

Trial Examination 2021

## VCE Psychology Units 1&2

Written Examination

### Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours 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	50	50	50
B	14	14	70
			Total 120

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 30 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

René Descartes developed a theory called dualism.

According to this theory,

- A. the mind and body come into contact through the pineal gland.
- B. the mind could control the body, but the body could not influence the mind.
- C. the body could influence the mind, but the mind had no control over the body.
- D. the mind and body come into contact through the pituitary gland.

### Question 2

Which one of the following statements about the brain vs heart debate is true?

- A. The Ancient Egyptians believed that the brain held the mind and the soul.
- B. Empedocles identified that the brain was in the centre of the body and thus took the ‘brain’ side of the debate.
- C. Aristotle taught his followers that both the mind and the soul were located in the brain.
- D. Greek physician Galen argued that the mind was located in the brain.

### Question 3

Which one of the following would best diagnose a small, structural abnormality in the brain?

- A. MRI
- B. fMRI
- C. CT scan
- D. X-ray

### Question 4

Marcus is a football player. After taking possession of the ball during a game, he lines up in front of the goal and kicks the football directly between the goal posts.

When Marcus kicks the football, which branch of his nervous system is active?

- A. the automatic nervous system
- B. the sympathetic nervous system
- C. the somatic nervous system
- D. the parasympathetic nervous system

**Question 5**

Identify the type of muscle that is under voluntary control of the nervous system.

- A. skeletal muscle
- B. smooth muscle
- C. cardiac muscle
- D. visceral muscle

**Question 6**

Which one of the following bodily functions is activated by the sympathetic nervous system?

- A. constriction of the pupils of the eyes
- B. slow, even breathing rate
- C. increased release of glucose from the liver
- D. slow, steady heart rate

**Question 7**

Kai was running along the decking beside a swimming pool when he slipped and hit his head. After his fall, Kai experienced disturbances in his vision.

It is likely that Kai's visual problems were due to damage sustained in his

- A. frontal lobe.
- B. parietal lobe.
- C. temporal lobe.
- D. occipital lobe.

**Question 8**

Which part of the neuron releases neurotransmitters?

- A. dendrites
- B. myelin
- C. axon
- D. terminal branches

**Question 9**

Efferent neurons transmit information away from the brain to other parts of the body.

What is the name given to efferent neurons?

- A. sensory neurons
- B. interneurons
- C. motor neurons
- D. association neurons

**Question 10**

Two structures that are located in the hindbrain are the

- A. hypothalamus and reticular formation.
- B. thalamus and pons.
- C. cerebellum and pons.
- D. cerebrum and medulla.

**Question 11**

Both hemispheres of the brain are coordinated in most functions. However, it has been proposed that each hemisphere has certain specialisations.

The left hemisphere of the brain is said to specialise in

- A. creative thinking.
- B. solving mathematical problems.
- C. recognition of melodies.
- D. appreciation of art.

**Question 12**

Risk-taking behaviour occurs at a higher frequency in adolescents than it does in people in their twenties. The reason for this behaviour is believed to be biological.

Which one of the following areas of the brain is underdeveloped in adolescents and therefore thought to be responsible for risk-taking behaviour?

- A. frontal lobe
- B. prefrontal cortex
- C. parietal lobe
- D. auditory cortex

**Question 13**

Which one of the following is an important process of adaptive plasticity?

- A. rerouting
- B. synaptic pruning
- C. myelination
- D. synaptogenesis

**Question 14**

Psychological development refers to an individual's growth across several domains as they grow older.

Learning how to respond to others and engage in productive discussions is considered

- A. social development.
- B. cognitive development.
- C. emotional development.
- D. physiological development.

*Use the following information to answer Questions 15–17.*

Jodi's father was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Her family was provided with information pamphlets to help them understand the disorder.

**Question 15**

The area of the brain that is most affected by Parkinson's disease is the

- A. cerebellum.
- B. frontal lobe.
- C. hindbrain.
- D. substantia nigra.

**Question 16**

One of the information pamphlets states that Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disease. It also states that, due to neurodegeneration, individuals with this disorder have low levels of a certain neurotransmitter.

Which one of the following neurotransmitters do individuals with Parkinson's disease have low levels of?

- A. adrenaline
- B. endorphins
- C. glutamate
- D. dopamine

**Question 17**

There are several treatment methods for Parkinson's disease.

The least invasive, most widely used method is

- A. deep brain stimulation.
- B. deep tissue massage.
- C. medication.
- D. radiation therapy.

**Question 18**

Erik Erikson developed a theory regarding the psychosocial development of humans.

According to his theory, during which period of an individual's lifespan does the stage 'industry versus inferiority' occur?

- A. late infancy
- B. middle childhood
- C. adolescence
- D. late adulthood

**Question 19**

Psychologists study both critical and sensitive periods within human development.

