

— Public use —

Sample assessment 2020

---

Multiple choice question book

# Psychology

Paper 1



Queensland  
Government



Queensland Curriculum  
& Assessment Authority

**— Public use —**

**THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK**

# — Public use —

## Section 1

### Instructions

- Answer all questions in the question and response book.
  - This book will not be marked.
- 

### QUESTION 1

The peripheral nervous system (PNS) is made up of the

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

### QUESTION 2

The hand movements that musicians use when playing the piano are most likely coordinated by which brain region?

- (A) thalamus
- (B) cerebellum
- (C) prefrontal cortex
- (D) primary motor cortex

### QUESTION 3

A shortage of serotonin has been associated with

- (A) euphoria and hyperactivity.
- (B) suppressed appetite and phobias.
- (C) migraine and increased heart rate.
- (D) lower levels of sleep and depression.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 4

The general aggression model (GAM) examines how

- (A) aggressive responses can be learnt by reinforcement, imitation or modelling.
- (B) aggression is inherited and biological in nature and is expressed both overtly and covertly.
- (C) person and situation variables influence aggression through the cognitions, emotions and arousal they generate.
- (D) people exposed to aversive situations often experience negative affect and physiological arousal in response to those events.

## QUESTION 5

\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a gathering of people with an agenda makes problematic decisions because its members value harmony and coherence over accurate analysis and critical evaluation.

- (A) Groupthink
- (B) Audience inhibition
- (C) Cost-benefit analysis
- (D) Diffusion of responsibility

## QUESTION 6

Classical conditioning and operant conditioning are similar because both

- (A) involve learning through observation.
- (B) require a model in order for learning to take place.
- (C) involve associating stimulus with reward and punishment.
- (D) involve an acquisition process whereby the response is conditioned or learnt.

## QUESTION 7

Stimulus generalisation for operant conditioning is described as

- (A) the tendency to respond to stimuli similar to the conditioned stimuli.
- (B) the weakening of a response after the removal of a pleasant stimulus.
- (C) the ability to differentiate between stimuli similar to the conditioned stimuli.
- (D) the gradual decrease in the strength or rate of a conditioned response following non-reinforcement.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 8

Blume (2001) proposed that operant conditioning can be used to explain the behaviour of people who experience addictive behaviours, such as substance abuse. In this instance, he suggests that people continue to abuse substances because it allows them to avoid withdrawal symptoms that result from cessation.

In operant conditioning, subjects are continuing to engage in addictive behaviours, such as substance abuse, as a result of

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

## QUESTION 9

The shared rules that govern the behaviour of a group of people and enable members of that group to coexist are referred to as

- (A) culture.
- (B) assimilation.
- (C) acculturation.
- (D) culture shock.

## QUESTION 10

Prejudice is defined as

- (A) the discrepancy between attitudes and behaviours.
- (B) evaluations or attitudes towards members of particular groups.
- (C) negative emotional attitudes toward members of a social group.
- (D) the initial perceptions of another person that affect future beliefs about that person.

## QUESTION 11

Scapegoating is defined as

- (A) prejudice held because of conformity with group views.
- (B) attitudes formed through direct behavioural experience.
- (C) a personality characteristic defined by rigidity, inhibition and prejudice.
- (D) blaming a person or a group for the actions of others or for conditions not of their making.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 12

What is the measure of retention that involves identifying previously learnt information from a list or group of alternatives?

- (A) recall
- (B) relearning
- (C) recognition
- (D) reconstruction

## QUESTION 13

A limitation of the working model of memory is that it

- (A) is very simplistic and without structure.
- (B) only focuses on the depth of processing memories.
- (C) emphasises the structure of memory, rather than the process of memory.
- (D) predicts that the deeper information is processed, the longer a memory trace will last.

## QUESTION 14

Mercury poisoning causes neurological damage, which leads to an inability to coordinate muscle movements. The region of the brain affected by this damage is the

- (A) cerebellum.
- (B) cerebrum.
- (C) hypothalamus.
- (D) medulla.

## QUESTION 15

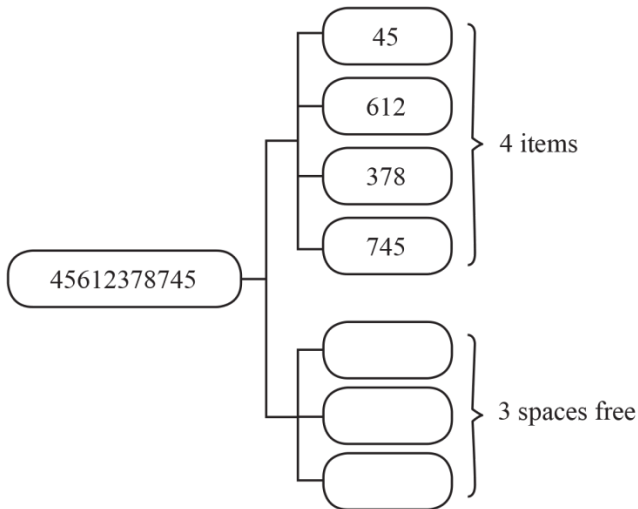
When other memories cause problems with the retrieval of information from long-term memory, this is known as

- (A) retrieval failure.
- (B) encoding failure.
- (C) interference effects.
- (D) motivated forgetting.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 16

Short-term memory is believed to have a capacity of 7 (+/- 2) items.



