

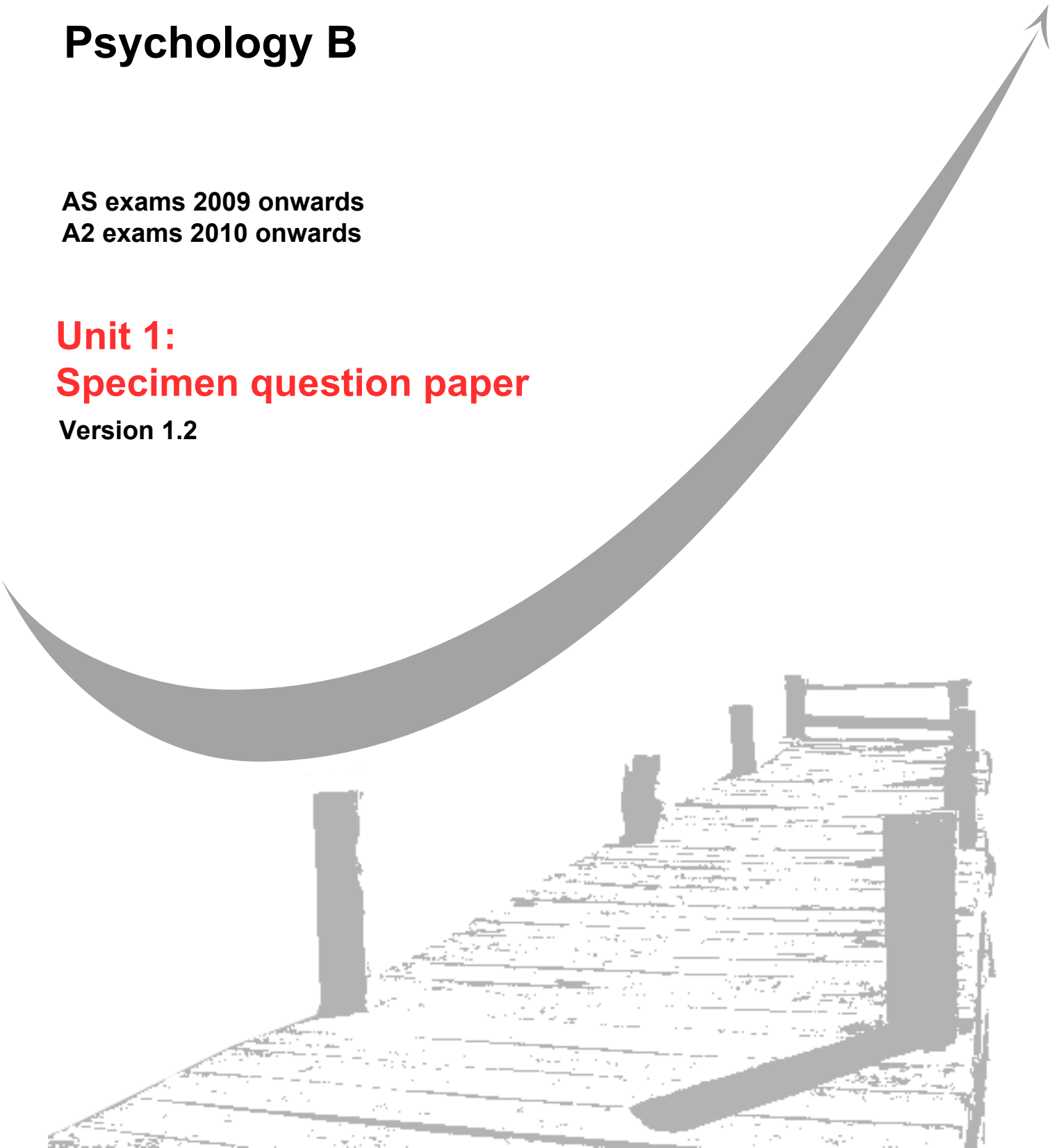
**GCE**  
**AS and A Level**

# **Psychology B**

**AS exams 2009 onwards**  
**A2 exams 2010 onwards**

## **Unit 1:** **Specimen question paper**

**Version 1.2**



Surname					Other Names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
Candidate Signature									

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General Certificate of Education  
Specimen Question Paper  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Unit 1 Introducing Psychology**

**PSYB1**

Date      Time

**You will need no other materials.**

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
Total (Column 1)		→	
Total (Column 2)		→	
<b>TOTAL</b>			
Examiner's Initials			

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.  
The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is PSYB1.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Questions 1d and 2d should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions, you will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.

