

# PSYCHOLOGY

## Unit 4 – Written examination 2



### 2007 Trial Examination

#### SOLUTIONS

##### SECTION A: Multiple-choice questions (1 mark each)

###### Question 1

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Memory process - Information is encoded, stored then retrieved.

###### Question 2

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

The recall information with the use of any cues is referred to as cued recall.

###### Question 3

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

Memory process - Information is encoded, stored then retrieved.

**Question 4**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Elaboration is the process of linking new information with previously stored information to make it more meaningful and therefore more likely to be recalled.

**Question 5**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Multiple choice questions are an example of recognition, having to choose the correct response from a number of incorrect alternatives.

**Question 6**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

Elaborative rehearsal is the process by which information in short-term memory is linked with information in long-term memory to make it more meaningful and therefore it can be retained longer in short-term memory.

**Question 7**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Serial recall is the recall of information in a specific order e.g. the order of the Prime Ministers of Australia.

**Question 8**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Information in sensory memory lasts for approximately 4 seconds.

**Question 9**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Episodic memories are those of specific events or personal experiences.

**Question 10**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Failure to remember events that occur before brain damage is referred to as retrograde amnesia.

**Question 11**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Research shows that recall is the least sensitive measure of memory retention.

**Question 12**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Information in long-term memory is organised systematically in the form of overlapping networks of concepts that are interrelated by meaningful links.

**Question 13**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

The process of grouping smaller pieces of information into fewer related pieces of information in order to increase short-term memory is known as chunking.

**Question 14**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Encoding is the initial step in the memory process, in which information is put into a representative form that is able to be stored.

**Question 15**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Retrograde amnesia is memory loss for events that occur before the brain was damaged.

**Question 16**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

This is an example of the serial position effect, which states that items presented at the beginning and end of a list are better recalled than those presented in the middle of the list. Items at the end of the list will be recalled the best.

**Question 17**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Superior recall of items at the end of a list is called the recency effect.

**Question 18**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Information will not be transferred from short-term memory to long-term memory unless the information is encoded.

**Question 19**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

When new learning interferes with the ability to remember old information it is called retroactive interference.

**Question 20**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

It is more common to recall information about something when you are in the same psychological state when the initial learning occurred. This concept illustrates the role of state dependent cues in retrieval.

**Question 21**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Forgetting due to the retrieval failure theory occurs because of inappropriate retrieval cues.

**Question 22**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Based on the forgetting curve, 40 per cent of the information previously learned is lost after 20 minutes.

**Question 23**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Maturation is a developmental process leading towards maturity. It is based on the orderly sequence of changes that occur to the body.

**Question 24**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

A complex, unlearned sequence of behaviour that is found in all members of the same species is known as a fixed action pattern.

**Question 25**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Reflex actions are behaviours which are automatic and involuntary which do not have to be learned.

**Question 26**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Classical conditioning is a learned behaviour which is elicited by a stimulus paired with a reflex response, e.g. the dog wagging his tail at the sight of his owner wearing a tracksuit this has been paired with the dog going for a walk shortly afterwards on many previous occasions.

**Question 27**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

A conditioned stimulus (tracksuit) is the stimulus that is neutral at the start of the conditioning process and does not normally produce the conditioned response, i.e. the dog wagging its tail.

**Question 28**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

Stimulus discrimination occurs when the dog responds to the conditioned stimulus only, and not to similar stimulus, e.g. the tennis clothes

**Question 29**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Extinction is the gradual decrease in the rate of the conditioned response (wagging tail) when the unconditioned stimulus (going for a walk) is no longer presented.

**Question 30**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Spontaneous recovery is the reappearance of a conditioned response (salivation) after a period of extinction.

**Question 31**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

Taste aversion is a learned avoidance of a particular food after it has been associated with an undesirable outcome, i.e. becoming nauseous.

**Question 32**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

A negative reinforcement is the removal or avoidance of an unpleasant stimulus which increases the likelihood of a particular behaviour.

**Question 33**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

According to operant conditioning any behaviour that is followed by a positive consequence is more likely to be repeated.

**Question 34**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

In operant conditioning the learner is active whilst in classical conditioning, the learner is passive.

**Question 35**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Shaping is the rewarding of any response that successively approximates and leads to the final response, i.e. the dog learns to fetch the ball.

**Question 36**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

Observation learning includes the following factors: attention, retention, reproduction, motivation and reinforcement.

**Question 37**

*Answer:* B

*Explanation:*

Positive reinforcement is a type of learning that rewards good or more desirable behaviour.

**Question 38**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

Fixed ratio schedule will produce the fastest response rate.

**Question 39**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

In classical conditioning the timing of the response is before the stimulus.

**Question 40**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

In observational learning the person who is trying to replicate the observed behaviour is known as the observer.

**Question 41**

*Answer:* A

*Explanation:*

Vicarious conditioning is learning by watching the consequences others receive.

**Question 42**

*Answer:* C

*Explanation:*

According to Bandura's model of observational learning when an observer converts the mental representations into actions they are demonstrating the reproduction element.

**Question 43**

*Answer:* D

*Explanation:*

The schedule of reinforcement provides the response rate that is the most resistant to extinction is variable ratio schedule, eg gaming machines.

**Question 44**

*Answer: C*

*Explanation:*

Observational learning can also be referred to as modelling.

**SECTION B: Short-answer questions**

**AREA OF STUDY 1 – Memory**

**Question 1**

Sensory memory is the type of memory that stores sensory information in a raw form for a short period of time. Eg. visual images and auditory sounds.

