

Wednesday 23 May 2018 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B541/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

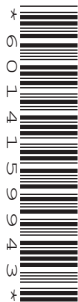
OCR supplied materials:

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 page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – Developmental Psychology

Attachment

- 1** From the list below, identify **two** measures of attachment.

Tick **two** boxes to show your answer.

deprivation

☐

privation

☐

separation protest

☐

stranger anxiety

☐

[2]

- 2** Bowlby's theory is one explanation of attachment.

(a) Explain what Bowlby meant by monotropy.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Explain what Bowlby meant by the critical period.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(c) Explain the role of instinct according to Bowlby.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

3 Describe **one** study into attachment.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

4 Outline **one** way research into attachment has been used in a real life setting.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

SECTION B – Biological Psychology

Sex and Gender

- 5 (a) Give **one** example of feminine behaviour.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Give **one** example of masculine behaviour.

.....
 [1]

- 6 Answer the following questions about Diamond and Sigmundson's (1997) study into a boy raised as a girl.

For each question, choose **one** answer by ticking the relevant box.

- (a) Why was the boy raised as a girl?

because he had been accidentally castrated

☐

because he was not happy with his sex

☐

because his parents wanted a daughter

☐

[1]

- (b) What was the boy's gender identity at adolescence?

androgynous

☐

feminine

☐

masculine

☐

[1]

- (c) What was the conclusion of the study?

gender is biologically determined

☐

gender is a product of the environment

☐

sex and gender are the same thing

☐

[1]

- 7 (a) Give **one** chromosome pattern involved in gender development.

..... [1]

- (b) Name **one** hormone involved in gender development.

..... [1]

- (c) Evaluate the theory that gender development is biological.

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

Please turn over for the next question.

Psychoanalytic Theory

Veronica is a five-year-old girl who likes doing activities with her mum, such as putting on lipstick and helping to look after her baby sister. Her younger brother Rubin also likes to spend time with their mum and can demand a lot of her attention. When the children's dad tries to play with them, Rubin can be very rude and tells him to go away.

Using the source:

- (a)** Outline how Rubin's behaviour can be explained using the Oedipus complex.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b)** Outline how Veronica's behaviour can be explained using the Electra complex.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

SECTION C – Social Psychology

Obedience

9 Draw a line to match each concept with the appropriate example.

[2]

Concept

Example

Defiance

Charlotte refused to follow the teacher's instructions to listen to the others.

Denial of responsibility

Jake argued he had no choice about doing as the gang leader said.

Peter always followed his manager's orders because he didn't want to get into any trouble.

10

Following the Rules

Zahir gets very upset when his younger sister, Malika, does not follow the rules when they are playing games. However, she never tries to cheat when one of their parents is playing because they will tell her off. Malika especially breaks the rules when their cousins are visiting, because they also think it's ok to cheat.

Using the source:

Outline **two** situational factors affecting whether Malika obeys the rules or not.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

[4]

- 11** Explain how situational factors are different from dispositional factors in relation to obedience.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- 12** Outline **one** way an institution can use research into obedience.

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..... [3]

- 13** Evaluate the procedure used in Bickman's (1974) study into obedience.

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..... [3]

SECTION D – Individual Differences

Atypical Behaviour

14 Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

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

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

(a) Acrophobia is an atypical fear of spiders.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

(b) Social phobia is an atypical fear of doing something in front of others.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

(c) Agoraphobia is an atypical fear of being in an enclosed space.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

15 Watson and Rayner (1920) used an experiment to study phobias.

Outline **one** limitation of using an experiment for this study.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

16

Behaviour Therapy for Phobias

Behaviour therapies such as flooding, implosion therapy and systematic desensitisation can be used to treat phobias. Their common aim is to condition a person suffering from a phobia to form a new association with the feared stimulus.

Using the source:

(a) Name **one** type of behaviour therapy.

..... [1]

- (b) Identify the type of conditioning that allows a person suffering from a phobia to form a new association.

.....
 [1]

- (c) Briefly outline how **one** type of behaviour therapy could be used to treat school phobia.

.....

 [2]

- 17 Describe and evaluate **one** theory that can be used to explain phobias.

.....

 [6]

SECTION E – Cognitive Psychology

Memory

18

Too Many Names to Remember

Nubia has just qualified as a teacher and has started her new job. She has been given six classes so has over 150 pupil names to remember. Her personal target is to know all of these names before the first school holiday.

Using the source:

- (a) Identify **one** memory aid Nubia could use to help her to remember her pupil's names.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Outline how this memory aid would help Nubia to remember the names.

.....

 [2]

- 19 (a) Name the stage of information processing that comes **before** storage.

.....
 [1]

- (b) Name the stage of information processing that comes **after** retrieval.

.....
 [1]

20 Describe **one** difference between the short-term memory store and the long-term memory store.

.....

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.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

21 Outline **one** criticism of how the multi-store model explains memory.

.....

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..... [2]

. [10]

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