Modified Enlarged 18pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Thursday 26 May 2022 – Afternoon

AS Level Psychology

H167/02 Psychological themes through core studies

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

No extra materials are needed.

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number | | | | | |

Candidate number | | | | |

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Answer ALL the questions.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 75.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A – Core studies

Answer ALL the questions.

1 (a) Describe ONE of the groups that made up the sample used in Baron-Cohen et al.'s (1997) study into the theory of mind.

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_____ **[2]**

(b) Describe the background to Freud's (1909) study of Little Hans.

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_____ **[4]**

2 (a) Give ONE of the materials used in Bocchiaro et al.'s (2012) study into obedience and whistleblowing.

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_____ **[1]**

(b) Outline the procedure used in Milgram's (1963) study into obedience.

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_____ **[5]**

3 **Describe ONE difference between Loftus and Palmer's (1974) study of eye witness memory and Grant et al.'s (1998) study of contextual cues in memory.**

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_____ **[4]**

4 **Outline ONE way in which Chaney et al.'s (2004) study into Funhalers could be criticised for its lack of validity.**

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_____ **[2]**

5 (a) **Explain how Casey et al.'s (2011) study into delay of gratification relates to the theme of 'regions of the brain'.**

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_____ **[4]**

(b) **Explain ONE way in which the procedure of Sperry's (1968) study into split brains increased the reliability of the research.**

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SECTION B – Areas, perspectives and debates

Answer ALL the questions.

6 (a) Outline TWO defining principles or concepts of the biological area.

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_____ **[4]**

(b) Briefly explain how Sperry's (1968) study of split brains can be related to the biological area.

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(c) Briefly outline ONE way that research in the biological area can be seen as socially sensitive. Support your answer with evidence from an appropriate core study.

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(d) **Outline what is meant by the nature versus nurture debate and state how this can be related to the biological area.**

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(e)* Discuss the idea that psychology is a science. Use evidence from core studies placed in the biological area and ONE OTHER area or perspective from psychology to support your answer. [12]

SECTION C – Practical applications

Answer ALL the questions.

Why are women less interested in politics than men?

Research has repeatedly found that men tend to show more interest in politics than women, but now a new study suggests that the gender gap begins before young people are even old enough to vote. The analysis of data from the British Household Panel Survey revealed that among 15-year-olds, there is a 20-point gap between the percentages of each sex who expressed political engagement, and that grows to 30 points by the age of 25.

Why does the gap exist, whatever the age group?

The most obvious explanation is skewed gender representation. The principle of "you can't be what you can't see" is well established in social sciences. Seeing people who look like ourselves in certain roles or careers makes us more likely to picture ourselves in those positions.

Another explanation may be women's tendency to underestimate their intelligence and abilities. A number of self-report studies have shown that:

women tend to say that they are less knowledgeable about politics than men

when voters are quizzed on political issues however, women give almost as many correct responses as men

when quizzed, women are much more likely to answer "don't know".

This suggests that women's lack of confidence means they are less likely to say they are interested in politics.

A 2017 study at the London School of Economics indicated that there is a significant correlation between gender inequality and women's interest in politics, with women least likely to be interested in politics in countries that rank low on the European gender equality index. Meanwhile, the highest-ranking countries – Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands – had some of the smallest gender gaps in political interest.

Adapted from an online article from 'The Week'.

7 (a) Outline ONE defining principle or concept of the developmental area and briefly explain how it relates to the article.

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_____ **[3]**

(b) One psychological issue raised in this article is the validity of research using self-report.

With reference to the article, explain ONE strength and ONE weakness of using self-report for this type of research.

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(c) **Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest TWO ways in which females could be encouraged to become more involved in politics.**

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(d)* Evaluate the suggestions you have made in part (c) with reference to issues and debates you have studied in psychology. [8]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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

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