



# 2010 PSYCHOLOGY

**FOR OFFICE  
USE ONLY**

SUPERVISOR CHECK

RE-MARKED

**ATTACH SACE REGISTRATION NUMBER LABEL  
TO THIS BOX**

**QUESTION  
BOOKLET**

**1**

8 pages, 12 questions

**Wednesday 10 November: 9 a.m.**

Time: 2 hours

## Part 1 of Section A

Examination material: Question Booklet 1 (8 pages)  
Question Booklet 2 (8 pages)  
one 8-page script book  
one SACE registration number label

*Approved dictionaries and calculators may be used.*

### Instructions to Students

1. You will have 10 minutes to read the paper. You must not write in your question booklets or script book or use a calculator during this reading time but you may make notes on the scribbling paper provided.
2. This paper is in two sections: Part 1 of Section A is in Question Booklet 1; Part 2 of Section A, and Section B, are in Question Booklet 2.

**Section A: Short-answer Questions** (Questions 1 to 26)

Answer Part 1 of Section A (Questions 1 to 12) in the spaces provided in Question Booklet 1.  
Write on page 8 of Question Booklet 1 if you need more space.

Answer Part 2 of Section A (Questions 13 to 26) in the spaces provided in Question Booklet 2.  
Write on page 6 of Question Booklet 2 if you need more space.

**Section B: Extended-response Questions** (Questions 27 and 28)

Answer *both* questions in Section B in the separate script book.

3. In Section A there is no need to fill all the space provided; clear, well-expressed answers are required. If you delete part or all of an answer you should clearly indicate your final answer and label it with the appropriate question number.
4. In answers to questions on the topics you should use the psychological terms that are appropriate to the individual topics.
5. The allocation of marks and suggested allotment of time are as follows:

Section A	80 marks	80 minutes
Section B	40 marks	40 minutes
Total	120 marks	120 minutes

6. Attach your SACE registration number label to the box at the top of this page. Copy the information from your SACE registration number label into the boxes on the front covers of Question Booklet 2 and your script book.
7. At the end of the examination, place Question Booklet 2 and your script book inside the back cover of Question Booklet 1.

**STUDENT'S DECLARATION ON THE USE OF  
CALCULATORS**

By signing the examination attendance roll I declare that:

- my calculators have been cleared of all memory;
- no external storage media are in use on these calculators.

I understand that if I do not comply with the above conditions for the use of calculators I will:

- be in breach of the rules;
- have my marks for the examination cancelled or amended;
- be liable to such further penalty, whether by exclusion from future examinations or otherwise, as the SACE Board of South Australia determines.

**SECTION A: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS** (Questions 1 to 26)

(80 marks)

*Answer **all** questions in this section in the spaces provided. You should spend about 80 minutes on this section. Answers may be in note form. The allocation of marks is shown in brackets at the end of each question or at the end of each part of each question.*

**Part 1** (Questions 1 to 12)

(40 marks)

**INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY** (18 marks)

1. A researcher hypothesises that adolescents use social networking websites to develop friendships. To test this hypothesis, he administers a questionnaire to a sample of 15-year-olds from a local high school.

Describe one limitation of drawing conclusions from this sample.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

2. A group of volunteers take part in a study to measure the effects on heart rates of watching a frightening movie. The volunteers are allocated randomly to one of two different groups of equal size. One group watches a movie that is frightening and the other group watches a movie that is not frightening.

(a) Identify the investigation design used in this study.

---

(b) Justify your answer to part (a) using the information provided.

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

3. Ten students were given one minute to memorise a list of twenty words. Five minutes later, they were given one minute to recall as many words from the list as they could. Their scores are listed in the table below.

Student	Recall Score
1	12
2	15
3	6
4	13
5	14
6	2
7	12
8	10
9	9
10	5
Total	98

For this distribution of scores, calculate:

- (a) the mean \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- (b) the median \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

4. Two classes of students are given a standardised intelligence test. Both classes have a mean IQ of 100. Class A has a standard deviation of 15 and Class B has a standard deviation of 2. Explain why it would be easier to predict the intelligence of a student in Class B than it would be to predict the intelligence of a student in Class A.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

5. To reach consensus of opinion on an issue, a researcher sends a series of questionnaires to the same group of experts. Successive questionnaires use and refine information gathered from the previous questionnaire.

State the name of the qualitative investigation design that is used.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

6. A psychologist conducts an investigation into the relationship between shift work and fatigue. She selects participants from each of the following groups of people:

Group 1      Night shift workers

Group 2      Day shift workers

(a) Explain why this investigation design is quantitative observational.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

(b) Describe one advantage of using an observational research design for this investigation.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

**SOCIAL COGNITION (22 marks)**

7. Describe what is meant by the bidirectional relationship between attitudes and behavior.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

8. Yasmine has a positive attitude towards going to the gym.

(a) State one function that Yasmine's attitude may serve.

---

(b) Explain how Yasmine's attitude could serve the function you stated in part (a).

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

9. Ricardo is not a good cricketer, but he is very good at his studies. His best friend, Louis, is the cricket captain, but Louis is not very good at his studies.

Describe two social comparisons to Louis that Ricardo could make in order to gain self-knowledge.

