

Communication Homework

1.

Which of the following terms describes the process by which a person learns to distinguish between different but related stimuli?

- A Generalisation
- B Imitation
- C Discrimination
- D Identification

2.

An investigation was carried out to determine how long it takes students to learn to run a finger maze. A blindfolded student was allowed to run the maze on ten occasions. The results are given in the table below.

<i>Trial</i>	<i>Time (s)</i>
1	23
2	20
3	26
4	12
5	18
6	10
7	6
8	7
9	6
10	6

How could the investigation be improved to make the results more reliable?

- A Allow other students to try to run the maze ten times, whilst blindfolded
- B Allow the same student some additional trials on the same maze
- C Change the shape of the maze and allow the same student to repeat ten trials
- D Record the times to one decimal place

Communication Homework

3. The behavioural term *generalisation* is defined correctly as the ability to
- A make appropriate different responses to different but related stimuli
 - B make the same appropriate response to different but related stimuli
 - C submerge one's personal identity in the anonymity of a group
 - D improve performance in competitive situations.
4. Which of the following describes the change in an individual's behaviour where the presence of others causes the individual to show less restraint and become more impulsive?
- A Social facilitation
 - B Shaping
 - C Generalisation
 - D Deindividuation
5. A young person does not smoke because she has seen an advertising campaign showing pictures of famous sports stars who do not smoke.
- This is an example of a behaviour called
- A identification
 - B discrimination
 - C generalisation
 - D deindividuation.

Communication Homework

6. Which of the following best describes shaping behaviour?

The reward of behaviour which

- A improves performance in competitive situations
- B approximates to the desired behaviour
- C results in the learning of motor skills
- D results in deindividuation taking place.

7. The following is a list of body parts:

- 1 tongue
- 2 eyebrows
- 3 hands
- 4 eyes.

Which of these body parts can be used in non-verbal communication?

- A 3 only
- B 2 and 4 only
- C 2, 3 and 4 only
- D 1, 2, 3 and 4

8. An athlete has a much better chance of achieving a "personal best" time in a race rather than in training because of

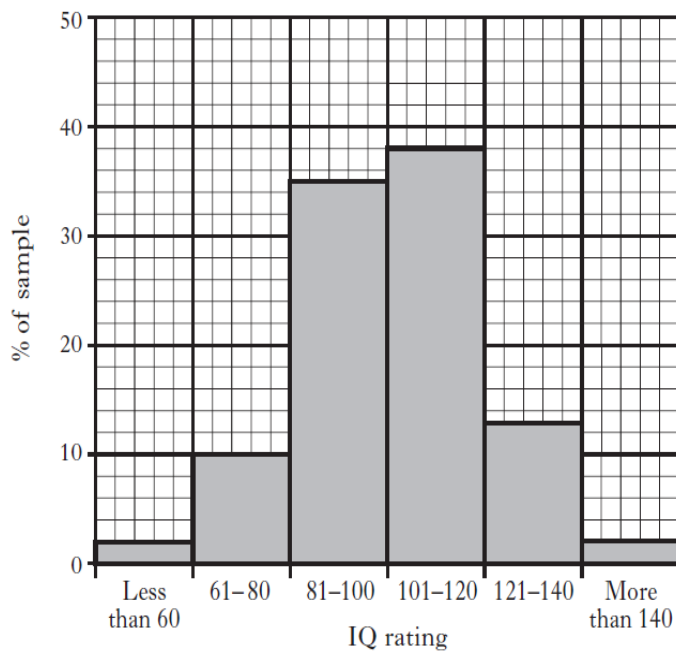
- A internalisation
- B deindividuation
- C identification
- D social facilitation.

Communication Homework

9. The rewarding of patterns of behaviour which approximate to desired behaviour is called

- A generalisation
- B discrimination
- C extinction
- D shaping.

10. The following histogram shows the percentage distribution of IQ rating in a sample of 1000 Scottish children.



How many children have an IQ of over 100?

