

External assessment 2023

Multiple choice question book

# Psychology

## Paper 1

### General instruction

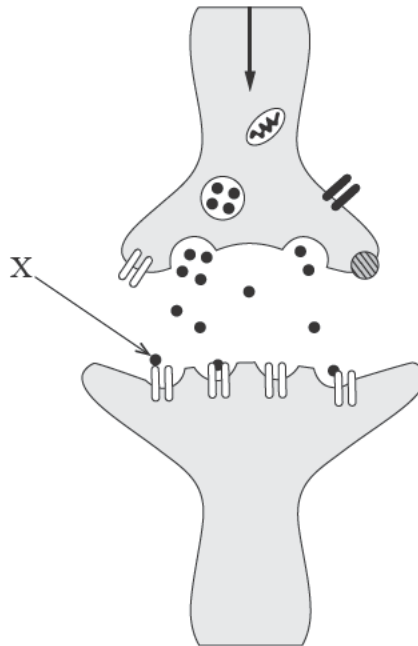
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## Section 1

### Instruction

- Respond to these questions in the question and response book.
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### QUESTION 1



X indicates neurotransmitters

- (A) binding to postsynaptic receptor sites.
- (B) reaching the threshold of excitation.
- (C) crossing the synaptic cleft.
- (D) leaving synaptic vesicles.

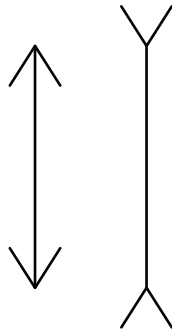
### QUESTION 2

Buss et al. (1990) interviewed participants from 37 cultures and found evidence of universal traits for mate selection. This supports

- (A) social theories of attraction.
- (B) cultural theories of attraction.
- (C) cognitive theories of attraction.
- (D) biological theories of attraction.

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### QUESTION 3



Two vertical lines of equal length are shown, with shorter line segments (fins) at the ends. The fins give the illusion that one line is longer than the other. One explanation for this illusion draws on

- (A) Gestalt principles.
- (B) ambiguous figures.
- (C) monocular depth cues.
- (D) perceptual compromise.

### QUESTION 4

An example of discrimination is

- (A) holding a negative attitude towards people born in a different country.
- (B) avoiding interactions with people from a different race.
- (C) believing that men are better drivers than women.
- (D) thinking that young people are unreliable.

### QUESTION 5

Guards in the Stanford prison experiment (Haney, Banks and Zimbardo 1973) changed their attitudes and behaviours to align more closely with their perception of a typical prison guard. As a group, the guards had the ability to influence the behaviour of prisoners.

In social psychology, these are examples of

- (A) roles and power.
- (B) internalisation and prejudice.
- (C) compliance and socialisation.
- (D) obedience and discrimination.

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### QUESTION 6

Japanese guests removing their shoes when they enter a home is an expression of

- (A) culture.
- (B) pluralism.
- (C) collectivism.
- (D) individualism.

### QUESTION 7

Secondary socialisation

- (A) involves a permanent change in beliefs and attitudes.
- (B) is essential for early physical and mental development.
- (C) conflicts with the norms learnt during primary socialisation.
- (D) does not require in-person interaction with the socialising agent.

### QUESTION 8

In classical conditioning, spontaneous recovery refers to

- (A) producing an extinguished response after re-pairing with the unconditioned stimulus.
- (B) a response being extinguished after being shown with no reinforcement.
- (C) a response to any stimulus that resembles the conditioned stimulus.
- (D) producing an extinguished response after a rest period.

### QUESTION 9

Phelps (2005) found that damage to the limbic system reduced the ability to recognise the intensity of fearful expressions in other people. This damage most likely occurred to the

- (A) primary visual cortex.
- (B) prefrontal cortex.
- (C) amygdala.
- (D) HPA axis.

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### QUESTION 10

Inui et al. (2010) examined the cortical response to sound. The type of sensory memory being studied is

- (A) olfactory.
- (B) echoic.
- (C) haptic.
- (D) iconic.

### QUESTION 11

When you touch a hot stove, you instinctively pull your hand away. This demonstrates

- (A) a polysynaptic reflex.
- (B) a monosynaptic reflex.
- (C) an involuntary response from the sympathetic nervous system.
- (D) an involuntary response from the parasympathetic nervous system.

### QUESTION 12

Cramton (2002) found that work groups in different locations formed in-groups and out-groups based on location. This increased the tendency to attribute behaviour of out-group members to their personal qualities, especially when this presented them in a bad light.

Which two processes in social psychology does this reflect?