Sensitive periods

- A. are periods during an individual's development when that individual is most vulnerable to being deprived of environmental stimuli.
- B. are periods of development with definite beginnings and ends.
- C. last for short periods of time for both physiological developments and psychological developments.
- D. contain skill development that can still occur at a later age, but the learning will take longer and may not be as successful.

*Use the following information to answer Questions 20 and 21.*

Mary Ainsworth was a developmental psychologist who studied attachment patterns between infants and their caregivers. The standardised test that she developed was called the Strange Situation test. In the Strange Situation test, the infant and the caregiver are initially in a room together, without anyone else present. The caregiver then leaves the room for a short time. When the caregiver returns to the room the reunion is observed closely.

A psychologist studies two infants, Patty and Khalil, using Ainsworth's test.

**Question 20**

Patty's father leaves her in an observation room for a short time, then returns. Patty does not seek closeness or any form of contact with him.

According to Ainsworth's test, Patty is showing

- A. secure attachment.
- B. insecure resistant attachment.
- C. insecure avoidant attachment.
- D. secure disorganised attachment.

**Question 21**

When Khalil's caregiver returns after a short absence from the observation room, Khalil looks excited and happy, and seeks to be picked up.

According to Ainsworth's test, Khalil is showing

- A. secure attachment.
- B. insecure resistant attachment.
- C. insecure avoidant attachment.
- D. secure disorganised attachment.

**Question 22**

Savesh loved playing on his scooter. One afternoon his scooter went missing from his front yard, which upset him. Savesh's father bought him a bike to replace his old scooter. When the bike was given to Savesh, he was very excited and immediately asked his father to come outside so he could play. Even though it was a bike, Savesh asked to play on his 'new scooter'.

According to Piaget, the process Savesh is using is called

- A. assimilation.
- B. accommodation.
- C. schema.
- D. adaptation.

**Question 23**

According to Piaget, individuals first develop the ability to think abstractly in the

- A. pre-operational stage.
- B. sensorimotor stage.
- C. concrete operational stage.
- D. formal operational stage.

**Question 24**

An individual's mental health is affected by both internal and external factors.

An example of an internal factor could be the

- A. number of members in the individual's family.
- B. genes inherited from the individual's parents.
- C. position the individual holds within the company where they work.
- D. individual's level of education.

**Question 25**

Dr Asher was studying the influence that regular dance had on intelligence. She conducted a series of experiments where she measured participants' numerical scores on memory tests, then collated the data that she had collected.

The results Dr Asher collected would be considered

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

**Question 26**

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 27**

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 28**

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 29**

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 Question 30 and 31.

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 30**

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 31**

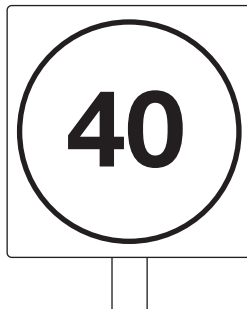
As they continued to ride their bikes, Oakley saw a shiny object on the road. He stopped and picked it up, seeing it was a small coin. Oakley brought it close to his face to try and read some writing on the coin.

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 32**

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 33**

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 34**

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 35**

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 36**

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 37 and 38.

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 37

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 38

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 39

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 40**

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 41**

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

**Question 42**

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.

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 43**

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.

*Use the following information to answer Questions 44 and 45.*

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 44**

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

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

**Question 45**

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 46**

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 47**

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 48**

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 49**

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 50**

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.

**END OF SECTION A**

**SECTION B****Instructions for Section B**

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

**Question 1** (4 marks)

Anari was walking home one afternoon. As she passed a house on her street, a dog leapt up at the fence and began barking loudly. Anari jumped back in alarm, frightened by the dog.

- a.** Identify the branch of Anari's nervous system that was activated by her encounter with the dog and give **one** physiological change that would have occurred. 2 marks

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- b.** Anari realised that the dog was behind a fence and could not harm her. She relaxed and continued walking home.  
Identify the branch of Anari's nervous system that was activated when she realised she was safe from the dog and give **one** physiological change that would have occurred. 2 marks

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**Question 2** (5 marks)

In the mid-nineteenth century, Phineas Gage was a construction foreman working on a new railway. While breaking up large pieces of rock with an iron rod and explosive powder, the powder detonated and the rod shot through Gage's left cheek, exiting through the top of his skull. Gage suffered enormous damage to his frontal lobe, but survived the injury.

- a.** Identify **one** biological change, **one** psychological change and **one** social change that occurred because of the damage to Gage's frontal lobe. 3 marks

Biological change \_\_\_\_\_

Psychological change \_\_\_\_\_

Social change \_\_\_\_\_

Gage's story has become a case study used by psychologists.

- b.** What is a 'case study'? 1 mark

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- c.** Identify **one** limitation of case studies. 1 mark

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**Question 3** (3 marks)

Kristina took her son Alec to a playground. After cuddling the cheerful, smiling Alec, she placed him on the ground with the other toddlers. Alec was happy to play close to his mother, exploring the area around him.