- A 38
- B 53
- C 380
- D 530

Communication Homework

11. When a person's beliefs are changed as a result of persuasion, this is an example of
- A internalisation
 - B identification
 - C deindividuation
 - D social facilitation.
12. An investigation was carried out to determine how long it takes a student to learn the pathway through a finger maze. The student was allowed to complete the maze ten times. Which of the following pairs of factors would have to be kept the same each time?
- A The time taken to complete the maze and the shape of the maze
 - B The number of errors made and the finger used
 - C The finger used and the shape of the maze
 - D The time taken to complete the maze and the finger used
13. Which of the following best describes social facilitation?
- A Improved performance in the presence of others
 - B Deindividuation in competitive situations
 - C Discrimination behaviour shown by groups of individuals
 - D Shaping behaviour as seen in trial and error learning

14 The following diagrams represent a form of communication.



(a) What is this form of communication called?

_____ 1

(b) (i) Describe the significance of such communication in infancy.

_____ 1

(ii) Give **two** examples of this type of communication which are used by babies.

1 _____

2 _____ 1

(c) The following are standard symbols.



Why are such symbols used worldwide?

_____ 1

15. The account below relates to the effect of experience on behaviour.

Nicky decided she wanted to learn how to play golf. Sam, the professional, was very helpful, offering her five introductory lessons at a reasonable rate, with the offer of five more if Nicky showed consistent improvement. He emphasised that she would have to pay careful attention to his demonstrations and copy his technique.

Nicky enjoyed driving the ball but hated putting, so Sam always started lessons with putting and only moved on to using other clubs when sufficient improvement was shown. As the lessons went on, Sam expected a higher and higher standard before any driving was allowed.

Four years later Nicky was good enough to represent her country at junior level but she refused to use any of the latest graphite-shafted clubs as she had lost her first championship when using a graphite putter.

- (a) With reference to the above account, give an example of each of the following types of behaviour.

Imitation _____

_____ 1

Generalisation _____

_____ 1

- (b) The professional used the technique of shaping in his teaching.

What is meant by “shaping”? Give an example from the text above.

Shaping _____

_____ 1

Example _____

_____ 1

- (c) As well as rewarding Nicky for doing well, Sam could also have punished any poor performance. What term is used to describe this type of training?

_____ 1

(d) The paragraph below provides further information on human behaviour.

Nicky loved playing in big championships as she found she always played better in front of a crowd. To begin with she did not like her school friends attending her big events as they, uncharacteristically, tried to distract her opponents. However, her sporting success resulted in an improvement in her friends' behaviour, and she found herself relying on their presence to raise her game.

Complete the table to identify **two** types of group or social behaviour with illustrations from the paragraph.

<i>Type of behaviour</i>	<i>Illustration from paragraph</i>
1	
2	

16.

An investigation was carried out on the effect of strobe lighting and loud noise on the ability of students to perform calculations.

Twenty students were divided into two equal groups, A and B. Each group was given 20 calculations to complete.

Group A sat in an evenly lit, quiet room.

Group B sat in a room where there was strobe lighting and loud noise.

The numbers of errors the students made, while doing the calculations, are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1

<i>Group A</i>		<i>Group B</i>	
<i>Student</i>	<i>Number of errors</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Number of errors</i>
1	2	1	8
2	4	2	5
3	3	3	9
4	1	4	4
5	3	5	6
6	0	6	3
7	2	7	4
8	3	8	7
9	1	9	6
10	1	10	8

(a) By how many times has the average number of errors increased as a result of the distractions?

Space for calculation

Communication Homework

(b) State **three** factors which would need to be kept constant during this investigation.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____ 2

