

Monday 14 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B541/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:
None

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- You will be awarded marks in questions **18** and **22** for the quality of your written communication.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Obedience

1 Draw a line to match each key concept with its correct definition.

KEY CONCEPT

DEFINITION

Obedience

To disobey an order.

To deny responsibility for an action.

Defiance

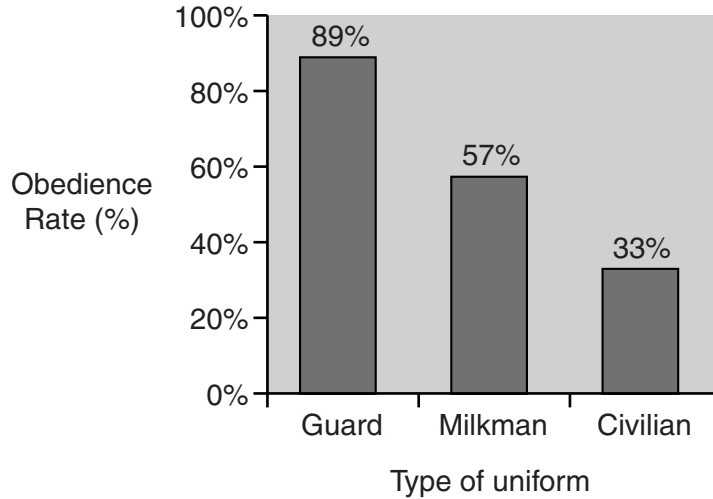
To follow a command.

[2]

Bickman's Field Experiment into Effects of Uniform

Below is one of the findings from Bickman's study;

A bar graph to show the obedience rates when asked to give a coin to a stranger.



Using the source:

(a) State the request that was being tested.

..... [1]

(b) Identify the type of uniform which gave the highest rate of obedience.

..... [1]

(c) Identify the type of uniform which gave the lowest rate of obedience.

..... [1]

(d) Give the number of conditions in this experiment.

..... [1]

3 Identify **three** limitations of Bickman’s study, from the list below, by ticking the relevant boxes:

- The study was culturally biased.
- The study took place in an artificial setting.
- The study did not have consent from participants.
- The study only used female confederates.
- The study only tested one type of task.
- The study lacked control of environmental variables.

[3]

4 Evaluate the theory of situational factors as an explanation of obedience.

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..... [3]

5 Outline **one** application of research into obedience.

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..... [3]

[Section A Total: 15]

SECTION B – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Memory

6 Complete the diagram below to show the stages of information processing in memory.



[2]

7

Memory Aids

A group of psychology students were discussing the best ways to revise for exams.

- Bhavna said that she preferred to repeat things over and over.
- Charlie said that he found it more useful to give things meaning.
- Fiona thought that visualising things was better.

However, all of them agreed that retrieving information was difficult – even though they knew that they knew it.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the phrase that refers to accessibility problems in memory.

..... [1]

(b) Name the student who supports the use of rehearsal to aid memory.

..... [1]

(c) Name the student who supports the use of deep processing to aid memory.

..... [1]

8 (a) Explain how forgetting occurs through decay.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) Explain how forgetting occurs through displacement.

.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

9 Outline **two** criticisms of the multi-store model of memory.

1.
.....
..... [2]

2.
.....
..... [2]

[Section B Total: 15]

SECTION C – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex and Gender

10

Evolutionary Sex Differences in Behaviour

Some psychologists argue that males and females have different gender roles because of evolution. For example, women are instinctively good at caring because they are mainly responsible for raising the young while men provide for them. Women are also more careful about intimate relationships than men because they have fewer chances to reproduce. Men, however, like to have as many sexual partners as they can.

Using the source:

(a) Give the reason why women are innately good at caring.

..... [1]

(b) Give **one** masculine gender role.

..... [1]

11 Complete the table below to show biological factors involved in sex differences.

Biological Factor	Male	Female
Chromosomes		
	Testes	Ovaries
Hormones	Testosterone	

[4]

12 Outline **one** criticism of the biological theory of gender development.

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..... [2]

13 Explain the difference between the Oedipus complex and the Electra complex.

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..... [3]

14 Explain how psychological research into sex and gender can influence equal opportunities for the sexes.

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..... [4]

[Section C Total: 15]

SECTION D – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

15 Identify whether the following statements about Hazen & Shaver’s (1987) study are true or false.

Give your answer by circling either TRUE or FALSE as shown below.

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

(a) Hazen & Shaver investigated the relationship between attachment types and adult relationships.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) Hazen & Shaver surveyed a sample of school children.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) Hazen & Shaver found that secure attachments were the most common type of attachment.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

16 Give two limitations of Hazen & Shaver’s study.

1. [1]

2. [1]

17 Describe how the care of children has been influenced by psychological research.

..... [4]

SECTION E – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Atypical Behaviour

19 When fears are extreme they are described as phobias.

(a) Patient X suffers from an extreme fear of spiders.

Name this type of phobia.

..... [1]

(b) Patient Y suffers from an extreme fear of heights.

Name this type of phobia.

..... [1]

(c) Patient Z suffers from an extreme fear of doing something embarrassing in front of other people.

Name this type of phobia.

..... [1]

20 Complete the table of definitions by inserting the correct terms from the list below:

- conditioned response conditioned stimulus neutral stimulus**
unconditioned response unconditioned stimulus

Term	Definition
	Something that leads to an involuntary reaction.
	Something that leads to a reaction after an association has been formed.
	An instinctive reaction.

[3]

21 Describe the evolutionary theory of phobias.

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