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School code

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School name

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Given name/s

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Family name

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Attach your
barcode ID label here

Book

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of

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books used

External assessment 2024

Question and response book

Psychology

Paper 2

Time allowed

- Perusal time — 10 minutes
- Working time — 90 minutes

General instructions

- Answer all questions in this question and response book.
- Write using black or blue pen.
- QCAA-approved calculator permitted.
- Planning paper will not be marked.

Section 1 (44 marks)

- 7 short response questions



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Section 1

Instructions

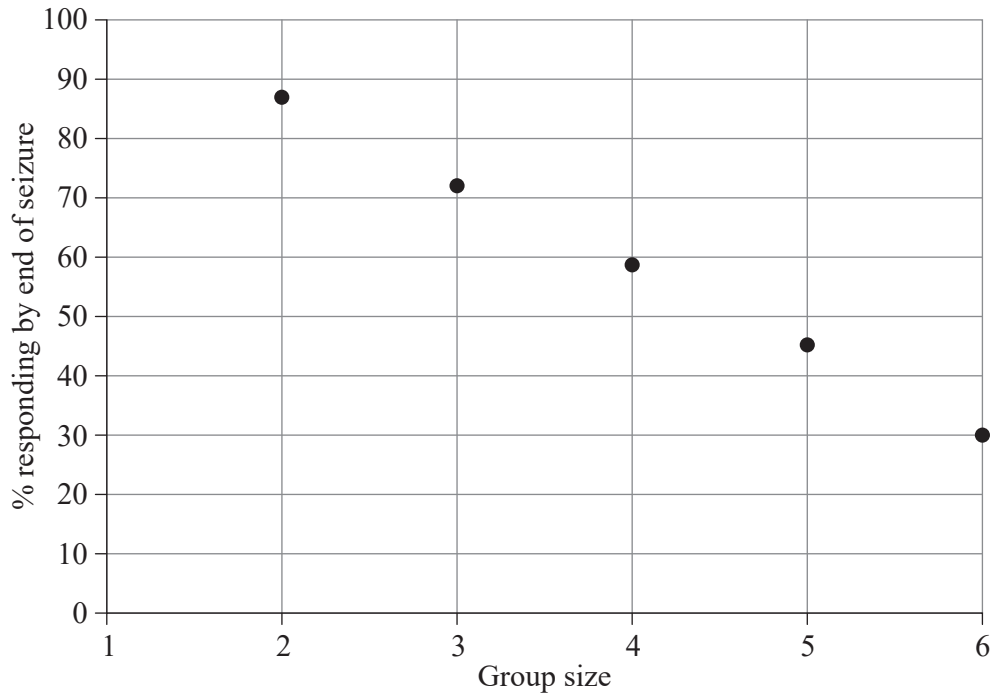
- If you need more space for a response, use the additional pages at the back of this book.
 - On the additional pages, write the question number you are responding to.
 - Cancel any incorrect response by ruling a single diagonal line through your work.
 - Write the page number of your alternative/additional response, i.e. See page ...
 - If you do not do this, your original response will be marked.
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QUESTION 1 (8 marks)

An experiment replicated Darley and Latane's (1968) methodology. Each participant was isolated in a cubicle and took part in a group discussion via intercom. Groups consisted of a single participant and confederates. At a certain point, one of the confederates — the 'victim' — faked an epileptic seizure. The percentage of participants who responded and the average time taken to respond (in seconds) were recorded.



Group size	Composition	Average response time (s)
2	participant and victim	56
3	participant, victim and one other	70
4	participant, victim and two others	104
5	participant, victim and three others	135
6	participant, victim and four others	170

- a) Identify the lowest percentage of participants who responded and the number of bystanders in the group with this rate.

[2 marks]

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b) Identify the trend in the rate of participants responding and the trend in response time. Support your response with evidence.

[4 marks]

c) Predict a likely change in the data if participants were drawn from a population of medical professionals. Provide a reason for your response.

[2 marks]

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QUESTION 2 (2 marks)

In a visual perception task, children were presented with a series of words printed in different colours. The words were the names of colours, and the names did not match the colours that the words were printed in. For example, the word 'green' was printed in red. Children were asked to name the print colours of the words. Children who had not yet learned to read responded more quickly than children who had learned to read.

Explain this finding using the concept of perceptual set.

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QUESTION 4 (5 marks)

Craik and Tulving (1975) investigated the effect of level of processing on memory. In the encoding phase, participants answered yes/no questions about a presented sequence of words. Each question aimed to prompt different levels of processing. After presentation of the sequence of words, participants were given a recognition task. Experimenters measured the proportion of the sequence that participants recognised.

