PSYCHOLOGY

Place one of your candidate identification labels in this box.
Ensure the label is straight and within the lines of this box.

WA student number:  
In figures

In words

Time allowed for this paper
Reading time before commencing work:  ten minutes
Working time:  three hours

Materials required/recommended for this paper
To be provided by the supervisor
This Question/Answer booklet

To be provided by the candidate
Standard items:  pens (blue/black preferred), pencils (including coloured), sharpener,
correction fluid/tape, eraser, ruler, highlighters

Special items:  non-programmable calculators approved for use in this examination

Important note to candidates
No other items may be taken into the examination room. It is your responsibility to ensure that
you do not have any unauthorised material. If you have any unauthorised material with you, hand
it to the supervisor before reading any further.

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Ref: 19-070
Structure of this paper

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<th>Marks available</th>
<th>Percentage of examination</th>
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<td><strong>100</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Instructions to candidates

1. The rules for the conduct of the Western Australian external examinations are detailed in the *Year 12 Information Handbook 2019*. Sitting this examination implies that you agree to abide by these rules.

2. Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet preferably using a blue/black pen. Do not use erasable or gel pens.

3. Answer the questions according to the following instructions.

   Sections One and Two: Write your answers in this Question/Answer booklet. Wherever possible, confine your answer to the line spaces provided.

   Section Three: Consists of two questions. You must answer both questions.

4. You must be careful to confine your answers to the specific questions asked and to follow any instructions that are specific to a particular question.

5. Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.
Section One: Research methods

This section has three questions. Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Supplementary pages for planning/continuing your answers to questions are provided at the end of this Question/Answer booklet. If you use these pages to continue an answer, indicate at the original answer where the answer is continued, i.e. give the page number.

Suggested working time: 30 minutes.
At a university, 40 first year psychology students participated in a study examining the
effects of loud music on typing accuracy. Students were given a typing test to complete, with
20 students listening to loud music through headphones and 20 students without music.

At the end of the test, the total number of mistakes was calculated for each condition.

(a) (i) Identify the independent variable in this study. (1 mark)

(ii) Identify the dependent variable in this study. (1 mark)

(iii) Identify two uncontrolled variables in relation to the participants in this study. (2 marks)

One: ........................................................................................................

Two: ........................................................................................................

(b) Write an operational hypothesis for this study. (4 marks)

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The psychology students were asked to write a report that outlined information about the sample and population.

(c) How do sample and population differ? (2 marks)

After completing the study, participants were asked to fill out a short, fixed-response (ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree) questionnaire about how important they thought music was to different aspects of their lives.

(d) (i) Name this type of subjective quantitative measure. (1 mark)

(ii) State one advantage and one disadvantage of using this type of subjective quantitative measure. (2 marks)

Advantage: ____________________________

Disadvantage: ____________________________
Nena conducted a series of semi-structured interviews with 20 Year 12 students to find out their opinions about changing the legal drinking age.

(a) (i) What kind of method of data collection has Nena used? (1 mark)

Circle: Qualitative OR Quantitative

(ii) Give one reason for your response. (1 mark)

(b) Compare qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection in the table below. (4 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of data collection</th>
<th>Type of data collected</th>
<th>Advantage of data collection method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) State one alternative method of data collection Nena could have used for this study. (1 mark)
In addition to conducting her interviews, Nena had the students complete a survey asking them what age they thought drinking should be legalised. The raw data for the 20 participants was:

17, 17, 16, 18, 19, 20, 16, 15, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 18, 18, 20, 21, 18, 19.

(d) Create a frequency table based on this data in the space below. (5 marks)
Question 3  (13 marks)

Researchers wanted to investigate the effect of eating chocolate on reaction times using a computerised test. Fifty-five participants volunteered to take part in the study. The first 30 participants to respond were allocated to the experimental group and the second 25 to respond were allocated to the control group. The experimental group was given 100 g of chocolate to eat before taking the computerised test. The control group was given nothing to eat prior to taking the computerised test.

The results were collected and analysed. The statistical significance of the difference between the reaction time scores of the two groups was found to be $p > 0.05$.

(a) What is the role of probability as used in psychological research?  (1 mark)

(b) Explain the conclusion that could be drawn from the results of this study.  (3 marks)

(c) State two sources of error in the research design and one way of reducing each source of error.  (4 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of error</th>
<th>Way of reducing the source of error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Following the initial study, new correlational research about the effect of eating chocolate on reaction times was conducted.

(d) Name and describe the variables used in correlational studies. (2 marks)

Results from this further research show a strong positive correlation \( r = 0.8 \) between eating chocolate and reaction times.

(e) (i) What is one conclusion that can be drawn from this new correlational research? (1 mark)

(ii) Explain how the conclusions drawn from this research would be different from those drawn from the original experiment. (2 marks)

End of Section One
Question 4 (14 marks)

(a) (i) Name the two components of the central nervous system. (2 marks)

One: 

Two: 

(ii) State the functions of the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system. (2 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central nervous system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral nervous system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simon is walking home from work late one evening. He hears footsteps coming up close behind him which causes him to feel scared.

