.	Neural information travels along the facial nerve.

**Question 3**

Ivan is looking at a picture book.

As he looks at the pages in front of him, the incoming stimulus is interpreted predominantly in the

- A. visual cortex in the occipital lobe of his brain.
- B. visual cortex in the parietal lobe of his brain.
- C. somatosensory cortex in the frontal lobe of his brain.
- D. somatosensory cortex in the temporal lobe of his brain.

**Question 4**

The eye is the sense organ responsible for vision. Incoming light travels on a pathway between the external environment and receptors within the eye.

Which one of the following shows the correct order of this pathway?

- A. cornea → pupil → lens → retina
- B. pupil → lens → cornea → retina
- C. retina → lens → pupil → cornea
- D. lens → pupil → retina → cornea

**Question 5**

John is painting a beautiful landscape. He concentrates carefully on the canvas in front of him and periodically looks up from his work to stare into the distance at the scene he is painting.

The structure within John's eye that allows it to change focus is the

- A. iris.
- B. pupil.
- C. lens.
- D. retina.

**Question 6**

Cones are stimulated at

- A. lower light intensities and are responsible for detecting black and white.
- B. lower light intensities and are responsible for detecting detail.
- C. higher light intensities and are responsible for detecting black and white.
- D. higher light intensities and are responsible for detecting detail.

**Question 7**

A researcher investigated how the emotional intelligence of students changed as they moved from Year 7 to Year 12 of high school.

What type of sampling method would yield a sample that best represents the population for this study?

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

*Use the following information to answer Questions 8–11.*

Paula and Oakley were enjoying a holiday in Amsterdam. One day, they rode bicycles around the city and into the countryside. At midday, they arrived at a village where they stopped at a café. They sat at a table outside and looked at the people strolling along the cobblestoned street. When looking further down the street, the cobblestones seemed to blur together and were not as defined as those closer to them. In the distant fields, they saw tiny figures of people working outdoors.

**Question 8**

Which one of the following visual principles is responsible for the phenomenon of the cobblestones seeming to blur together in the distance?

- A. linear perspective
- B. texture gradient
- C. interposition
- D. relative size

**Question 9**

The visual principle that assisted Paula and Oakley in judging that the workers in the fields were a long distance from them is

- A. linear perspective.
- B. texture gradient.
- C. interposition.
- D. relative size.

**Question 10**

Paula and Oakley finished their lunch and started to ride their bikes to the next village. After an hour they paused for a drink of water. As they looked down the road and into the distance, they noticed that the sides of the road seemed to come together.

This is an example of

- A. linear perspective.
- B. texture gradient.
- C. interposition.
- D. relative size.

**Question 11**

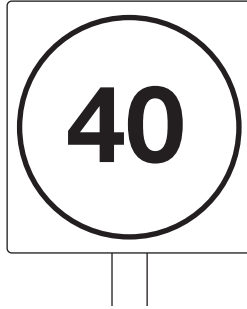
As they continued to ride their bikes, Oakley saw a shiny object on the road. He stopped and picked it up, seeing it was a small coin. Oakley brought it close to his face to try and read some writing on the coin.

What is the type of depth cue used by Oakley as he focuses on the coin?

- A. retinal disparity
- B. convergence
- C. accommodation
- D. pictorial cues

**Question 12**

While driving to the shops, Jennifer read the speed limit '40' on a road sign and slowed her car down, as shown in the diagram below.



Jennifer easily read the speed limit sign due to

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

**Question 13**

Which one of the following pairs of tastes offers protection against possible illness from spoiled food?

- A. sweet and sour
- B. sour and salty
- C. bitter and sour
- D. salty and bitter

**Question 14**

Dr Schmid has studied the influence of genetics on personality development. In one of the clinics where Dr Schmid works, a set of twins was admitted for medical care. Dr Schmid conducted an intensive in-depth study of the behaviours of the twins.

Dr Schmid is conducting

- A. an experiment.
- B. a cross-sectional study.
- C. a longitudinal study.
- D. a case study.