From the figure above, a conclusion that can be drawn about chunking as a strategy is that it

- (A) enables elaborative rehearsal.
- (B) assists with maintenance rehearsal.
- (C) increases the capacity of short-term memory.
- (D) involves the retrieval of meaningful information from long-term memory.

## QUESTION 17

The belief that if someone does something for you, then you should do something for them, is

- (A) normative influence.
- (B) bystander intervention.
- (C) the reciprocity principle.
- (D) the social responsibility norm.

## QUESTION 18

The phenomenon where people tend to see themselves in a more positive light than others see them is known as

- (A) self-serving bias.
- (B) confirmation bias.
- (C) situational attribution.
- (D) fundamental attribution error.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 19

Darley and Latane's (1968) model of bystander intervention was developed as a result of the story of Kitty Genovese. *The New York Times* reported that, out of 38 observers to parts of the attack, no one came to Kitty's assistance.

According to this model, which of the following limited the observers' tendency to respond?

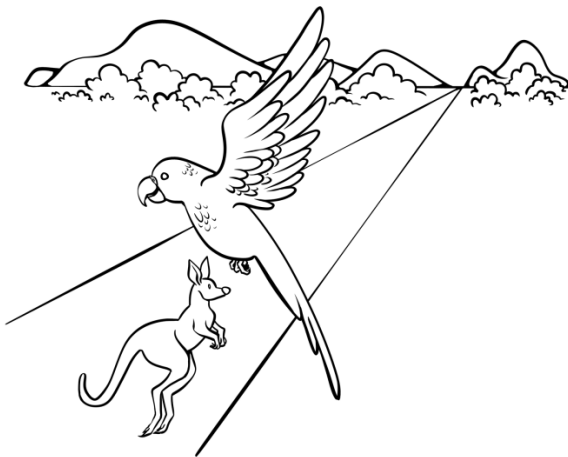
- (A) They did not notice the attack as an event.
- (B) They believed the attack was not an emergency.
- (C) They thought the personal costs outweighed the benefits.
- (D) They assumed other people in the area had responsibility.

## QUESTION 20

Sensory receptors detecting the presence of, or change to, a stimulus is known as the process of

- (A) selection.
- (B) reception.
- (C) organisation.
- (D) transmission.

## QUESTION 21



Recognising perspective in drawings, as in the figure above, is a result of

- (A) cultural processes.
- (B) physical processes.
- (C) attentional processes.
- (D) evolutionary processes.



# — Public use —

## QUESTION 22

Which statement best describes gender?

- (A) The sexual characteristics a person possesses.
- (B) The group of people an individual is sexually attracted to.
- (C) The range of behaviours considered appropriate for males and females.
- (D) The psychological meaning of being male or female, which is influenced by learning.

## QUESTION 23

According to McMillan and Chavis (1986), membership is the feeling of

- (A) sharing history, common places and time.
- (B) being able to make a difference to a group.
- (C) belonging or sharing a sense of personal relatedness.
- (D) needs being met by the resources received through membership in a group.

## QUESTION 24

The duration of long-term memory is

- (A) permanent.
- (B) approximately 5 years.
- (C) approximately 10 years.
- (D) approximately 50 years.

## QUESTION 25

Which stage of Duck's stages of dissolution (2006) predicts that the individual reflects on the state of the relationship generally and the partner specifically?

