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Question 37

Which of the following statements about NREM sleep is most correct?

A. The second half of the night has more NREM sleep than the first half of the night and approximately 80% of our sleep time is spent in NREM sleep.

B. The second half of the night has more NREM sleep than the first half of the night and approximately 70% of our sleep time is spent in NREM sleep.

C. The first half of the night has more NREM sleep than the second half of the night and approximately 60% of our sleep time is spent in NREM sleep.

D. The first half of the night has more NREM sleep than the second half of the night and approximately 80% of our sleep time is spent in NREM sleep.

Question 38

Sleep spindles are more likely to occur during which stage of sleep?

A. Stage 1

B. Stage 2

C. Stage 3

D. Stage 4

Question 39

Stage 3 sleep is characterised by

A. a mix of beta waves and alpha waves.

B. a mix of theta and alpha waves.

C. theta waves with occasional sleep spindles and K-complex patterns.

D. a mix of theta waves and delta waves.

Use the following information to answer questions 40–42.

A sleep researcher has found that eating heavy meals before going to bed will have an adverse impact on sleep. Participants in this study were required to sleep under observation in a sleep laboratory, with various physiological measuring devices attached. On the first night the participants were given a substantial meal four hours before going to sleep. The quality and duration of their sleep was then measured and recorded. The same participants then returned to the sleep laboratory one week later and were given a substantial meal one hour before going to sleep. The findings indicated that the first trial showed the participants having a significantly better night's sleep than on the second trial.

Question 40

What experimental design was used in this experiment?

A. matched participants

B. independent groups

C. repeated measures

D. within-groups

Question 41

One advantage of this type of experimental design is

A. order effects are eliminated.

B. participants in the experimental and control groups are matched on characteristics that may affect the outcome of the experiment.

C. participant related characteristics that may adversely affect the outcome are eliminated.

D. because the same participants are used in both the control and the experimental condition, individual participant characteristics are controlled for.

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Question 20: D

- **D is correct** because selection occurs in the photoreceptors as well as in the visual cortex.
- A and B are incorrect because selection occurs in the photoreceptors and in the visual cortex in the occipital lobes. The optic nerve is a neural pathway along which the neural messages flow from the retina to the visual cortex.
- C is incorrect because, while selection does occur in the photoreceptors, the optic chiasm is the point where the left and right optic nerve pathways intersect.

Question 21: B

- **B is correct** because as the light rays travel through the lens they are bent to the opposite side to that which they entered. Therefore an image in the left visual field will be reversed and sent to the right side of the brain.
- A is incorrect because it relates to the way an image is inverted not reversed.
- C and D are incorrect as this is not related to hemispheric specialisation.

Question 22: B

- **B is correct** because if the change in the level of light is below the differential threshold or JND she will not detect a change.
- A and C are incorrect because this question relates to the just noticeable difference in light intensity not the absolute threshold for light perception.
- D is incorrect because the level of light had not reached Ming's differential threshold for light perception.

Question 23: D

- **D is correct** because closure involves mentally filling in gaps in a visual stimulus to form a conceptual whole.
- A is incorrect because proximity refers to the tendency to perceive parts of a visual stimulus that are positioned near one another as belonging together in a group, therefore forming a meaningful whole.
- B is incorrect because we use this principle to organise visual information perceptually by mentally separating the dominant aspect of a visual image into the field which stands out against a background, in order to make sense of the image.
- C is incorrect because we use similarity when we perceive similar features of a visual stimulus as belonging together and thus forming a conceptual whole.

Question 24: A

- **A is the only incorrect statement** about retinal disparity. The distance between the eyes that creates disparity is approximately 6–7 cm, not 4–5 cm.
- B, C and D are correct statements about retinal disparity.

Question 25: B

- **B is correct** because the lens bulges to accommodate near objects, thus it is called accommodation.
- A is incorrect because while the lens does bulge to view close objects, this is not an example of convergence which involves the two eyes turning inwards to focus on objects that are approaching.
- C and D are incorrect because the lens flattens to focus on far objects.

TIP

It may help to remember that when discussing accommodation 'f' relates to far objects and flattening of the lens.

Question 26: C

- A is incorrect because there is no reference to the location of the image of the friend in relation to the horizon. When the pictorial depth cue, height in the visual field is used, objects that are further away are drawn closer to the horizon than objects that are closer to the viewer.
- B is incorrect because the binocular depth cue of retinal disparity refers to the disparate images cast onto the retinas of each eye due to the 6–7cm distance between the eyes.
- **C is correct** because the image that is perceived as being further away casts a smaller retinal image than one that is closer.
- D is incorrect because this pictorial depth cue involves one object being interposed, or placed in front of another, to give an impression of depth in a two-dimensional image.

Question 27: C

- **C is correct** because the question provides a general definition of a visual constancy, it does not refer to specific types of visual constancies.
- A, B and D are incorrect because these are the names of various types of visual constancies.

TIP

This question highlights the importance of having a sound understanding of the general concept as well as of the specific ways in which the concept is applied.

Question 28: A

- **A is correct** because Jesse has demonstrated a readiness to perceive the image as a UFO, disregarding the tail, due to his belief in the likely existence of UFOs.
- B is incorrect because although perceptual set is sometimes referred to as an expectancy, A is a better response.
- C is incorrect because this term is not used in VCE Psychology.
- D is incorrect because while a perceptual set is usually based upon past experience, this term alone is an inadequate answer to the question.

Question 29: D

- **D is correct** because this is an accurate explanation of the perceptual compromise theory proposed by Day.
- A is incorrect because this refers to the cognitive approach to explaining the misperception of certain illusions.
- B is incorrect because this refers to the theory that we have a biological tendency to misperceive simple geometric patterns presented in a two-dimensional form.
- C is incorrect because the viewer is not limited to monocular depth cues.

Question 30: C

- **C is correct** because not every member of the population under study (VCE students) had an equal chance of being selected for the study.
- A is incorrect because the question stem does not provide enough information to verify whether or not she obtained informed consent.
- B is incorrect because this describes Kate's method of sampling, not her method of allocating the sample to groups.
- D is incorrect because although her lack of stratification would make the sample non-representative, in this particular question, C is still the better answer.

Question 31: A

- **A is correct** because according to the rules of random sampling Kate did not give all members of the population an equal chance of being selected.

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