**Question 15**

Zarah and Alison were driving home in the evening after hiking and were very hungry as they had not yet stopped for dinner. Alison excitedly told Zarah that there was a sign ahead that said 'Restaurant'. When Alison looked at the sign again she realised that it said 'Restrooms' and not 'Restaurant'.

Alison's perception of the sign was influenced by

- A. context.
- B. emotional state.
- C. motivation.
- D. past experience.

**Question 16**

Which one of the following refers to the dissolved chemicals in food that give rise to taste?

- A. papillae
- B. tastants
- C. taste buds
- D. gustatory hairs

**Question 17**

Perceptual set has a profound influence on our expectations of taste.

Fruits that are green in colour are often perceived to be very

- A. sweet.
- B. sour.
- C. fruity.
- D. bitter.

**Question 18**

Which one of the following shows the main pathway by which taste sensations are taken from the mouth to the brain?

- A. mouth → facial cranial nerve → thalamus → gustatory cortex in the frontal lobe
- B. mouth → facial cranial nerve → thalamus → gustatory cortex in the parietal lobe
- C. mouth → olfactory nerve → thalamus → gustatory cortex in the frontal lobe
- D. mouth → olfactory nerve → thalamus → gustatory cortex in the parietal lobe

**Question 19**

Which one of the following statements about umami flavour is correct?

- A. Meat is not dominated by umami flavour.
- B. Ripe tomatoes are not dominated by umami flavour.
- C. Vegemite is not dominated by umami flavour.
- D. Honey is not dominated by umami flavour.

**Question 20**

Ervin received a low mark for his History test. He explained to his parents that, although he had prepared for the test, his teacher always gave low marks. Ervin's friend Harvey also received a low mark and Ervin used this to reinforce his reasoning.

Which one of the following is Ervin's behaviour an example of?

- A. actor–observer bias
- B. self-serving bias
- C. fundamental attribution error
- D. hostile attribution bias

Use the following information to answer Questions 21–23.

A researcher conducted an experiment on the effects of air temperature on staff productivity. Participants were a group of office workers working for a competitive insurance company and the experiment was conducted over the span of one month in their office space.

Before the experiment began, each participant was provided with a letter containing information on the nature of the experiment and any potential risks. It also stated that if they felt unwell or unsafe in the experiment they were able to leave the experiment. Each participant signed the letter and returned it to the researcher.

The researcher picked three random days and varied the air temperature on each of the days to either 22°C, 20°C or 18°C. To provide a measure of productivity, she recorded the number of reports that were submitted by employees on each of these days.

### Question 21

Which one of the following rows gives the correct independent variable and dependent variable?

	Independent variable	Dependent variable
A.	the level of productivity	the number of reports submitted
B.	the temperature of the office	the level of productivity
C.	the number of reports submitted	the people in the office
D.	the people in the office	the temperature of the office

### Question 22

After collating and analysing the data, the researcher wrote a report. She then shared her results and conclusions with the CEO of the company. The CEO made appointments with three of the participants to discuss why they had not been very productive when they were working in the cooler air temperature conditions.

This indicates that the researcher breached the ethics of

- A. informed consent.
- B. the no-harm principle.
- C. withdrawal rights.
- D. confidentiality.

### Question 23

The type of data collected by the researcher is

- A. primary quantitative.
- B. primary qualitative.
- C. secondary quantitative.
- D. secondary qualitative.

### Question 24

The flavour of food is dependent on

- A. taste only.
- B. taste and temperature only.
- C. taste, temperature and smell only.
- D. taste, temperature, smell and texture.

**Question 25**

Researchers conducted a taste test at a major shopping centre to investigate which one of two competing brands of lemonade was preferred among teenagers. Participants were given identically measured amounts of lemonade in small coloured cups. All amounts of lemonade were at the same temperature and had the same amount of carbonation. Two different types of coloured cups were used to differentiate between the two brands of lemonade.

After the experimental results had been collated and analysed, the researchers determined that the colour of the cups had impacted the results.

