



GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
PSYCHOLOGY
 Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

B541

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:
None

Tuesday 18 May 2010
Morning

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 clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional answer space is available on the lined page at the back of the book. Answers on this page must be clearly numbered.

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 19 and 24 for the quality of written communication including your use of specialist terms, spelling and grammar.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Attachment

1 The behaviourist theory states that attachments are learned through reinforcement.

From the list below, identify **two** ways in which a carer would reinforce attachment in a baby.

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

- comforting the baby
- feeding the baby
- frowning at the baby
- ignoring the baby

[2]

2 (a) Explain how a psychologist could measure separation protest.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Explain how a psychologist could measure stranger anxiety.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

3 Below are three statements which refer to Hazen & Shaver's (1987) study on attachment types. Identify whether the statements are true or false.

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

TRUE FALSE
TRUE FALSE

(a) Hazen & Shaver used a questionnaire to collect data for their study.

TRUE FALSE [1]

(b) Hazen & Shaver used a sample of children in their study.

TRUE FALSE [1]

(c) Hazen & Shaver found that secure attachments were more common than insecure attachments.

TRUE FALSE [1]

4 Outline **one** limitation of the **procedure** used in Hazen & Shaver's study on attachment types.

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

5 Describe Bowlby's theory of attachment.

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.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

Section A Total [15]

Turn over

SECTION B – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Obedience

6 (a) Give **one** real-life example of obedience.

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

(b) Give **one** real-life example of defiance.

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

7

Investigating Obedience

A psychologist used a confederate in an experiment to investigate obedience. However, she told each participant that she was investigating sleep deprivation. The confederate pretended to be very tired.

In the first condition, the psychologist instructed each participant to stop the confederate going to sleep by prodding him.

In the second condition, the participants were put into groups and had to decide together whether to follow the instruction to prod the confederate. This was a test of consensus.

Using the source, explain how the participants may have behaved differently in the two conditions.

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

SECTION C – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Atypical Behaviour

11 State what is meant by ‘atypical behaviour’.

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

12

Treating Phobias

A behaviour therapist was treating a new group of clients for their phobias. His youngest client, Shaun, had a fear of spiders. His other clients had more complex problems. Gemma had a fear of going to school. Sally had a fear of being around other people. John’s phobia was even worse; he refused to leave his house because of his fear of open spaces.

Using the source:

(a) name the person who was suffering from agoraphobia;

..... [1]

(b) name the person who was suffering from social phobia;

..... [1]

(c) name the person who was suffering from arachnophobia.

..... [1]

13 Gavin has a fear of heights. Explain how Gavin’s fear of heights could be treated using behaviour therapy.

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

14 Watson & Rayner (1920) carried out a study to show how classical conditioning could be used to explain phobias.

Outline **two** limitations of Watson & Rayner’s study.

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

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

15 Describe how classical conditioning can be used to explain a school phobia.

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.....
.....
..... [4]

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex & Gender

16

No Two Children are the Same

Child A: is intelligent, and likes playing with musical instruments
 Child B: is sensitive, and likes playing with dolls
 Child C: is adventurous, and likes playing with cars
 Child D: is aggressive, and likes playing with make-up

Using the stimulus:

(a) give the letter of the child who shows masculine behaviour;

..... [1]

(b) give the letter of the child who shows feminine behaviour;

..... [1]

(c) give the letter of the child who shows androgynous behaviour.

..... [1]

17 Draw a line to match each of the following terms to its correct definition.

TERM

DEFINITION

Electra
Complex

When girls experience penis envy and blame their mothers for not having one.

When boys adopt the gender role of their mother.

Oedipus
Complex

When boys desire their mothers yet fear castration from their fathers.

[2]

24 Describe and evaluate the multi-store model of memory.

..... [10]

Section E Total [20]

Paper Total [80]

Turn over