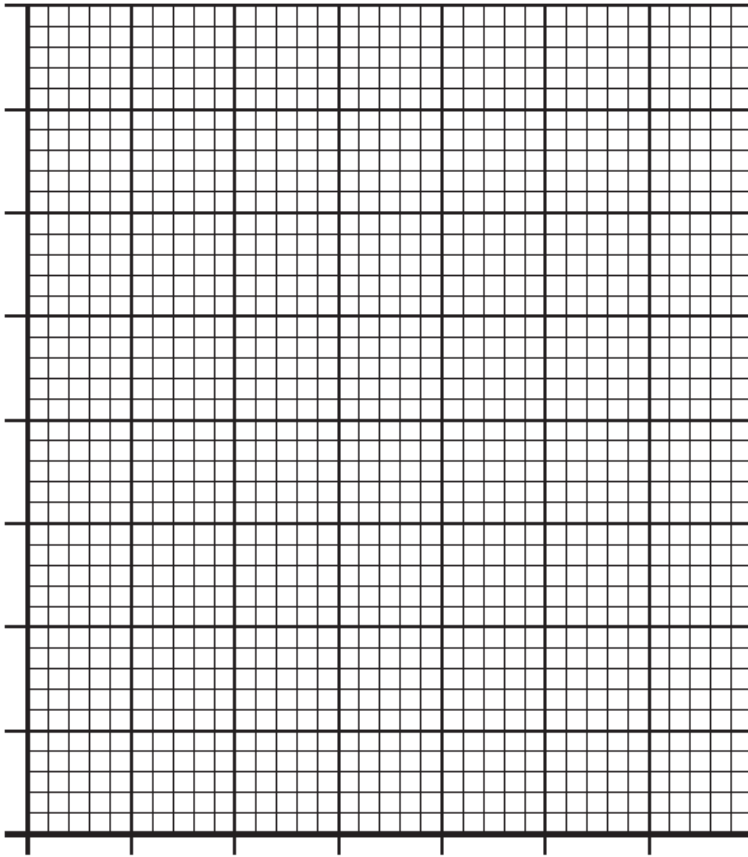
(c) A third group of ten students carried out the investigation under the same conditions as group B, but were tested six times instead of only once. Each test comprised different calculations. The average percentage of errors is shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2

<i>Trial</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Average percentage error</i>	34	30	24	20	20	19

(i) Construct a line graph to show the data in the table.

Communication Homework



(ii) Suggest an explanation for the shape of the graph.

2

1

(d) How could the design of the investigation be altered to demonstrate the effect of social facilitation?

1

17.

An investigation was carried out into the influence of adults on the behaviour of young children.

Some groups of children watched a recording of either a man or a woman being physically and verbally aggressive to a large plastic clown.

Other groups of children watched either a man or a woman behaving in a non-aggressive manner towards the clown.

Each child was then placed in a room on their own with the clown. The number of aggressive acts they committed over a five minute period was counted.

The figures in the table below show the average number of aggressive acts that the children committed while in the room.

<i>Gender of children</i>	<i>Average number of aggressive acts committed by the children</i>			
	<i>Aggressive man observed</i>	<i>Aggressive woman observed</i>	<i>Non-aggressive man observed</i>	<i>Non-aggressive woman observed</i>
<i>Boys</i>	18.7	7.9	1.0	0.6
<i>Girls</i>	4.4	9.2	0.2	0.8

- (a) (i) Which adult/child combination resulted in the least aggression?

_____ 1

- (ii) Calculate the percentage increase in aggressive acts committed by boys when they observe an aggressive man rather than a non-aggressive man.

Space for calculation

_____ % 1

- (iii) State a conclusion that can be drawn from these results regarding the gender of the aggressive adult.

 _____ 1

Communication Homework

(b) The children are observing and then repeating the acts of adults. What form of learning are they using?

1

(c) Suggest a control that could have also been used in this investigation.

1

18.

The following question relates to aspects of learning associated with guitar playing.



Communication Homework

- (a) What effect does practising a motor skill, such as repeatedly playing chords, have on the nervous system?

1

- (b) Suggest how “shaping” might be used by a teacher to help students improve their guitar playing over the course of a year.

2

- (c) (i) A teenager decides that she dislikes all of a band’s music after hearing just one song.

What form of learning is this?

- (ii) _____
As she grows older this teenager’s opinion about the band’s music could be altered by internalisation.

Explain how this may happen.

1

1

- (d) Anti-social behaviour can occur when people are together in a group such as at a music festival.

What is the name of this effect and why does it occur?

Name _____

1

Cause _____

1

Communication Homework

19. Give an account of communication under the following headings:
- (i) the use of language; 4
 - (ii) non-verbal communication. 6
- (10)**