

External assessment 2021

Multiple choice question book

Psychology

Paper 1

General instruction

- Work in this book will not be marked.



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Section 1

QUESTIONS 1–3

These questions refer to an investigation that partially modified the methodology of Bargh, Chen and Burrows (1996) (Experiment 2). The table shows data from the investigation.

Number of elderly primes	Walking time (s)
0	7.30
1	7.45
2	7.62
3	7.89
4	7.91
5	8.05
6	8.28
7	8.28
8	8.28
9	9.12
10	9.12

QUESTION 1

What is the mean walking time?

- (A) 8.05 s
- (B) 8.12 s
- (C) 8.28 s
- (D) 9.12 s

QUESTION 2

Researchers analysed the results using a Pearson correlation coefficient. The result was $r = 0.98$.

It could be inferred that this demonstrates a

- (A) weak positive correlation.
- (B) weak negative correlation.
- (C) strong positive correlation.
- (D) strong negative correlation.

QUESTION 3

A conclusion that could be drawn from the analysed result is

- (A) the number of elderly primes had no effect on walking time.
- (B) the number of elderly primes had little effect on walking time.
- (C) as the number of elderly primes increased, walking time increased.
- (D) as the number of elderly primes increased, walking time decreased.

QUESTION 4

Personal prejudice is

- (A) blaming a group for the actions of others.
- (B) attitudes held to conform with group views.
- (C) negative thoughts, stereotypes and actions towards others based on race.
- (D) an opinion of another person based on their real or perceived group membership.

QUESTION 5

According to Duck's stages of dissolution, in the dyadic phase individuals

- (A) retrospectively make sense of the relationship's history by developing an account that casts the individual in a favourable light.
- (B) reveal their concerns regarding the relationship to their partner and attempt to redefine the relationship.
- (C) internalise reflections on the state of the relationship generally and the partner specifically.
- (D) recognise that relationships are embedded in social networks.

QUESTION 6

Self-serving bias is the tendency for people to

- (A) attribute their own behavioural successes to personal factors that are in their control.
- (B) infer that a person's behaviour is due to the situation or environment they are in.
- (C) infer that self-serving factors are the cause of an event or behaviour.
- (D) search for approval for what they believe.

QUESTION 7

For classical conditioning, *extinction* is described as

- (A) the re-emergence of a previously learnt conditioned response.
- (B) the process in which an organism learns to respond to a restricted range of stimuli.
- (C) the decrease in frequency of a response when the unconditioned stimulus is no longer presented.
- (D) the process in which an organism learns to respond to stimuli that resemble the conditioned stimulus.

QUESTION 8

The hippocampus plays a critical role in

- (A) encoding long-term memory.
- (B) mathematical, spatial and logical reasoning.
- (C) implicit memory of learnt skills and actions.
- (D) facial recognition and object identification and location.

QUESTION 9

A limitation of the working model of memory is that it

- (A) provides no role for rehearsal.
- (B) emphasises structure rather than processing.
- (C) does not take into account cross-cultural differences in memory span.
- (D) provides a poor account of developmental differences in memory span.

QUESTION 10

For operant conditioning, *stimulus discrimination* is described as the

- (A) spontaneous re-emergence of an operant that had been extinguished.
- (B) tendency to respond to stimuli similar to the stimuli that precede reinforcement.
- (C) process in which the connection between an operant and a reinforcer or punishment is broken.
- (D) ability to differentiate between stimuli and respond only to the original stimulus, not similar stimuli.

QUESTION 11

Superordinate goals reduce prejudice through

- (A) dependence on one another to meet each person's goals.
- (B) shared goals that a group or individuals cannot achieve alone or without other groups or individuals.
- (C) prolonged and involved cooperative activity in order to meet goals, rather than a casual and purposeless contact.
- (D) social interaction occurring at the same level in order to meet goals, without obvious differences in power or status.

QUESTION 12

Robinson and O'Leary-Kelly (2017) investigated antisocial behaviour at work. They found a positive relationship between the level of antisocial behaviour exhibited by an individual and that exhibited by their co-workers.