In this experiment, the colour of the cups represent represents

- A. the independent variable.
- B. the dependent variable.
- C. an extraneous variable.
- D. a confounding variable.

**Question 26**

Which one of the following constitutes a group?

- A. a cheer squad consisting of 180 people at a football match
- B. four students undertaking a science experiment together
- C. passengers on a local bus
- D. 23 people bidding at an auction

**Question 27**

Leora joins a new gym and decides to work with a personal trainer. The trainer has a university degree in exercise physiology and nutrition as well as twelve years' experience in training. The trainer gives Leora a suggested exercise programme and guideline to healthy eating to promote muscle growth.

What kind of power does the personal trainer have that would encourage Leora to follow their guidance?

- A. coercive
- B. referent
- C. reward
- D. expert

**Question 28**

In class, Shae's teacher asked her a question, which she answered. When Shae was not looking, another student, Brian, mimicked Shae to his friends. Brian also spread a false rumour about Shae, which upset Shae very much.

What type of bullying is Brian's behaviour an example of?

- A. physical
- B. verbal
- C. covert
- D. cyber



*Use the following information to answer Questions 29 and 30.*

Quentin loves the opera. He believes that opera singers are talented and thinks that the lavish sets and costumes enrich the whole experience. Quentin understands that the performers work long hours and knows it takes many years of training and practice to reach the high standard that is expected. Quentin has bought tickets for Opera Australia and intends to attend many performances.

**Question 29**

Which one of the following is the affective component of Quentin's attitude?

- A. his love of the opera
- B. his belief that the performers are talented
- C. his purchase of opera tickets
- D. his thoughts that the lavish sets enrich the experience

**Question 30**

Which one of the following is the behavioural component of Quentin's attitude?

- A. his understanding that the performers must work long hours
- B. his knowledge that the performers undergo many years of training and practice
- C. his attendance at the opera
- D. his thoughts that the lavish costumes enrich the experience

**Question 31**

Paul was a salesperson at a car dealership. He greeted a customer and showed her the cars for sale. When Paul learned the customer was a doctor, he immediately directed her towards the most expensive cars for sale as Paul believed she would be able to afford a luxury car.

This is an example of

- A. prejudice.
- B. discrimination.
- C. stereotyping.
- D. in-grouping.

**Question 32**

Person perception refers to the various mental processes that are used to form impressions of people when they meet.

Hermione and Sally have known each other for over a year. When Hermione first met Sally, she thought that Sally seemed like an interesting and friendly person.

Which one of the following could have been a reason why Hermione thought Sally was interesting and friendly?

- A. Sally not making eye contact with Hermione but instead looking downwards
- B. Sally staring intensely at Hermione
- C. Hermione thinking Sally is physically attractive
- D. Sally standing with her arms crossed in front of her

*Use the following information to answer Questions 33–35.*

In 1971, Philip Zimbardo ran an experiment at Stanford University. To recruit participants, he put an advertisement in the local newspaper asking for males to volunteer to be part of a study investigating life in prison. The advertisement stated that the study would run for two weeks and participants would be paid \$15 per day. Of the 70 people that applied, 24 people were selected to take part. For the study, the participants were allocated as either prisoners or guards.

**Question 33**

The aim of Zimbardo's experiment was to investigate

- A. the effects of status and power within a group.
- B. how males behave under pressure.
- C. the effects on people of being held prisoner.
- D. the level of obedience that could be exhibited by participants when taking on the role of prisoner.

**Question 34**

Which one of the following sampling methods was used by Zimbardo in this experiment?

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

**Question 35**

Which one of the following is the correct reason why Zimbardo's experiment has been heavily criticised?

- A. The experiment was terminated too early and should have been allowed to run its full course.
- B. Zimbardo breached the no-harm principle.
- C. Zimbardo did not ensure that data from the experiment was kept confidential.
- D. The experiment should have been run in a real prison environment, not a mock-prison environment.

**Question 36**

Stanley Milgram conducted a number of experiments investigating obedience.

