

External assessment

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Multiple choice question book

# Psychology

## Paper 1

### General instruction

- Work in this book will not be marked.

## Section 1

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### QUESTION 1

The structure of the central nervous system contains the

- (A) brain and spinal cord only.
- (B) somatic nervous system and brain only.
- (C) autonomic and somatic nervous systems only.
- (D) spinal cord and autonomic nervous system only.

### QUESTION 2

Which of the following is an inhibitory neurotransmitter located in the brain?

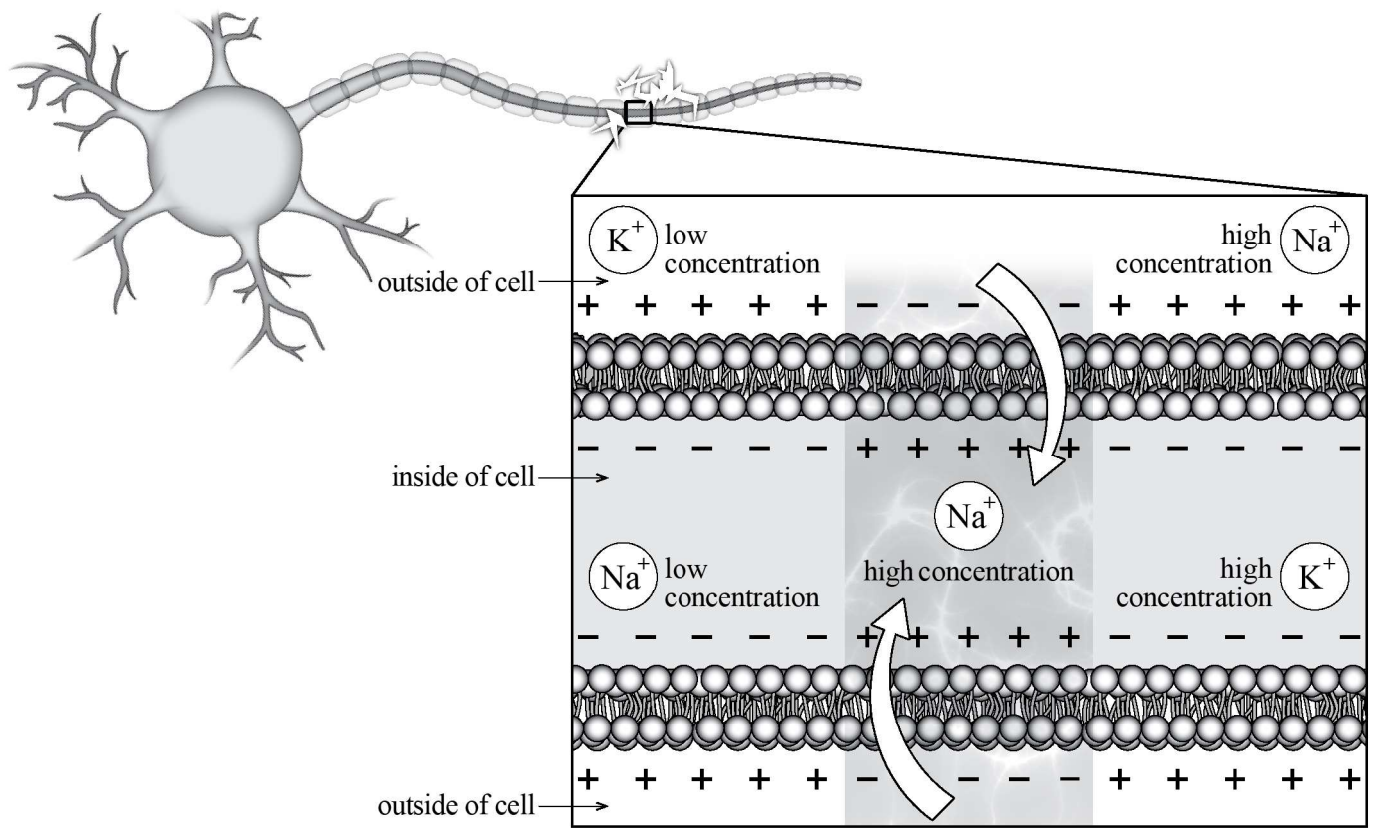
- (A) serotonin
- (B) dopamine
- (C) glutamate
- (D) gamma-aminobutyric acid

### QUESTION 3

Explicit attitudes are

- (A) a person's conscious views towards people, objects or concepts.
- (B) learned ideas we hold about ourselves, others, objects and experiences.
- (C) positive and negative evaluations that are not accessible to our conscious awareness.
- (D) oversimplified images of people who belong to a particular group, causing them to appear more similar than they are.