Social comparison 1: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

(2 marks)

Social comparison 2: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

(2 marks)

10. The source is an important factor in advertising. Using an example, describe one attribute of the source that affects attitude formation.

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

11. Heidi is to be interviewed on television.

Describe one way in which Heidi could manage the impression she makes on viewers.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

12. The principal at a primary school is unsure which lunchtime activities are the most popular. She intends to use a rating scale to measure the attitudes of all students towards the lunchtime activities.

(a) Describe one disadvantage of using a rating scale in this situation.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

(b) Describe two ethical issues associated with the school's research.

Ethical issue 1: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

(2 marks)

Ethical issue 2: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

(2 marks)







# 2010 PSYCHOLOGY

**FOR OFFICE  
USE ONLY**

SUPERVISOR CHECK

RE-MARKED

SACE REGISTRATION NUMBER							
SEQ	FIGURES					CHECK LETTER	BIN
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>PSYCHOLOGY</b>							

<b>QUESTION BOOKLET</b>
<b>2</b>
8 pages, 16 questions

**Wednesday 10 November: 9 a.m.**

**Part 2 of Section A, and Section B**

*Write your answers to Part 2 of Section A in this question booklet.  
Write your answers to Section B in the separate script book.*

## SECTION A: SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

### Part 2 (Questions 13 to 26)

(40 marks)

Answer *all* questions in the spaces provided.

#### LEARNING (20 marks)

13. Using an example, describe positive reinforcement.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

14. If Phung starts his car without his seatbelt on, it makes a continuous beeping sound. Phung finds the beeping sound irritating. To prevent the sound, Phung puts his seatbelt on before he starts the engine.

Identify the operant conditioning component illustrated in this scenario.

---

(2 marks)

15. Olivia has always been afraid of heights. On a recent holiday, Olivia was too afraid to go rock climbing with her friends. She feels that she often misses out on fun activities because of her phobia.

Describe how systematic desensitisation could be used to overcome Olivia's phobia of heights.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

16. Explain the importance of contiguity in classical conditioning.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

17. During wartime, Leon was a soldier. Every time he heard the loud bang of a bomb exploding nearby, he dropped to the ground.

The war is now over, and Leon is home. Whenever he hears the loud bang of a door slamming, he drops to the ground.

Explain how this scenario illustrates stimulus generalisation.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

18. Describe two factors that influence observational learning.

Factor 1: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

Factor 2: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

(4 marks)

19. Ivan Pavlov used dogs in his experiments on classical conditioning.

Describe one ethical issue associated with using dogs in this type of psychological research.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

**PSYCHOBIOLOGY OF ALTERED STATES OF AWARENESS (20 marks)**

20. Describe one feature of Stage 2 sleep.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

21. Describe one common sleep disorder that middle-aged businessmen might experience.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

22. Describe one effective psychological therapy for insomnia.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

23. Describe one ethical issue that a health professional must consider when treating someone who suffers from insomnia.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

24. Explain how sleep deprivation can impair the performance of long-distance truck drivers.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(4 marks)

25. Describe one strategy for coping with stress.

---

---

---

(2 marks)

26. Astrid has a job interview. She feels very nervous and anxious as she enters the interview room. She has a very high level of arousal.

Explain why Astrid needs to lower her level of arousal in order to optimise her performance in the job interview.

---

---

---

(2 marks)



**SECTION B: EXTENDED-RESPONSE QUESTIONS** (Questions 27 and 28)

(40 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

Write your answers in the separate script book provided. **Begin each answer on a new page.**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this section, 5 to 10 minutes planning and 30 to 35 minutes writing. Credit will be given for clear, well-expressed answers that are well organised and relevant to the questions.

## HEALTHY MINDS (20 marks)

27. Tony is suffering from depression. He drinks alcohol excessively, has gained weight, is tired all the time, and has difficulty getting to sleep. He isolates himself from his family and rarely goes out with friends.

He used to enjoy work. He happily worked longer hours and often received a bonus for good work. However, his new boss often criticises him, and his colleagues ask him to do jobs that are not his. This annoys Tony, but he smiles and agrees to do the work because he does not want them to think he is incompetent. He knows that they take advantage of him and they do not really like him, but he does not know how to change their behaviour. Tony thinks his boss will never believe he is capable of doing a good job and will never support him.

Tony has low self-esteem and is concerned about how others view him. He does not want them to know he has depression. To impress others, he takes a lot of time and effort to appear well-dressed and confident, even though this makes him more tired and anxious.

Discuss the symptoms of Tony's depression using each of the following levels of explanation of behaviour:

- biological
- basic processes
- person
- sociocultural.

## PERSONALITY (20 marks)

28. Students in a psychology class were asked to list words or phrases that describe personality using psychodynamic conceptions. One student prepared the following list:

controlling	quiet and unsociable	curious
critical	excessively neat and tidy	pleasure seeker
overly efficient	moralistic	creative
sensitive	attachment to one parent	extremely rational
always feels guilty	childish	instinctive
affectionate	represses memories	hero
nurturing	rebellious	hostile

- Describe how two of the responses listed above relate to a psychodynamic conception of personality.
- Describe one strength and one weakness of psychodynamic conceptions of personality.
- Describe one form of personality assessment.
- Discuss validity, using personality assessment as an example.