Milgram found that obedience diminished when

- A. the authority figure was close to the participant acting as the teacher.
- B. there were other teachers present that followed orders from the authority figure.
- C. the authority figure left the room and was replaced by another laboratory researcher.
- D. there were other teachers present who did not follow orders from the authority figure.

**Question 37**

Mr Braniska set a group project for his History class. Students chose their own groups. One student, Enzo, quickly elected to work in a group with Michael, Kerry and Wei – students who consistently achieved high grades in the subject. Although Enzo wanted to be successful in this subject, he had soccer training every night and was aware that he would not have much time to study. When the group met up to complete the project, Enzo did not contribute as much work as Michael, Kerry and Wei.

Enzo's behaviour in this scenario is known as

- A. social loafing.
- B. obedience.
- C. conformity.
- D. deindividuation.

**Question 38**

After careful consideration, Juanita has chosen to study Psychology at university because she believes the knowledge gained will be useful in her planned future career as a guidance counsellor.

Which one of the following components of the tri-component model of attitudes is **not** represented by Juanita in this scenario?

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

**Question 39**

Jamie applied for a job as a retail assistant but was not offered the role. The selection committee said they wanted to hire someone older and with more experience.

Which one of the following is this an example of?

- A. sexism
- B. racism
- C. classism
- D. ageism

**Question 40**

A group protest occurred and many protesters engaged in destructive behaviours such as violence towards other people, vandalism of property and theft.

One explanation of these behaviours is that the people involved

- A. experienced deindividuation.
- B. had personality disorders.
- C. were exhibiting social loafing.
- D. were being obedient.

**SECTION B**

**Instructions for Section B**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**Question 1** (2 marks)

Transmission is an important part of the visual perception system.

Identify the nerve that transmits visual stimulus and the lobe of the brain that receives visual stimulus.

Nerve \_\_\_\_\_

Lobe of the brain \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2** (3 marks)

Chameleons are able to make use of camouflage by altering the colour of their skin to hide from predators such as snakes and birds.

With reference to a Gestalt principle, explain how camouflage gives the chameleon some protection from predators.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 3** (3 marks)

Use an example to explain how shape constancy works to help us make sense of the world.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 4** (2 marks)

Our ability to taste a variety of substances is well developed from infancy.

Outline **two** biological factors that could affect taste perception.

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 5** (4 marks)

Bethany is making a short fantasy film. In the film, a character called Jeremiah drinks a potion that makes him suddenly grow much taller. To film this scene, Bethany decides to build a set based on the Ames room illusion. Jeremiah will stand in one corner of the room when he drinks the potion, then move to the other side of the room, his size increasing as he walks.

With reference to the principles used in the Ames room illusion, describe how Bethany would need to construct the film set and film the scene so that it appears as though Jeremiah grows larger.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 6** (2 marks)

Raoul and Miguel were studying for their Year 11 Psychology exam. When discussing the concept of synaesthesia, Miguel stated that it was a problem with a person's vision. Raoul claimed that this was incorrect.

Using a correct definition of synaesthesia, explain why Miguel is incorrect.

---

---

---

---

**Question 7** (4 marks)

Neesha was playing netball in her club’s grand final. With only a few seconds of the game left, she had the opportunity to shoot the final goal and win the match for her team. Another player on her team, Elba, threw the ball to Neesha. Neesha dropped the ball and was unable to shoot the goal, so her team lost the game. Neesha was upset and she blamed Elba for not throwing the ball to her correctly. Neesha’s mother was watching the game and believed that Neesha dropped the ball because she had been recently sick with the flu and her energy levels were low.

Using examples from the scenario, describe the difference between internal attribution and external attribution.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Question 8** (3 marks)

Joan is a supporter of the Cockatoos football team and has been since she was young. Two generations of her family have supported the Cockatoos and all of Joan’s friends are also Cockatoos supporters. At a football game, the Cockatoos are playing against a rival team, the Galahs. Joan remarks to her friends that all Galahs supporters are opinionated and arrogant. Her friends agree. When waiting in line at the snack kiosk, Joan tells some supporters of the Galahs football team that she thinks Galahs footballers are dirty players. A heated argument occurs between the people in the line.

