

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2003



PSYCHOLOGY
FOUNDATION TIER
Paper 1

3181/F

F

Wednesday 11 June 2003 9.00 am to 11.00 am

No additional materials are required.
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Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided. If you wish to extend any answer, additional space is provided on pages 21 and 22.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 125.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- You will be awarded up to 5 marks for the quality of your written communication. You will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate.
- The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

Advice

- You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on each Section.

For Examiner's Use			
Number	Mark	Number	Mark
1			
2			
3			
4			
Total (Column 1)	→		
Total (Column 2)	→		
Quality of Written Communication			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

SECTION A – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on each Section.

1

Total for this question: 30 marks

A GCSE psychology student aged sixteen years noticed that football fans in her year group were very good at remembering football results from the previous weekend. For her coursework she decided to investigate whether football fans could remember scores more accurately than people who did not like football. She did this in the following way.

- Two weeks before conducting her experiment she tape-recorded the results from 20 football matches.
- She obtained permission from her Head of Year to find 30 volunteers from her year group.
- 15 football fans and 15 people who did not like football (non-fans) agreed to take part. They all sat in the same room at the same time to participate in the experiment.
- The tape-recording of the results was played to the participants. They were then given five minutes to write down the results that they could remember.

(a) Write a suitable hypothesis for this experiment.

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(2 marks)

(b) Identify the experimental design used by placing a tick in the correct box below.

Independent groups	
Repeated measures	
Matched pairs	

(1 mark)

(c) (i) Identify the sampling method used in this experiment.

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(1 mark)

(ii) State **one** advantage of using the sampling method you have identified in (i) above.

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(1 mark)

(d) A summary of the findings is presented in **Table 1** below.

	Fans	Non-fans
Mean	14	6
Range	20	20

Table 1 Mean and range of correct football scores that were remembered by fans and non-fans (number of correct answers out of 20)

Explain what the findings in **Table 1** tell you about the accuracy of recall of fans and non-fans in remembering football results.

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(4 marks)

(e) Imagine that a friend of yours who does not study psychology is preparing for her GCSE examinations. She has asked for your advice on how to improve her memory. Use your knowledge of psychology to explain **one** method that she could try.

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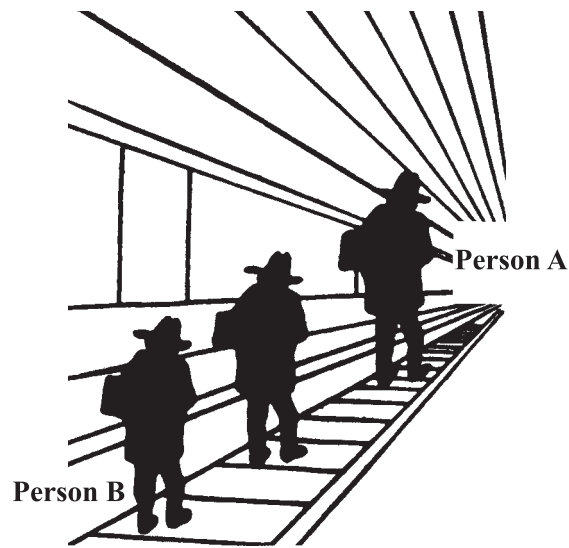
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(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (f) **Picture 1** below is an example of a visual illusion. Many people think that **Person A** appears to be larger than **Person B**.



Picture 1

Identify the type of visual illusion that is shown in **Picture 1** by placing a tick in the correct box below.

Ambiguity	
Distortion	
Paradox	
Fiction	

(1 mark)

- (g) Read each of the following statements and decide if they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line next to each statement.

(i) “Height in plane” is an example of a monocular depth cue.
(1 mark)

(ii) You can judge distance just as easily with one eye as with both eyes.
(1 mark)

(iii) “Relative size” is an example of a binocular depth cue.
(1 mark)

(h) Use your knowledge of psychology to explain **one** visual illusion that can happen in everyday life.

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(3 marks)

(i) Describe **one** study in which **either** perceptual defence **or** sensitisation was investigated. Indicate in your answer the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Method.....
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Results.....
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Conclusion.....
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(4 marks)

QUESTION 1 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (j) Read the advertisement below and answer the questions that follow.

Kick the smoking habit!

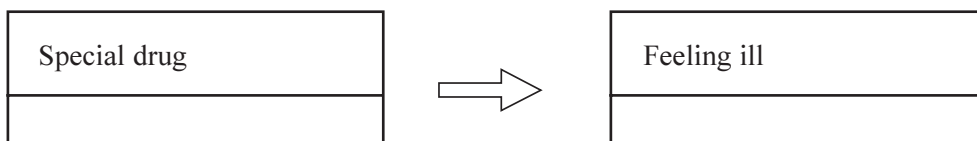
**Have you desperately tried to give up smoking and failed?
Put yourself in the hands of our expert psychologist
who will use classical conditioning methods to help
you to stop smoking once and for all.
Just call this number to find out more: 0900 009009**

- (i) The psychologist in the advertisement will use a special drug which causes smokers to feel ill and vomit. The smokers will take this drug every time they smoke a cigarette.