Level of processing	Question	Proportion recognised
case	Is the word in upper case or lower case letters?	0.14
rhyme	Does the word rhyme with ... ?	0.45
sentence	Would the word fit in this sentence ... ?	0.8

Differences between proportion of words recognised were statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

a) Describe the levels of processing model of memory.

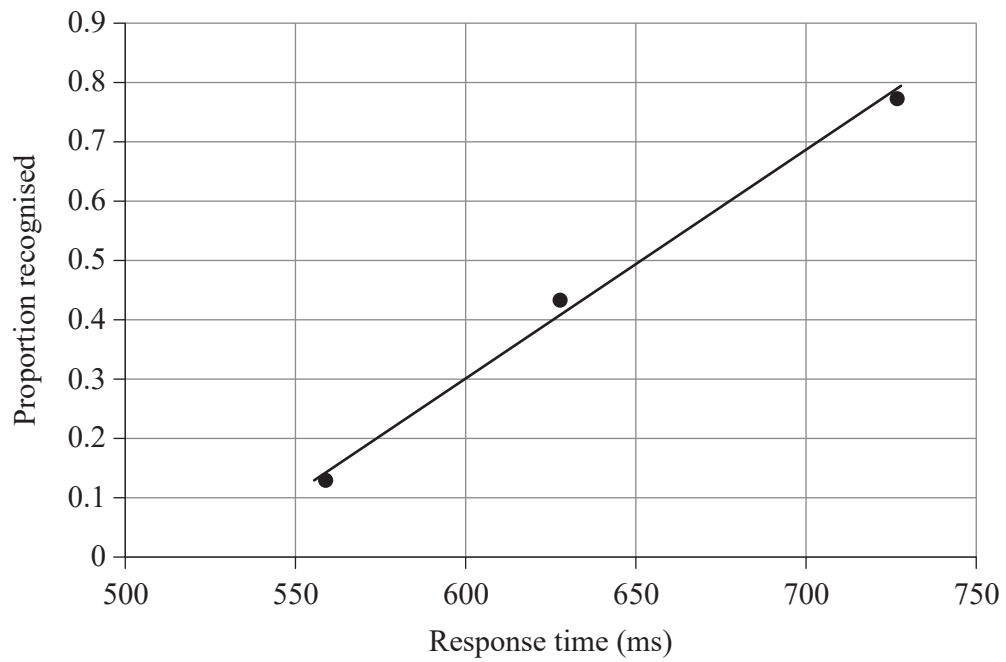
[1 mark]

b) Draw a conclusion about whether the results of the investigation support the levels of processing model of memory. Justify your conclusion with evidence from the investigation.

[2 marks]

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Craik and Tulving (1975) also recorded participants' response times to the questions. They found that response time to the initial question increased at the deeper levels of processing.



c) Based on this finding, infer an explanation other than level of processing for the differences in recognition performance. Use evidence to support your response.

[2 marks]

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QUESTION 5 (10 marks)

The ‘what is beautiful is good’ stereotype refers to a tendency to form positive attitudes about people judged physically attractive. Studies show that people tend to associate a wide variety of positive personal traits with physical attractiveness, especially traits like social competence, while traits like integrity are less affected. There is substantial research indicating that these associations lead to discrimination based on physical appearance, e.g. attractive adults receive more help and cooperation from others.

- a) Identify the components of the tri-component model of attitudes. *[3 marks]*

- b) Explain these findings in terms of the tri-component model of attitudes. *[3 marks]*

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c) Explain how social comparison could lead people to find members of their own group more attractive. *[2 marks]*

d) Describe personal prejudice towards those judged unattractive. Provide an example. *[2 marks]*

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QUESTION 6 (9 marks)

An experiment into context-dependent recall of meaningful material was conducted based on Grant et al.'s (1998) methodology.

- a) Describe how information is lost through retrieval failure, with reference to the two conditions in this methodology. [2 marks]

- b) Describe the method of loci and explain how it could be used to reduce this retrieval failure. [2 marks]

The experiment collected the following data.

Matching	9	8	7	9	6	9	8	7	8	8	9	7	6	7	8
Mismatching	7	6	5	8	6	6	6	7	6	5	7	5	6	8	6

	Matching	Mismatching
Mean	7.73	6.27
Standard error	0.27	0.25
95% confidence interval	0.57	0.53

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c) Calculate the interquartile range (IQR) for the mismatching condition.

[1 mark]

d) Use confidence intervals of the mean to conclude whether context-dependent cues affect memory.