#### QUESTION 4



Which process of neurotransmission is represented by this image?

- (A) action potential
- (B) graded potential
- (C) resting potential
- (D) event-related potential

### QUESTION 5

An investigation by Minard (1952) found that below ground, 80% of white miners were friendly towards black miners, whereas above ground this dropped to 20%.

The behaviour of the miners above ground demonstrates

- (A) cognitive dissonance.
- (B) discrimination.
- (C) stereotyping.
- (D) prejudice.

### QUESTION 6

Experiments by Tajfel (1970) demonstrated that dividing participants into arbitrary groups produces in-group favouritism — the tendency to respond more positively, say with rewards, to the people from in-groups ('us') than people from out-groups ('them').

Which stage of social identity theory do these experiments demonstrate?

- (A) social categorisation
- (B) social identification
- (C) social comparison
- (D) social evaluation

### QUESTION 7

The cerebellum plays a critical role in

- (A) comprehending language and forming meaningful sentences.
- (B) controlling muscles responsible for the production of articulate speech.
- (C) coordinating muscle movements, and maintaining posture and balance.
- (D) regulating emotional balance, resulting in disconnected brain activities.

### QUESTION 8

In the 1920 Little Albert experiment, Watson taught the child to fear rats by associating them with an unpleasant noise.

Little Albert's response of crying and trembling when the rat was presented is

- (A) a reflexive response.
- (B) a modelled response.
- (C) a conditioned response.
- (D) an unconditioned response.

### QUESTION 9

An aversive or unpleasant stimulus that strengthens behaviour by its removal is known as

- (A) positive punishment.
- (B) negative punishment.
- (C) positive reinforcement.
- (D) negative reinforcement.

### QUESTION 10

Researchers showed toddlers their mothers being exposed to a rubber snake. In the control group, the mothers had a neutral expression, while in the experimental group, the mother's reaction was negative (panic and avoidance). The results indicated that when presented with the rubber snake, toddlers tended to react in a similar way to their mothers.

The investigation demonstrates modelling because the toddlers

- (A) tend to generalise their behaviour to all snakes.
- (B) observed the consequences of their mother's behaviour.
- (C) learned to reproduce the behaviours exhibited by the mothers.
- (D) associated the snake with an emotional reaction, creating a learned fear response.

### QUESTION 11

The type of social influence in which a person acts in the same way as the group, although they may not agree with everything the majority does, is known as

- (A) obedience.
- (B) compliance.
- (C) identification.
- (D) internalisation.

### QUESTION 12

Primary socialisation occurs

- (A) mainly outside the home environment.
- (B) mainly during adolescence and into adulthood.
- (C) when a child learns appropriate attitudes, values and actions from family members.
- (D) when a child learns appropriate behaviours as a member of a small group within a larger society.

### QUESTION 13

In the experiment by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (1973), the guards had greater power than the prisoners. The difference in power was because of the

- (A) authority of the experimenter.
- (B) personalities of the participants.
- (C) social roles of the participants and the social environment of the prison.
- (D) ability of the prisoners to withdraw from the experiment at their leisure.

### QUESTION 14

Aronson and Worchel (1966) led participants to believe that the person with whom they had interacted either liked them or disliked them. The results indicated that 'liking' had a significant effect on the participants' feelings for the other person.

Which origin of attraction do the results of this investigation support?

- (A) proximity
- (B) similarity
- (C) familiarity
- (D) reciprocity

### QUESTION 15

Advertising can influence aggression by using techniques taken from classical conditioning, whereby consumers learn

- (A) to identify with certain characters.
- (B) the consequences of aggressive behaviour.
- (C) to associate two previously unrelated stimuli.
- (D) to attend to, retain and reproduce certain behaviours.

### QUESTION 16

Which language processing region of the brain has been damaged if a person has difficulty speaking and putting together grammatical sentences, but remains able to comprehend language?

- (A) Broca's area
- (B) Wernicke's area
- (C) Parkinson's territory
- (D) Geschwind's territory

### QUESTION 17

Feinstein et al. (2010) conducted an investigation on a human patient, SM, who had a pre-existing brain lesion and was unable to experience fear. Researchers sought to invoke fear in SM by exposing them to live snakes and spiders and taking them on a tour of a haunted house. During each of these occasions SM did not exhibit any fear. In what part of the brain did SM most likely have a lesion?