What factor most likely affected the antisocial behaviour in this investigation?

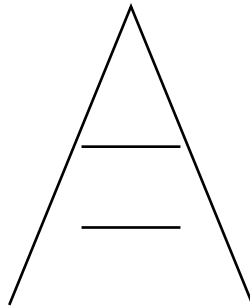
- (A) social influence
- (B) audience inhibition
- (C) cost-benefit analysis
- (D) diffusion of responsibility

QUESTION 13

Implicit racism is characterised as negative

- (A) treatment of people based on race.
- (B) stereotypes about members of another racial group.
- (C) overt actions towards members of a particular cultural group.
- (D) unconscious actions towards members of another racial group.

QUESTION 14



This image represents

- (A) the Ponzo illusion.
- (B) an impossible figure.
- (C) an ambiguous figure.
- (D) the Müller-Lyer illusion.

QUESTION 15

Recognition involves

- (A) identifying previously studied information.
- (B) re-learning previously studied information.
- (C) manipulating information that has been previously learnt and tested.
- (D) recalling information from memory with some cues or hints for assistance.

QUESTION 16

Kohlenberg and Tsai (1994) helped people recognise subtle triggers for maladaptive responses in relationships. Behavioural analysis of one couple suggested that one partner was responding to a particular tone in the other partner's voice regardless of their words.

This is an example of

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

QUESTION 17

These results are from an investigation in which smoke was introduced into a room while different groupings of participants completed a questionnaire.

Condition	Reporting smoke (%)
Alone	75
Two passive confederates	10
Three naive subjects	38

Darley and Latane's (1968) model of bystander intervention would attribute these results to

- (A) a loss of social identity and inhibition.
- (B) the tendency for an individual to reduce their effort in a group.
- (C) the presence of others reducing the likelihood of prosocial behaviour.
- (D) individuals changing their behaviour as a result of real or implied pressure from others.

QUESTION 18

Associating people's behaviour with their internal characteristics is

- (A) situational bias.
- (B) correspondence bias.
- (C) situational attribution.
- (D) dispositional attribution.

QUESTION 19

Which statement does not describe the general aggression model?

- (A) It examines how blocking a person's attainment of a goal can lead to aggression.
- (B) It proposes that aggression is an innate biological drive and we must adapt in order to control it.
- (C) It examines how person and situation input variables influence aggression through the cognitions, emotions and arousal they generate.
- (D) It proposes that aggression is directly learnt and aggressive acts carried out by a model will be internalised by an individual and reproduced.

QUESTION 20

Social learning theories of gender development assume that

- (A) cognitive processes play a key role in the development of gender identity and gender roles.
- (B) gender roles are attained through the observation of same-sex models, direct tuition and modelling.
- (C) gender schemas develop through role identity and children's ability to label themselves as boys or girls.
- (D) humans are born with innate predispositions to act and feel feminine or masculine due to the presence or absence of prenatal androgens.

QUESTION 21

According to McMillan and Chavis (1986), the feeling that members' desires will be met by the resources received through their involvement in a group is described as

- (A) influence.
- (B) membership.
- (C) shared emotional connection.
- (D) integration and fulfilment of needs.

QUESTION 22

Competence can lead to prosocial behaviour as a person

- (A) believes they have the skills and abilities required to solve the problem.
- (B) has the capacity to understand another person's experiences, both cognitively and emotionally.
- (C) has relatively extended emotional states that do not shift attention or disrupt ongoing activities.
- (D) behaves in a way that helps another person with no apparent gain, or with potential cost, to oneself.

QUESTION 23

Which regions of the brain contribute to coordination, precision and accurate timing of voluntary muscle movement?

- (A) cerebrum and forebrain
- (B) basal ganglia and cerebellum
- (C) amygdala and prefrontal cortex
- (D) frontal lobe and Geschwind's territory

QUESTION 24

What is the primary excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain responsible for the fast transmission of neural messages?

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

QUESTION 25

A symptom of Alzheimer's disease is

- (A) bradykinesia.
- (B) rigid muscles.
- (C) disorientation.
- (D) impaired posture.

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References

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