**SECTION A: BIOPSYCHOLOGY AND OTHER KEY APPROACHES**

Answer **all** parts of this question which carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) What do social learning theorists mean by the term *modelling*? Give an example of how modelling might be used by someone going to an exercise class for the first time.

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(2 marks)

- 1 (b) Psychologists use many methods to identify areas of cortical specialisation in the brain.

- (i) Explain **one** methodological problem which might arise when using neurosurgery to identify areas of cortical specialisation in the brain.

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain **one** ethical issue that might arise when using PET scans to identify areas of cortical specialisation in the brain.

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(2 marks)

- 1 (c) Niamh is eight years old and suffers from a medical condition which means she often has to go into hospital. Each time she goes into hospital, the treatment makes her feel sick. One day, Niamh’s mother took her to visit her grandmother in hospital. When they arrived at the hospital, Niamh complained to her mother that she felt sick.

Referring to features of the behaviourist approach in psychology, explain why Niamh felt sick when she went to visit her grandmother in hospital.

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(4 marks)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

1 (d) Describe and evaluate the following methods used by psychologists to investigate the genetic basis of behaviour:

- twin studies
- adoption studies.

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*(10 marks)*

20
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**SECTION B: GENDER DEVELOPMENT**

Answer **all** parts of this question which carries 20 marks.

2 (a) (i) Identify **one** way in which Klinefelter’s syndrome might affect an individual.

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(1 mark)

(ii) Explain how studying people with atypical sex chromosome patterns can contribute to our understanding of gender.

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(4 marks)

25

2 (b) A number of students have a disagreement about which of the three definitions below is a definition of the term *identification*.

- A A person’s desire to be like another person or to be part of a particular social group
- B A procedure whereby a person attaches himself/herself to a model who possesses qualities seen as rewarding
- C The process by which a response is strengthened

Tick which of these (A, B or C) illustrates the term *identification*.

A                       B                       C  (1 mark)

- 2 (c) Madeleine and Naomi were discussing their friend Harry, who is very good at mending cars. Madeleine commented, "I think boys are naturally good at that sort of thing."

State what is meant by *nature* and *nurture* in relation to gender. Refer to the example of Harry in your answer.

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(4 marks)

- 2 (d) Describe and evaluate **one** cognitive explanation of gender development. Refer to **one other** explanation of gender development in your answer.

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(10 marks)

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**SECTION C: RESEARCH METHODS**

Answer **all** parts of this compulsory question which carries 20 marks.

- 3** Two psychologists observed a sample of 3-year-old children. To save time, the sample was obtained from a nearby nursery. The aim was to investigate differences in play behaviour between same-sex pairs and boy-girl pairs.

The children were observed playing together in a laboratory playroom containing a selection of toys.

The psychologists assigned the children to pairs. There were ten boy-boy pairs, ten girl-girl pairs and ten boy-girl pairs.

As the children played, both psychologists recorded the frequency of friendly behaviours for each pair.

Friendly behaviours included sharing a toy, a positive verbal response to the other child and a positive behaviour to the other child, such as smiling.

The frequency of friendly behaviours in same-sex and boy-girl pairs is shown in the table below (**Table 1**).