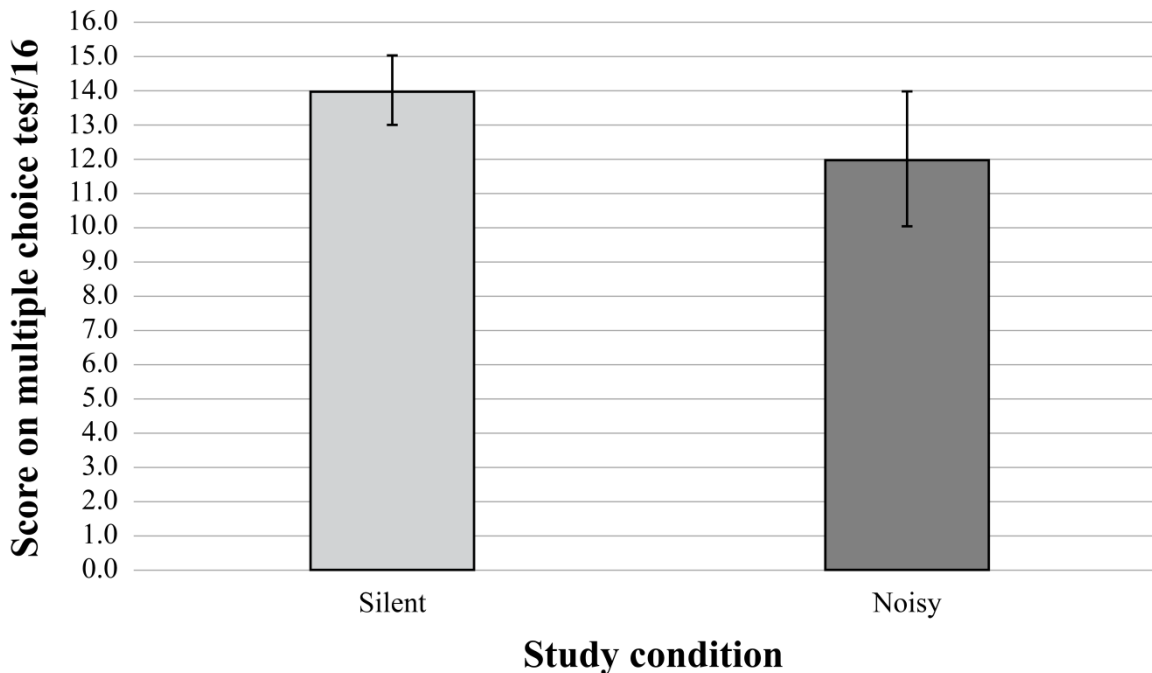
- (A) dyadic
- (B) grave-dressing
- (C) intrapsychic
- (D) social

# — Public use —

## QUESTIONS 26–28

These questions refer to an investigation that partially modified the methodology devised by Grant et al. (1998).

In the investigation, participants were randomly allocated to either a silent or noisy study condition. In each condition, they were instructed to study and learn a novel piece of information. The participants' memory for this information was then assessed using a multiple choice test. Processed data is presented in the figure below.



## QUESTION 26

The mean for the silent study condition was

- (A) 10.0
- (B) 12.0
- (C) 14.0
- (D) 15.0

## QUESTION 27

The most accurate conclusion that can be drawn about the standard deviation error bars is that the

- (A) data for the noisy study condition has greater variability than the data for the silent study condition.
- (B) data for the silent study condition has greater variability than the data for the noisy study condition.
- (C) data for the noisy study condition has similar variability to the data for the silent study condition.
- (D) two conditions are not statistically significantly different from each other.

# — Public use —

## QUESTION 28

Researchers analysed the results using a Mann–Whitney U test. The  $p$  value was set at  $p < 0.05$ . The calculated result was  $p = 0.01$ .

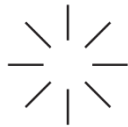
An inference that can be made about the results is that the  $p$  value of  $p = 0.01$

- (A) indicates that there is a statistically significant difference between the silent and noisy study conditions.
- (B) indicates that there is no statistically significant difference between the silent and noisy study conditions.
- (C) proves that there is a difference between the silent and noisy study conditions.
- (D) does not allow a conclusion to be drawn.

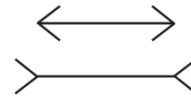
## QUESTION 29

Which of the following is an example of the Müller-Lyer visual illusion?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



## QUESTION 30

Symptoms of Alzheimer's disease are possibly caused by a decrease in the production of

- (A) dopamine.
- (B) epinephrine.
- (C) acetylcholine.
- (D) norepinephrine.

# — Public use —

## References

- Blume, A 2001, 'Negative reinforcement and substance abuse: Using a behavioural conceptualisation to enhance treatment', *The Behaviour Analyst Today*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 86–90.
- Darley, JM & Latane, B 1968, 'Bystander intervention in emergencies: Diffusion of responsibility', *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, vol. 8, issue 4, pp. 377–383.
- Grant, HM, Bredahl, LC, Clay, J, Ferrie, J, Groves, JE, McDorman, TA & Dark, VJ 1998, 'Context-dependent memory for meaningful material: Information for students', *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, vol. 12, issue 6, pp. 617–623.
- Hudson, W 1960, 'Pictorial depth perception in sub-cultural groups in Africa', *The Journal of Social Psychology*, vol. 52, issue 2, pp. 183–208.
- McMillan, DW & Chavis, DM 1986, 'Sense of community: A definition and theory', *Journal of Community Psychology*, vol. 14, pp. 6–23.
- Rollie, SS & Duck, SW 2006, 'Divorce and dissolution of romantic relationships: Stage models and their limitations' in MA Fine & JH Harvey (eds), *Handbook of Divorce and Relationship Dissolution*, Psychology Press, New York, pp. 223–240.

**— Public use —**

**THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK**

— Public use —