(b) (i) What is the role of the sympathetic nervous system in this situation? (1 mark)
(ii) State three physiological changes Simon’s sympathetic nervous system would initiate in this situation. (3 marks)

One: 

Two: 

Three: 

As Simon continues walking, the footsteps stop as the person behind him turns down another street. He no longer feels scared.

(iii) What is the role of the parasympathetic nervous system in this situation? (1 mark)

Jill is a 25-year-old and decides to go out to a night-club with her friends. After a few hours, Jill’s friends notice her acting strangely. She starts babbling about how everyone should get out of the mud now because lizards in golf shoes are coming to eat them. She becomes agitated and panicky as she tells her friends about what is happening. They suspect she has taken some kind of drug.

(c) (i) Define the term ‘psychoactive drug’. (2 marks)

(ii) What class of psychoactive drug is likely to be causing Jill’s strange behaviour? (1 mark)

(iii) Justify your answer for part (c)(ii) using evidence from the scenario. (2 marks)
Question 5  

(a) Define the term 'personality'.  

There are many different theories of personality.

(b) Identify two key concepts of the trait theories of personality.  

One:  

Two:  

(c) List two similarities between the humanistic personality theories developed by Rogers and Maslow.  

One:  

Two:  

(d) Name the personality theory type proposed by both Mischel and Bandura.  

(e) Outline the two overarching ideas of the personality theory type proposed by Mischel and Bandura.  

See next page
Bandura coined the term ‘self-efficacy’ when developing his personality theory.

(f) Explain this term within the context of Bandura’s theory. (3 marks)

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(g) Explain the concept of ‘personality signatures’ in Mischel’s personality theory. (2 marks)

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______________________________________________________________

Mischel’s theory was based on the idea that an individual’s personality relied on five person/individual variables.

(h) Name and describe three of these variables. (6 marks)

One: _______________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

Two: _______________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

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Three: _______________________________________________________

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______________________________________________________________
Jos is known by others as a risk-taker who enjoys dangerous sports; especially those involving high speeds, such as motor racing. He has had several minor accidents when driving on local roads. While driving close to home with his two closest friends (who are known to be very careful people), he is involved in a car accident in which no-one is hurt. His friends attribute the accident to his risk-taking behaviour.

(a) Explain this attribution according to Heider’s theory. (2 marks)

Kelley identified three covariant components that affect attribution.

(b) Name and outline how each of these components can be applied to his friends’ explanation for his accident. (6 marks)

One:

Two:

Three:
(c) Identify one key similarity and one key difference between Heider's and Kelley's attribution theories. (2 marks)

Similarity: 

Difference: 

When the police investigate the accident, it is found that Jos was not the cause of the accident and was complying with all road rules. His friends struggle to accept that this is true.

(d) Name and describe the key concept of the social psychology theory proposed by Leon Festinger. (2 marks)

(e) Apply Festinger's theory to explain why Jos's friends struggle to accept the findings of the police report. (2 marks)

(f) Refer to Festinger's theory to explain two ways in which Jos's friends could accept the report's findings. (4 marks)

One: 

Two:
Question 7  
(a) What does the term ‘encoding’ mean in relation to memory? 

Andreas is in Year 5 and is struggling with his least favourite subject – mathematics. Even though he learnt his multiplication tables in Year 3, he keeps confusing multiplication with his fraction work that he has learnt in class recently.

(b) Name the type of forgetting Andreas is experiencing.

Keeley is an expert cellist. She has been performing since she was six and studied music theory from age 10 through to university, graduating with a masters degree in music (cello).

(c) An unlabelled diagram below shows the divisions of long-term memory (LTM). Complete the table below by naming the types and subtypes of LTM referred to by A, B, C and D and describing how each contributes to Keeley’s cello playing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of LTM</th>
<th>Subtype of LTM</th>
<th>Application to Keeley</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(d) Name and describe briefly the three main ways in which memory researchers measure how much information people remember. (6 marks)

One: ________________________________________________________________

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Two: _________________________

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__________________________

Three: _______________________

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Question 8  (16 marks)

(a) Which aspect of human development was the focus of Piaget’s developmental theory?  
   (1 mark)  

(b) (i) Define ‘assimilation’ according to Piaget’s theory.  
   (1 mark)  

(ii) Define ‘accommodation’ according to Piaget’s theory.  
   (1 mark)  

Piaget believed that humans progress through four stages of development.

(c) Complete the table below for Stages 2 and 4.  
   (6 marks)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Stage name</th>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>Characteristic/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Erikson’s theory of identity is a lifespan theory based on a series of psychosocial crises.