**Table 1: The frequency of friendly behaviours in same-sex and boy-girl pairs**

Type of pair	Frequency of friendly behaviours
Girl-Girl	85
Boy-Boy	56
Boy-Girl	32

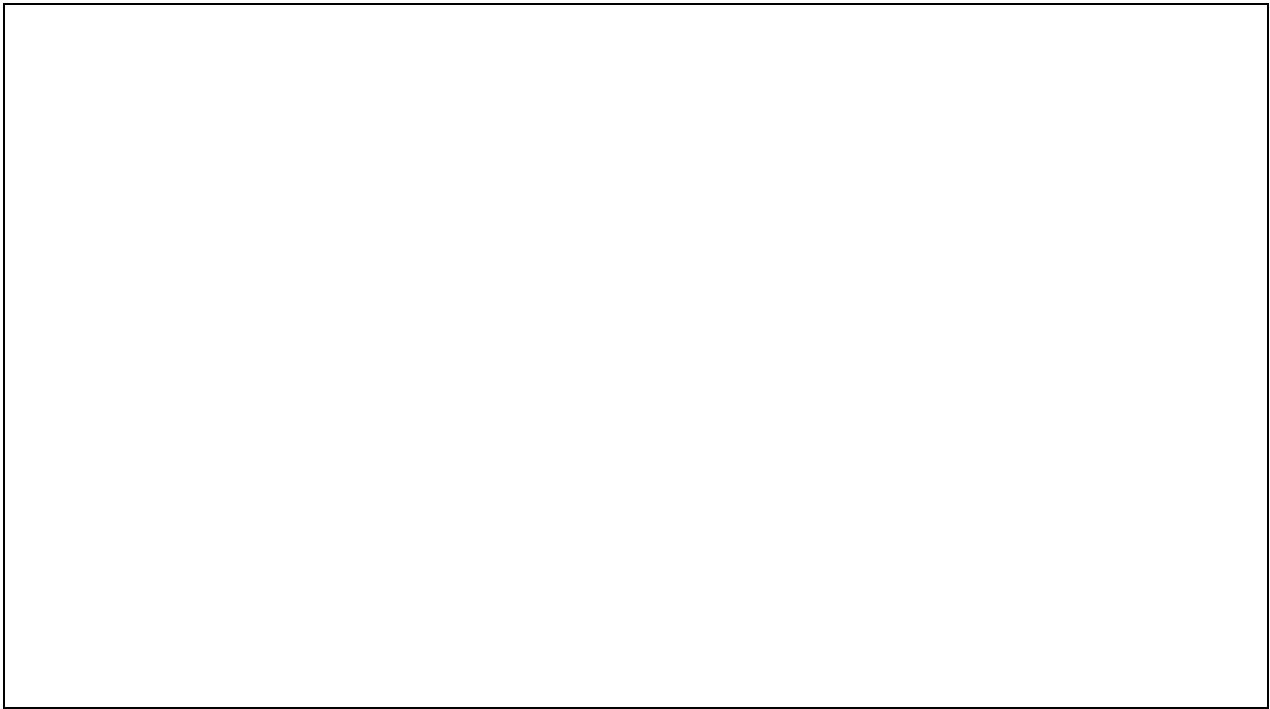
**Question 3 continues on the next page**

3 (a) What might the psychologists conclude from the results shown in **Table 1**?

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*(3 marks)*

3 (b) Draw an appropriate graphical display of the data presented in **Table 1**. Correctly label your display.



*(3 marks)*

3 (c) Identify the dependent variable in this study.

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*(1 mark)*

3 (d) State an appropriate hypothesis for this study.

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*(2 marks)*

3 (e) (i) Identify the sampling method used by the psychologists in this study.

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*(1 mark)*

(ii) Explain **one** limitation of the sampling method that you have identified in your answer to 3(e)(i).

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*(2 marks)*

3 (f) Explain **one** methodological reason why it was important for both psychologists to observe the children in this study.

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*(3 marks)*

3 (g) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue raised by this study.

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*(1 mark)*

(ii) Explain how the issue which you have identified in your answer to 3(g)(i) could have been addressed.

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*(2 marks)*

3 (h) The psychologists conducted follow-up interviews with the children’s nursery school teachers.

(i) Write **one** closed question that might be used to obtain information about a child’s play behaviour.

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*(1 mark)*

(ii) Write **one** open question that might be used to obtain information about a child’s play behaviour.

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*(1 mark)*

20
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**END OF QUESTIONS**