



Tuesday 3 June 2014 – Afternoon

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**.
- The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answers to the questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – Individual Differences

Atypical Behaviour

- 1 Complete the following table to show which common phobia each patient would be diagnosed with. [3]

One is done for you as an example.

Patient's Symptoms	Diagnosis
Patient has an irrational fear of visiting unfamiliar places.	Agoraphobia
Patient has an irrational fear of entering the school building.	
Patient has an irrational fear of being higher than ground level.	
Patient has an irrational fear of carrying out everyday activities in front of other people.	

2

The Evolution of Phobias

Evolutionary theory says survival is the key factor in explaining phobias. It says that we have an instinctive preparedness to fear objects and situations that could easily harm us or put us in danger. This is why we are more likely to fear things such as snakes and the dark rather than less threatening stimuli.

Using the source:

- (a) Identify the key factor in explaining phobias according to evolutionary theory.

..... [1]

- (b) Give **one** example of a stimulus that we are likely to fear.

..... [1]

3 Watson & Rayner (1920) carried out a study into phobias.

Complete the following passage on their study by filling in the gaps.

You must choose a different term for each gap from the list below.

[3]

associating conditioning mask rat

Watson & Rayner showed that it is possible to give a child a phobia using classical They made a baby boy afraid of a by it with a loud noise.

4 From the list below, identify **one** limitation of Watson & Rayner's study.

Show your answer by ticking the relevant box.

The child behaved differently because he knew he was being observed.

One child was not enough to make generalisations.

The child gave socially desirable answers to the researchers' questions.

[1]

5 Behaviourist theory states that phobias are learned.

Describe **one** way in which the behaviourist theory of phobias has been criticised.

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

6 Yvonne has a phobia of snow.

Explain how **one** type of behaviour therapy could be used to treat Yvonne's phobia.

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..... [4]

SECTION B – Cognitive Psychology**Memory**

7 Look at the following diagram.

Draw a line to match each stage of information processing to its correct definition.

[3]

Stage	Definition
Encoding	To put data into a format that can be read by memory.
Storage	To enter data into the memory system.
Retrieval	To retain data to be used at a later date.
	To access data that is already stored.

Talking about Memory

Two friends are having a discussion about short-term memory.

Kwame: “Did you know that short-term memory can only hold seven bits of data on average?”

Alice: “I know. That’s why some stuff gets pushed out. Did you know that information only stays there for about 15 seconds?”

Kwame: “Unless, of course, you go over it again and again. That’s what stops the information fading away.”

Using the source:

(a) give the capacity of short-term memory.

..... [1]

(b) give the duration of short-term memory.

..... [1]

(c) identify the phrase that refers to rehearsal.

..... [1]

(d) identify the phrase that refers to displacement.

..... [1]

9 The multi-store model is one theory of memory.

Describe **two** criticisms of the way in which the multi-store model explains how we remember things.

1

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2

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..... [4]

10 Terry (2005) carried out an experiment into the recall of TV commercials.

(a) State the findings from the 'immediate recall' condition.

.....

..... [1]

(b) State the findings from the 'delayed recall' condition.

.....

..... [1]

(c) Explain the difference in findings between the two conditions.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

SECTION C – Biological Psychology

Sex & Gender

11 Identify whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

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

<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE
<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> FALSE

(a) Sex is whether an individual is male or female.

<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE	[1]
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(b) Androgyny refers to an individual who has neither any masculine nor any feminine traits.

<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE	[1]
----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----

(c) It is possible for an individual to change their sex but not their gender.

<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE	[1]
----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----

12 Describe how the Oedipus complex is used to explain the gender development of boys.

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..... [4]

13 Diamond & Sigmundson (1997) carried out a case study of a boy raised as a girl. They found nature outweighed nurture in gender development.

The study was criticised because it is difficult to generalise from one case.

Outline **one other** criticism of this study.

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

14

Hormonal Changes

When animals are injected with testosterone they show more aggressive behaviour. Oestrogen, on the other hand, often makes animals more maternal. However, it is difficult to test these effects in humans because they may expect to behave differently if their hormone levels are changed.

Using the source:

(a) give the reason why it is difficult to test the effects of hormones in humans.

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

(b) name the male hormone.

..... [1]

15 The biological theory suggests that people are born with their gender.

Evaluate the biological theory of gender.

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..... [4]

SECTION D – Social Psychology

Obedience

16 Bickman (1974) carried out a study into the effects of uniform on obedience.

From the list below, identify **three** features of the study.

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

The study used a laboratory experiment.

The participants were passers-by.

The study was carried out on the streets of London.

The study tested the effect of a postal worker's uniform.

The participants were asked to pick up litter.

The findings showed participants often obeyed people in uniform.

[3]

17 Bickman only used males to dress up in uniforms.

Explain why this is a limitation of the study.

.....

.....

.....

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

The Negative Side of Obedience

When Oscar was arrested for cheating people out of their savings, he said he'd only been following his boss's orders. Oscar had complete respect for authority and had a simple view of the world but he was also desperate for cash. Oscar had a classic authoritarian personality.

Using the source:

(a) give the example of denial of responsibility.

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

(b) identify **one** dispositional factor associated with Oscar's obedience.

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

(c) explain how Oscar could have developed his personality.

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

SECTION E – Developmental Psychology

Attachment

20 Look at the following diagram.

Draw a line to match each measure of attachment with its correct definition.

[2]

Measure of attachment	Definition
Separation Protest	An infant shows fear when left alone with an unfamiliar person.
Stranger Anxiety	An infant rejects their caregiver after being left alone.
	An infant is upset when their caregiver is not there.

21

Problems of Attachment

Child A is 12 months old and has developmental problems. His parents have never shown him any affection.

Child B is 2 years old. Over three weeks ago, his mother was sent to prison for six months. She refuses to see her son until she is released. The infant has started to behave aggressively towards other children.

Child C is a 3 year old who has become very withdrawn. This is since her father was admitted to hospital two weeks ago. The infant gets upset when she visits him because the hospital is an unfamiliar place.

Using the source:

(a) identify the child who has experienced deprivation.

..... [1]

(b) identify the child who has experienced privation.

..... [1]

22 Outline how reinforcement can be used to explain the development of attachments between infants and carers.

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

23 Bowlby had a theory of attachment. Three features of his theory are:

- instinct
- monotropy
- critical period.

Choose **two** of these features and outline **one** criticism of each.

1 Feature:

Criticism:
.....
.....
.....

2 Feature:

Criticism:
.....
.....
..... [4]

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

A large area of lined paper for writing answers. It features a vertical margin line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

A large area of the page is reserved for writing, featuring a vertical solid line on the left side and horizontal dotted lines extending across the page.



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