Identify the type of attachment that exists between Alec and his mother and describe **two** factors that may have influenced the development of this type of attachment.

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**Question 4** (8 marks)

Daiki was watching television with his wife when she noticed that Daiki had slumped in his chair and was not responding to her questions. Daiki was taken to hospital with a suspected stroke. At the hospital, medical staff asked Daiki several questions. Although he appeared to understand their questions, he had great difficulty in forming fluent sentences, instead answering in short sentences with mostly nouns and verbs. Daiki underwent several medical tests to establish the damage to his brain.

- a. Identify the lobe and hemisphere of Daiki's brain that were most likely damaged. 2 marks

Lobe \_\_\_\_\_

Hemisphere \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Identify the specific area within the lobe that has been affected. Justify your answer with reference to the scenario. 2 marks

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- c. Two months after Daiki had his stroke, there were signs of improvement in his speech. A specialist explained to Daiki's family that Daiki's brain was trying to compensate for the damage that occurred from the stroke. The changes that occurred in Daiki's brain are called 'adaptive plasticity'.

Identify and describe the **two** processes that would occur in the brain to facilitate recovery during the process of adaptive plasticity. 4 marks

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**Question 5** (4 marks)

In 1958, Harry Harlow investigated the influence of the provision of nutrition on attachment between infants and their mothers. Harlow's study involved rhesus monkeys who had been separated from their mothers at birth and reared in cages that contained two surrogate 'mothers', one made of wire and one made of cloth.

The group 1 monkeys were given a wire mother that provided milk and a cloth mother that did not provide milk. The group 2 monkeys were given a cloth mother that provided milk and a wire mother that did not provide milk.

- a.** State the results of this experiment. 1 mark

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- b.** What conclusions did Harlow draw from the results of this experiment? 2 marks

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- c.** How did Harlow generalise his conclusions from this experiment to humans? 1 mark

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**Question 6** (4 marks)

Jean Piaget researched thinking and intellectual development in children and developed the theory of cognitive development in children. Year 11 student Jenna was studying developmental psychology at East Hills Secondary College. Her class was conducting their own experiments based on Piaget's theories.

Jenna decided to focus her experiment on the concept of egocentrism to determine the level of cognitive development of children aged between 3 and 4 years. She decided to work with the children attending the early learning centre next door to her school.

- a.** Explain what is meant by the term 'egocentrism'. 1 mark

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- b.** Describe a possible method that Jenna could use to test egocentrism. 1 mark

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- c.** Using the method described in your answer to **part b.**, how would Jenna determine if the participants in the study were showing egocentric thinking? 1 mark

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- d.** The children at the early learning centre were between 3 and 4 years of age. According to Piaget, at which stage would these children be in their cognitive development? 1 mark

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**Question 7** (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 8** (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.

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**Question 9** (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.

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**Question 10** (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.

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**Question 11** (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.

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**Question 12** (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

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

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

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

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

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- 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

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**Question 13** (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

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

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- 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 14** (10 marks)

Geoff was a university student studying politics. He was highly stressed about failing his semester exams and began smoking marijuana, thinking that the drug would help him to relax. After a few weeks of smoking the drug, Geoff decided not to continue as it made him feel foggy-headed and clouded his judgement.

Shortly after he stopped smoking the drug, Geoff told his family that he had been selected for a special program run by the Australian Government. In the program, Geoff believed he would receive training to prepare him to become the next Prime Minister of Australia. He told his family that his participation in the program was a secret. Geoff also told his parents that he has seen men in a black car following him over the past few months. At night, he sometimes heard static sounds and quiet conversations. Geoff told his parents that the house was bugged so that he could be monitored.

Geoff stopped attending classes at university and spent most of his time in his bedroom. His parents and friends found that their conversations with Geoff were difficult to follow, as he spoke in an erratic manner. Geoff’s mother, Audrey, became worried as his behaviour continued to change. She and Geoff’s father, Stan, fought and argued frequently.

After six months Audrey took Geoff to their local medical clinic. Dr Kingray ran several tests on Geoff and enquired about the family medical history. Stan said that his grandfather used to constantly talk to himself and often went to live in his remote fishing shack for months at a time.

As Dr Kingray’s associate, you have been asked to compile a medical report and diagnosis for Geoff.

In your report:

- Identify a probable diagnosis for Geoff.
- Identify and describe the symptoms displayed by Geoff.
- Use the two-hit hypothesis to explain the development of Geoff’s mental illness.
- Outline **two** possible treatments for Geoff, one biological and one social.

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## VCE Psychology Units 1&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
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#### Use pencil only

1	18	35
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
2	19	36
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
3	20	37
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
4	21	38
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
5	22	39
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
6	23	40
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
7	24	41
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
8	25	42
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
9	26	43
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
10	27	44
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
11	28	45
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
12	29	46
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
13	30	47
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
14	31	48
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
15	32	49
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
16	33	50
A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
17	34	
A B C D	A B C D	