- (A) prejudice and self-serving bias
- (B) discrimination and confirmation bias
- (C) social identification and situational attributions
- (D) social comparison and the fundamental attribution error

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### QUESTION 13

The expectation that you will help a person who has previously helped you is known as

- (A) altruism.
- (B) empathy.
- (C) reciprocity.
- (D) cost-benefit analysis.

### QUESTION 14

In an experiment by Darley and Latane (1968), participants in groups of two to six people sat in individual cubicles connected by intercoms to allow for group discussion. An experimental accomplice faked a severe epileptic seizure and the percentage of participants who sought help was measured.

As interpreted by the authors, the results of this investigation were that increasing group size

- (A) reduced an individual's feelings of responsibility and decreased the percentage of participants who sought help.
- (B) increased an individual's feelings of responsibility and increased the percentage of participants who sought help.
- (C) had no effect on an individual's feelings of responsibility, resulting in an inconsistent pattern of participants who sought help.
- (D) only had an effect in groups larger than three, otherwise participants' sense of responsibility and percentage who sought help were unaffected.

### QUESTION 15

Which memory technique involves linking new information to existing knowledge to support encoding?

- (A) maintenance rehearsal
- (B) elaborative rehearsal
- (C) method of loci
- (D) SQ4R

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### QUESTION 16

A study modelled on experiments by Bargh, Chen and Burrows (1996) investigated the relationship between priming with stereotypes and walking speed. Participants read word lists of different lengths in either neutral or elderly priming conditions. Their walking speed was then measured.

The table shows correlations between number of words read and walking speed.

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A conclusion that can be drawn from this data is that the

- (A) differences between the variables in the neutral condition are statistically significant.
- (B) differences between the variables in the elderly condition are statistically significant.
- (C) variables in the elderly condition have a strong negative relationship.
- (D) variables in the neutral condition have no relationship.

### QUESTION 17

In Watson and Rayner's (1920) Little Albert experiment, a loud noise was repeatedly paired with presentation of a rat. Little Albert's crying when the rat was later shown is an example of

- (A) an unconditioned response.
- (B) an unconditioned stimulus.
- (C) a conditioned response.
- (D) a conditioned stimulus.

### QUESTION 18

Kutner, Wilkins and Yarrow (1952) had a group comprised of one African-American and two white participants enter different restaurants in a predominantly white suburb in the United States. All were served a meal. Weeks later, experimenters called each restaurant to make a table reservation for a mixed-race group, and more than half of the restaurants refused this booking.

Restaurants were inconsistent in which component of the tri-component model of attitudes?

- (A) experience
- (B) behaviour
- (C) cognition
- (D) affect

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**QUESTION 19**

Groups working together to achieve a shared objective reduces prejudice. This is known as

- (A) mutual interdependence.
- (B) equal-status contact.
- (C) intergroup contact.
- (D) sustained contact.

**QUESTION 20**

Cells in the visual cortex that respond only to certain components of a stimulus are known as

- (A) photoreceptor cone cells.
- (B) photoreceptor rod cells.
- (C) feature detector cells.
- (D) retinal ganglion cells.



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# References

## Question 1

Adapted from Nrets~commons wiki 2005, Synaptical Transmission (Chemical), [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Synapse\\_diag1.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Synapse_diag1.png), CC BY 3.0.

## Question 2

Refers to Buss et al. 1990, 'International preferences in selecting mates: A study of 37 cultures', *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, vol. 21, issue 1, <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0022022190211001>.

## Question 5

Refers to Haney, C, Banks, WC & Zimbardo, PG 1973, 'A study of prisoners and guards in a simulated prison', *Naval Research Review*, vol. 30, pp. 4–17.

## Question 9

Refers to Phelps, E & LeDoux, J 2005, 'Contributions of the amygdala to emotion processing: from animal models to human behaviour', *Neuron*, vol. 48, issue 2, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16242399/>.

## Question 10

Refers to Inui et al. 2010, 'Echoic memory of a single pure tone indexed by change-related brain activity', *BMC Neuroscience*, issue 11, <https://bmneurosci.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2202-11-135>.

## Question 12

Refers to Cramton, C 2002, 'Attribution in distributed work groups', in Hinds, P & Kiesler, S (eds), *Distributed work*, *Boston Review*, pp. 191–212, <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2002-17012-008>.

## Question 14

Refers to Darley, JM & Latane, B 1968, 'Bystander intervention in emergencies: Diffusion of responsibility', *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, vol. 8, pp. 377–383.

## Question 16

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 17

Refers to Watson, JB & Rayner, R 1920, 'Conditioned emotional reactions', *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–14.

## Question 18

Refers to Kutner, B, Wilkins, C & Yarrow, P 1952, 'Verbal attitudes and overt behaviour involving racial prejudice', *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, vol. 47, issue 3, pp. 649–652, <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1953-03472-001>.



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