- a.** Explain how Joan has developed and demonstrated her prejudice. 2 marks

---

---

---

---

---

- b.** How has Joan demonstrated discriminatory behaviours? 1 mark

---

---

**Question 9** (12 marks)

As part of his degree at Munford University, Liam ran an experiment on conformity among Australians. The experiment was a variation of a study conducted by Solomon Asch. Liam recruited participants through a request made online. The materials for the experiment consisted of a series of cards depicting lines of varying lengths.

In Liam's experiment, the room is prepared with himself and two other people (confederates) present. The participant then enters the room. The group was asked to match the lengths of lines on different cards. This was repeated several times with different cards. The two confederates would often deliberately give an incorrect response when asked to match the lines on the cards. The experimenter noted how many times the participant agreed with the group even when an obviously wrong answer was given.

This experiment was later repeated with other participants with group sizes of six and twelve. Confederates were also present in these later groups so that the participant was always in the minority.

- a.** What is a confederate and why were they necessary in Liam's experiment? 2 marks

---

---

---

---

- b.** State the independent variable in Liam's experiment. 1 mark

---

- c.** State the dependent variable in Liam's experiment. 1 mark

---

- d.** Write a possible research hypothesis for Liam's experiment. 3 marks

---

---

---

---

- e.** Liam wants to select a sample that is a true representation of the population type. Which sampling method should Liam choose? 1 mark

---

- f.** Liam wants to test a different independent variable using a similar method.  
Other than the factor stated in **part b.**, identify **one** factor that affects conformity. State the expected result if this factor is used as the independent variable in the experiment. 2 marks

Factor \_\_\_\_\_

Expected result \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- g.** Describe the difference between conformity and obedience. 2 marks

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 10** (5 marks)

Josephine moved to a new school when her family relocated to a different city. Josephine was waiting in line at the school canteen when a student named Dean bumped into her. At first, Josephine thought it was an accident, but during the following week Dean continued to bump into her in the school yard, in the library and at the bus stop after school. Dean also started calling Josephine names and making fun of her in front of other students. Josephine stopped coming to school and the year-level coordinator contacted her parents.

- a.** Describe how Dean's behaviour towards Josephine would be considered bullying. 2 marks

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- b.** Identify **one** type of bullying that Josephine experienced. 1 mark

\_\_\_\_\_

- c.** Bullying can seriously affect physical and mental health and functioning.  
Identify **one** physical consequence and **one** psychological consequence that Josephine could experience as result of being bullied. 2 marks

Physical \_\_\_\_\_

Psychological \_\_\_\_\_



**Question 11** (10 marks)

Two friends were travelling home together on a Melbourne train. During the journey, a group of disruptive passengers began yelling racial abuse at them. The friends sat quietly in their seats trying to avoid any confrontation. There were other passengers in the train carriage while this was happening, but they did not assist. The hostility from the disorderly group escalated to the point where they began to physically threaten the two friends. Finally, a passenger stood up to intervene. As the passenger spoke to the disorderly group, more passengers then stood up from their seats to assist. Another passenger rang the police, and at the next train stop, police entered the train carriage and took the disorderly group to the police station.

Discuss:

- the factors that initially prevented helping behaviour from bystanders, using the terms ‘situational factors’, ‘bystander effect’, ‘diffusion of responsibility’, ‘audience inhibition’ and ‘cost–benefit analysis’ in your discussion
- the factors that enabled eventual helping behaviour from bystanders, using the terms ‘situational factors’, ‘social norms’ and ‘personal factors’ in your discussion.

You may use subheadings in your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---











## VCE Psychology Unit 2

### Written Examination

#### Multiple-choice Answer Sheet

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Instructions

Use a **pencil** for **all** entries. If you make a mistake, **erase** the incorrect answer – **do not** cross it out. Marks will **not** be deducted for incorrect answers.

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

All answers must be completed like this example: 

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

#### Use pencil only

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D

15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D
21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D

29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D