- (A) cerebrum
- (B) amygdala
- (C) cerebellum
- (D) primary motor cortex

### QUESTION 18

Acetylcholine is involved in which of the following psychological functions?

- (A) pleasure and reward
- (B) learning and memory
- (C) sleep and emotional arousal
- (D) articulation and comprehension of speech

### QUESTION 19

Which of the following statements best describes semantic memory?

- (A) memory of learnt skills and actions
- (B) memory of general world knowledge or facts
- (C) memory drawn from objects and places experienced
- (D) memory drawn from events and the people associated



## QUESTION 20

Tulving and Pearlstone (1966) asked participants to learn lists of words belonging to different categories, e.g. names of animals, clothing and sports. When asked to recount the words, one group of participants was given category names and the other group was not.

Participants in the group not given category names used recall, as it involves

- (A) retrieving stored information using few or no cues for assistance.
- (B) identifying previously studied information from a list or group of alternatives.
- (C) grouping separate items in order to increase the capacity of short-term memory.
- (D) learning information that has been previously learnt and stored in long-term memory.

## QUESTION 21

Cole (2013) asked participants to estimate the distance to a target location. Researchers had measured the waist-to-hip ratios of participants and manipulated their motivational states. They concluded that these two factors interacted to affect visual perception.

Which of the following biological influences on visual perception best describes this study with regards to distance perception?

- (A) ageing
- (B) genetics
- (C) cultural skills
- (D) psychological make-up

## QUESTION 22

The Ames room illusion demonstrates the fallibility of visual perception as it causes the observer to

- (A) misapply shape constancy but maintain size constancy.
- (B) misapply size constancy but maintain shape constancy.
- (C) misapply size constancy but maintain linear perspective cues.
- (D) misapply shape constancy but maintain linear perspective cues.

### QUESTION 23

The components of the tri-component model are known as affective, behavioural and

- (A) active.
- (B) physical.
- (C) cognitive.
- (D) emotional.

### QUESTION 24

Blaming a person or group for the actions of others or for conditions not of their making is known as

- (A) scapegoating.
- (B) group prejudice.
- (C) direct experience.
- (D) personal discrimination.

### QUESTION 25

Conversational distance refers to how close people stand to each other when talking and is related to the idea of intimate space.

Conversational distance is one measure that characterises differences in

- (A) accommodation.
- (B) assimilation.
- (C) pluralism.
- (D) culture.

### QUESTION 26

Explicit racism is characterised by

- (A) the unequal treatment of some people who should have the same rights as others.
- (B) any speech or behaviour that demonstrates a conscious awareness of prejudicial attitudes.
- (C) schemas and qualities ascribed to a group of people based on qualities such as ethnicity or gender.
- (D) unconscious biases, expectations or tendencies that exist within an individual, regardless of ill will or any self-aware prejudices.

### QUESTION 27

Select the row in the table that best describes the differences between pluralism and multiculturalism.

	<b>Pluralism</b>	<b>Multiculturalism</b>
(A)	Many subcultures within a dominant culture	Lack of a dominant culture
(B)	Lack of a dominant culture	Several dominant cultures
(C)	Several dominant cultures	No subcultures
(D)	No subcultures	Many subcultures within a dominant culture

### QUESTION 28

Which of the following best describes culture shock?

- (A) absorption into the dominant culture and abandonment of the traditional culture
- (B) shared goals that groups or individuals cannot achieve alone or without the other person or group
- (C) feelings of disorientation and anxiety that occur as people from one culture encounter and adapt to another culture
- (D) shared rules that govern the behaviour of a group of people and enable members of that group to co-exist and survive

### QUESTION 29

An investigation by Wixted (1991) allowed participants to rehearse words up until the moment of recall. The strategy most likely used by participants in the investigation to improve their memory was

- (A) maintenance rehearsal.
- (B) elaborative rehearsal.
- (C) method of loci.
- (D) SQ4R method.

### QUESTION 30

The investigation by Deregowski (1972) found that one group of participants preferred split-type drawings similar to image A, rather than perspective drawings similar to image B.

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View figure in Deregowski, J.B. (1972) Pictorial perception and culture. *Scientific American*, 227, 82-88,  
DOI: 10.1038/scientificamerican1172-82

This preference was most likely due to

- (A) culture.
- (B) depth cues.
- (C) motivation.
- (D) size constancy.

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## References

### Question 4

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