[4 marks]

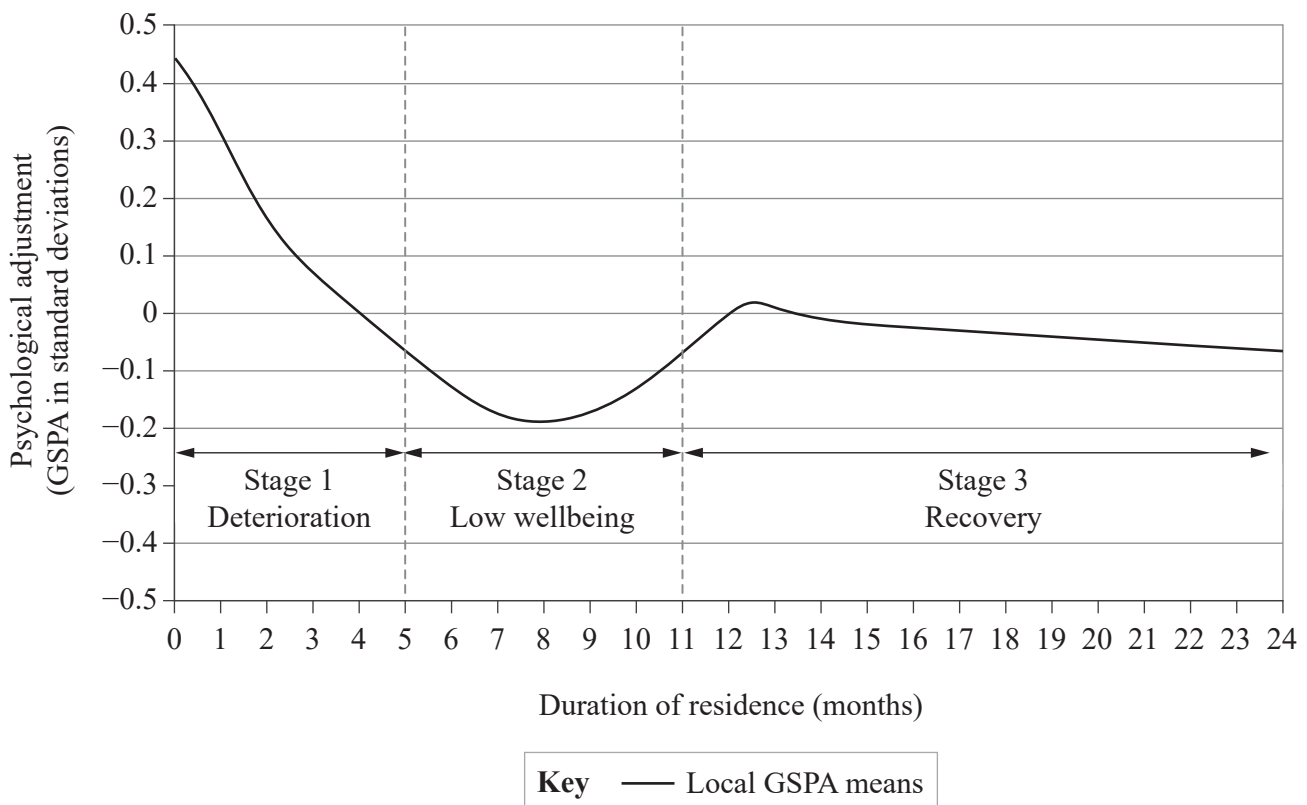
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QUESTION 7 (7 marks)

a) Explain how culture can influence behaviour. Provide an example.

[2 marks]

Markovizky and Samid (2008) investigated the effect of duration of residence on immigrants' psychological adjustment during their first two years in the host country. The findings are shown in simplified form in the graph. Adjustment was measured using a general score of psychological adjustment (GSPA).



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b) Identify the stage in which the immigrants experienced the greatest level of culture shock. *[1 mark]*

c) Identify two ways to reduce prejudice towards immigrants. Predict the effect of each on the data. *[4 marks]*

END OF PAPER

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ADDITIONAL PAGE FOR STUDENT RESPONSES

Write the question number you are responding to.

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References

Question 1

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

Question 4

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.

Question 6

Grant, H et al. 1998, 'Context-dependent memory for meaningful material: Information for students', *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, vol. 12, issue 6, pp. 617-623.

Question 7

Adapted from Figure 3 in Markovizky, G & Samid, Y 2008, 'The process of immigrant adjustment: The role of time in determining psychological adjustment', *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, vol. 39, no. 6, pp. 782-798. The exam version excludes the upper and lower confidence limits.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247724072_The_Process_of_Immigrant_AdjustmentThe_Role_of_Time_in_Determining_Psychological_Adjustment



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