(d) Define the term ‘psychosocial’ as used by Erikson.  
   (3 marks)  

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__________________________________________________________________________  
__________________________________________________________________________  
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__________________________________________________________________________  

See next page
Nefu is a 23-year-old. So far she has successfully resolved each psychosocial crisis as defined by Erikson.

(e) (i) Name the stage and crisis Nefu has now reached. (2 marks)

(ii) Identify the two ways in which this crisis might be resolved. (2 marks)

One: 

Two:
Question 9  
(17 marks)

(a) Define what is meant by ‘communication style’. (1 mark)

(b) Other than accents, list two aspects of language that are affected by our communication style. (2 marks)

One: .........................................................................................................................

Two: .........................................................................................................................

(c) Describe the ‘restricted code’ as proposed by Bernstein. (2 marks)

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(d) State the key idea behind Chomsky’s theory of language development. (1 mark)

According to Chomsky’s theory, the Language Acquisition Device plays a role in language development.

(e) Explain the concept of the Language Acquisition Device. (3 marks)

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The Language Acquisition Device relies on the concept of grammatical rules, both surface structure and deep structure.

(f) Explain the difference between these two types of grammatical rules. (2 marks)

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When it comes to persuasive communication, we must consider three main features: the source of the message, the nature of the communication and the characteristics of the audience.

(g) Explain two different aspects of ‘the source of the message’ that increase the likelihood of someone paying attention to the message. (4 marks)

One: ....................................................................................................................................

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Two: .....................................................................................................................................

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‘Nature of the communication’ may include the medium (e.g. television, radio, newspaper) used to convey the message.

(h) Give an example of how the medium used can increase a person’s motivation to pay attention to the message. (2 marks)

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End of Section Two
Patna is 10 years old. She has joined her local sports team and her behaviour is causing a great deal of concern among parents. Patna demonstrates increasingly aggressive behaviour when she or the other children make a mistake. She does not participate in bonding activities with her team members and does not demonstrate any affection for them. Recently, when one of the team was injured during a game, Patna simply walked away while the other children rushed to help their team mate. This was notable because Patna was closest to the injured child.

John Bowlby was a theorist who explained the importance of attachment in the socialisation process. Use your knowledge of Bowlby’s theory of attachment to demonstrate your understanding of the socialisation processes observed within families and how these might relate to Patna’s behaviour.

In addition, use your knowledge of parenting styles to explain how Patna’s parents might address her behaviour.

In your answer refer to the above scenario, making sure you:
- define the psychological terms ‘socialisation’ and ‘attachment’
- describe Bowlby’s theory of attachment
- explain how Bowlby describes the contribution of attachment to the socialisation process and refer to the relevant model
- use Bowlby’s theory to explain Patna’s behaviour. Illustrate your explanation with one example from the scenario
- name and explain the three parenting styles identified in the Psychology syllabus
- outline how a parent from each style would deal with Patna’s behaviour.

Write your answer to Question 10 on pages 23–28. When you have answered this question, turn to page 30 for Question 11 and write your answer on pages 31–36.
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Rotar is located within a mountainous region and is known for its highly-successful hiking industry. It is a close community in which members are valued and expected to contribute to the economy and social life. Community members refer to themselves as ‘Rotan’ and many families have lived there for many generations.

Rotan use a local dialect of the national language that only they understand. All children attend the community school and all adults contribute to community through paid or voluntary work.

The community meets regularly in a central building where all members speak freely about their feelings and concerns. Meetings have proved successful in solving problems and membership badges have been introduced to ensure only Rotan contribute to the discussion. In addition, the hall is the location for all major celebrations including ‘Mitar’; a significant cultural ritual attended by the whole community.

One day, the Rotan received news that a group of teenagers from the local athletics team had disappeared on a hike. This was especially worrying as major seasonal storms were forecast and two of the teenagers had severe health conditions that required regular medication.

The team members’ backpacks, containing all food and water supplies, were discovered at the base of the most difficult hiking trail and the local community did not have the resources to conduct a rescue in such treacherous conditions. Both the army and a specialised international hiking rescue squad were called in by the Community Council and all Rotan participated in the rescue effort in whatever ways they could.

Due to the dangers associated with the rescue, the teenagers were not found for four days and it took a further seven days to extract the group. The rescue was a complete success with no loss of life.

McMillan and Chavis developed a model to explain ‘sense of community’ and other psychologists have been interested in how significant events can affect a community and individuals within it.

Using the above scenario, write an extended answer that:
- defines ‘sense of community’ according to McMillan and Chavis
- defines and describes ‘membership’ and ‘shared emotional connection’ within the McMillan and Chavis model
- names and describes the event characteristics that contribute to stress in individuals and communities identified in the Psychology syllabus
- applies the scenario to illustrate understanding of membership and shared emotional connection (McMillan and Chavis) and the event characteristics that contribute to stress in individuals and the community.

End of questions
Question number: ________________
Question number: ____________
Question number: ______________
Supplementary page

Question number: ___________
Supplementary page

Question number: ______________
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