2 marks

**Question 2**

Short-term memory is the type of memory in which information is available to consciousness for up to 30 seconds without rehearsal, eg remembering a new phone number.

Long-term memory is the relatively permanent memory system that holds vast amounts of information for a long period of time, eg remembering a past birthday party.

2 marks

**Question 3**

The phonological loop stored auditory information (speech based and sub-vocal) for a limited amount of time.

1 mark

**Question 4**

<b>Level of memory</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<b>Short term memory</b>	<b>18 - 20 seconds</b>	<b>7±2(5 - 9) items</b>

2 marks

**Question 5**

Maintenance rehearsal - the information is mentally repeated over and over.

Elaborative rehearsal - the information is linked to previously stored information in long-term memory in a meaningful way.

2 marks

**Question 6**

Suppression is conscious form of motivated forgetting, in which conscious effort is made not to remember something due to it causing stress.

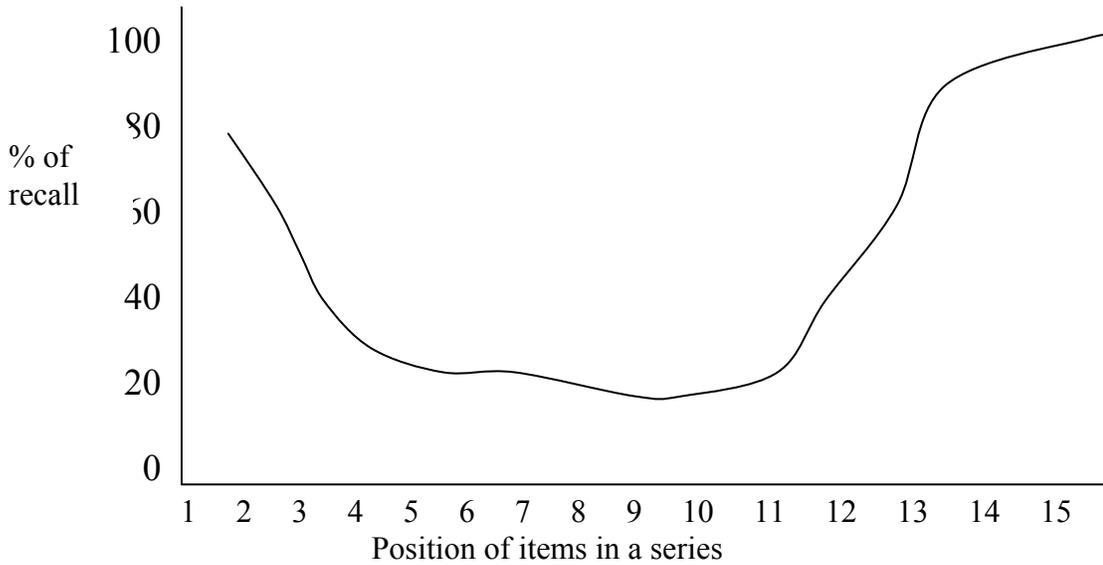
1 mark

**Question 7**

a. The serial position effect is the effect where recall is better for words at the start and end of a serial list of words than for the words in the middle.

b.

1 mark



3 marks

**AREA OF STUDY 2- Learning**

**Question 1**

A reflex action is an automatic, involuntary behaviour that does not require prior experience and occurs in the same way each time. An example of a reflex action would be a babies sucking or grabbing reflex.

2 marks

**Question 2**

Pavlov's study on classical conditioning.

Neutral stimulus - bell

Unconditioned response - salivation

Unconditioned stimulus - meat powder

Conditioned response - salivation

4 marks

**Question 3**

Spontaneous recovery is the reappearance of a conditioned response (salivation) when the conditioned stimulus (bell) is presented, following a period after extinction of the conditioned response (salivation).

2 marks

**Question 4**

Confidentiality - specific information in regards to Little Albert are widely available.

Debriefing - Little Albert did not under go any procedures to remove the negative effects of the study.

2 marks

**Question 5**

Little Albert could have demonstrated stimulus discrimination by displaying no fear response to similar stimulus eg to a rabbit, a dog, a fur seal coat and to a Santa mask.

2 marks

**Question 6**

When a previously learned behaviour improves the ability to learn a new similar behaviour this is known as learning set. Knowledge and skills as a skateboarder could be positively transferred to help learn a new similar skill such as snowboarding.

2 marks

**AREA OF STUDY 3 – Research Investigation**

**Question 1**

Krystal could randomly draw all the participants names out of a hat or issues each member of the population with a number and use a random number generator to select and the allocate the participants for the study.

2 marks

**Question 2**

This study is an experiment because it is testing a hypothesis under controlled conditions in order to measure the effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

4 marks

**Question 3**

That Year 12 Psychology students who use relaxation techniques prior to sitting a comprehension test will score higher than students who do not use the relaxation techniques.

2 marks

**Question 4**

a. The independent variable is the relaxation techniques.

1 mark

b. The dependent variable is the participants score on the comprehension test.

1 mark

**Question 5**

Possible extraneous variables include participant individual differences eg, age, sex, recall ability, motivation, temperament and mood, other extraneous variables include experimenter bias and testing environment.

2 marks

**Question 6**

The experimental group in this experiment were the participants who were exposed to the independent variable, that of using the relaxation techniques.

2 marks

**Question 7**

The control group provides a standard against which the performance of the experimental group can be compared to in order to establish the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

2 marks

**Question 8**

Voluntary participation

Withdrawal rights

Deception

Debriefing

Informed consent

Confidentiality

Professional conduct

2 marks

**Question 9**

Based on the results provided the results are not statistically significant.

1 mark