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External assessment 2022	Book		

Question and response book

Psychology

Paper 2

Time allowed

- Perusal time 10 minutes
- Working time 90 minutes

General instructions

- Answer all questions in the question and response book.
- Type responses in text fields.
- QCAA-approved calculator permitted.
- Planning paper will not be marked.

Section 1 (45 marks)

• 6 short response questions



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Section 1

Instructions

- If you need more space for a response, use the additional pages at the back of this book.
- On the additional pages, type the question number you are responding to.
- Type the page number of your alternative/additional response, i.e. See page ...
- If you do not do this, your original response will be marked.
- This section has six questions and is worth 45 marks.

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QUESTION 1 (8 marks)

This question refers to the investigation by Barlow et al. (2012).

Researchers surveyed 441 participants from one dominant racial group about the amount of positive and negative contact they had with a minority racial group, and the dominant racial group's prejudicial attitudes towards them.

The results included that:

- negative contact generally occurred less frequently than positive contact
- participants who had more negative contact with the minority racial group reported more prejudicial attitudes, and were more likely to avoid culture-based topics of conversation and face-to-face contact
- negative contact was a strong predictor of increased prejudice
- positive contact was a weaker predictor of reduced prejudice.
- a) Explain how prejudice can lead to discrimination and provide two examples from the investigation. [3 marks]

b) Identify the type of racism experienced in the investigation and describe two ways to reduce this form of prejudice.

[3 marks]

c) Infer why positive contact may not have reduce members of the dominant racial group.

Do not write outside this box.

the prejudicial attitudes of some	
i the prejudicial attitudes of some	50 1 1
	[2 marks]

DUESTION 2 (9 marks) This question refers to the investigation by Watson and Rayner (1920).	the	a follow-up study, researchers showed infan e rat following fear conditioning. Predict the nen subsequently presented with a rat. Justif
a) Describe how fear responses can be learnt and provide an example of this process from the investigation.	2 marks]	ien subsequentry presented with a rat. Just
	d) De in	escribe extinction and explain how the learn a participant from the follow-up study.
b) Distinguish between stimulus generalisation and stimulus discrimination. Identify which occurred in the investigation and provide an example.	3 marks]	

nts a video of another infant's reaction to reaction of the infants shown the video y your prediction.	[2 marks]
t fear response could be extinguished	[2 marks]

QUESTION 3 (8 marks)		b)	Describe the role of identification in group soc of it from the investigation.
This question refers to the investigation by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (1973).			of it from the investigation.
a) Describe how power operated for each group in the investigation.	[4 marks]	-	
		-	
		c)	Identify another factor that may have influence participants and provide an example from the
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social influence and provide an example	[2 marks]
enced the antisocial behaviour of the	
the investigation.	[2 marks]

	question refers to the investigation by Hudson (1960). Identify the lobes of the brain needed to perceive the visual stimuli in the investigation.	[1 mark]
b)	Describe the specific visual perception function of the area of the brain identified in Question 4a).	[1 mark]
c)	Explain perceptual set. Provide an example of how it influenced the participants' visual perception and interpretation of images in the investigation.	[2 marks]

l)	Explain how a relevant pictorial depth cue would assist in the interpretation of images in the 'flying bird scene' from the investigation.	[2 marks]
	Explain how cultural skills can affect visual perception and provide an example from the investigation.	[2 marks]

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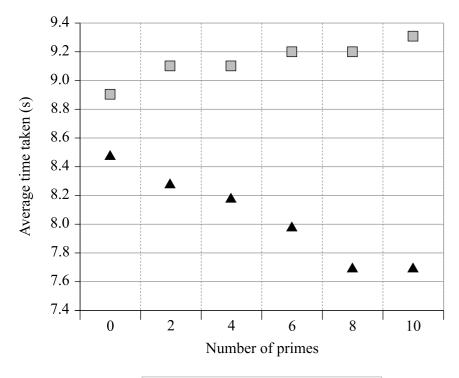
QUESTION 5 (6 marks)

This question refers to a modified investigation based on the methodology of Bargh, Chen and Burrows (1996).

The investigation (Experiment 2) was designed to test whether there is a relationship between stereotype activations and behaviour, using the time taken to climb a set of stairs. Researchers predicted that there would be no relationship between stereotype activation and behaviour (time taken).

Participants were instructed to work on a scrambled sentences task as part of a language proficiency experiment. The scrambled sentences task contained 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 primes relevant to an athletic stereotype (fit, strong, active, etc.) or a non-athletic stereotype (frail, weak, uncoordinated, etc.).

Researchers then recorded the time taken for each participant to walk up the set of stairs outside the room. The results are shown.



Key
▲ Average time taken (athletic)
Average time taken (non-athletic)

Condition	Spearman's rank correlation coefficient
Athletic primes	-0.99
Non-athletic primes	0.93

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a) Identify the level of measurement used in the in

b) Identify the two relationships in the graph.

c) Infer whether the prediction made by researche using data in the table.

nvestigation.	[1 mark]
	[2 marks]
ers was correct. Justify your response	[3 marks]

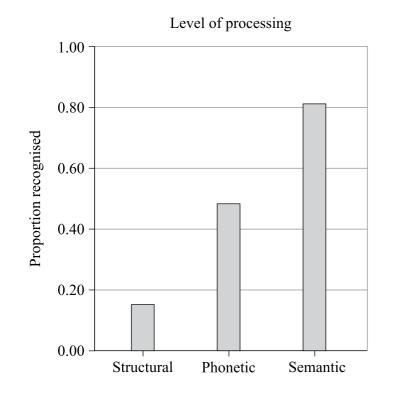
QUESTION 6 (6 marks)

An investigation by Craik and Tulving (1975) presented participants with a series of words they had to answer one of three questions about. Each question was designed to elicit a type of encoding.

Question	Type of encoding
Is the word in capital letters or lowercase letters?	Structural
Does the word rhyme with?	Phonetic
Does the word go in this sentence?	Semantic

Participants were then given a list of words that included the original series of words and were asked which words they had seen previously.

The results are shown. Differences between conditions were statistically significant, at P < 0.05.



a) Draw a conclusion about encoding in long-term memory. Justify your conclusion with evidence from the investigation. [2 marks]

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b) Describe the levels of processing model of men supports this model.

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mory and identify how the investigation	

[2 marks]

c)	Describe encoding failure and explain how information was most likely lost through this process in the investigation.	[2 ma
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Type the question number you are responding to.

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ADDITIONAL PAGE FOR STUDENT RESPONSES

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References

Question 5

Bargh, JA, Chen, M & Burrows, L 1996, 'Automaticity of Social Behaviour: Direct effects of trait construct and stereotype activation on action', *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, vol. 71, no. 2, pp. 230–244.

Question 6

Craik, FIM & Tulving, E 1975, 'Depth of Processing and the Retention of Words in Episodic Memory', *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, vol. 104, pp. 268–294.

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