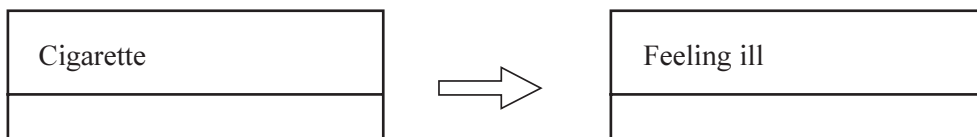
Put the following terms into the boxes below to show how the treatment works.

Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS)
Conditioned Response (CR)
Unconditioned Response (UCR)
Conditioned Stimulus (CS)

Before conditioning



After conditioning



(3 marks)

- (ii) Explain why this treatment should cause the patient to stop smoking.

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(2 marks)

(k) State **one** criticism of using conditioning methods to change behaviour.

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(1 mark)

30

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

SECTION B – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on each Section.

2

Total for this question: 30 marks

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

HERO HUMILIATED

A supermarket is to make an apology to a “have-a-go hero”, Bill Bland, who was accused of stealing from the store where he had tackled a shoplifter the week before.

Mr Bland, a business executive, believes staff at the store asked police officers to approach him about stealing from the store because he was black, casually dressed and wearing a baseball cap.

Mr Bland believes he would not have been approached if he had been wearing the smart suit he wore on the day he tackled the shoplifter.

(a) What is meant by the term *stereotype*? Refer to the article in your answer.

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(3 marks)

(b) Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage that the use of stereotypes might have in everyday life.

Advantage

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Disadvantage

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(4 marks)

(c) Describe **one** study in which stereotyping was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Reason

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Method

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Results

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Conclusion

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(5 marks)

(d) Define the term *prejudice*.

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(3 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (e) Explain **one** way by which psychologists have suggested prejudice might be reduced.

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(3 marks)

- (f) A study was conducted in which each participant had to sit alone in a room and have a conversation by intercom with other people who were in separate rooms. These people were confederates of the experimenter. There were three conditions:

Condition A: each participant had a conversation with one confederate.

Condition B: each participant had a conversation with two confederates.

Condition C: each participant had a conversation with three confederates.

After a few moments, in all three conditions, one of the confederates sounded as though he was very ill and cried out for help. The experimenter noted the percentage of participants who went for help. The results of the experiment are shown in **Figure 1**.

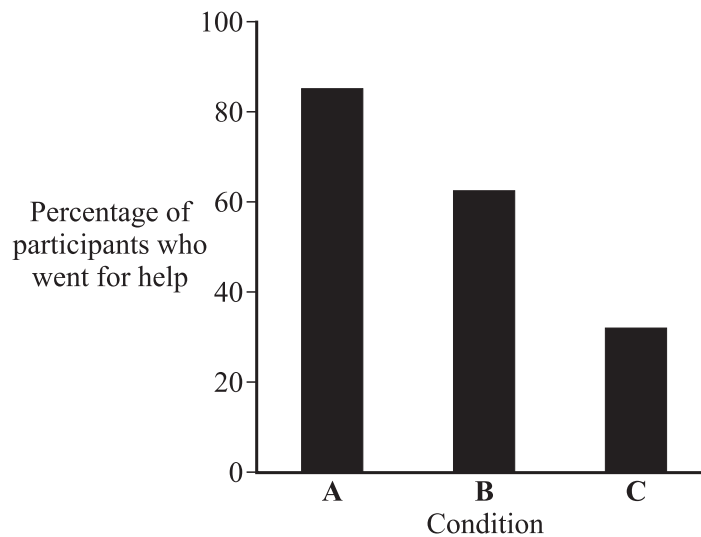


Figure 1: Bar graph showing the percentage of participants who went for help in each condition.

Describe the results of the study.

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(3 marks)

(g) Use your knowledge of psychology to explain the results of this study.

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(4 marks)

(h) Identify **one** ethical issue which should have been considered when this study was designed. Explain why the issue you have identified is important.

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(3 marks)

QUESTION 2 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (i) Using your knowledge of psychology, describe **one** everyday situation in which the presence of others could affect the behaviour of an individual.

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(2 marks)

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SECTION C – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on each Section.

3

Total for this question: 30 marks

- (a) Look at the following list of definitions.

The process by which a schema is adjusted to fit a new situation	
Applying an existing schema to a situation	
The process of becoming successfully adjusted to the environment	

Choose the words from the following list which match each definition and write the correct word in the box next to the definition.

assimilation
adaptation
accommodation
conservation

(3 marks)

- (b) Piaget believed that all children pass through four stages of development. Each stage has different characteristics.

Look at the table below which lists the four stages and the characteristics of each stage. Unfortunately, the characteristics are **all** in the **wrong boxes**.

Stage	Characteristic
Sensori-motor	Children are capable of inferential reasoning
Pre-operational	Children show conservation skills
Concrete operational	Children lack object permanence
Formal operations	Children show egocentrism

Complete the table below, writing the characteristics in the **correct boxes**.

Stage	Characteristic
Sensori-motor	
Pre-operational	
Concrete operational	
Formal operations	

(3 marks)

QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c) Describe **one** study designed by Piaget to demonstrate the *pre-operational stage of development*. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Reason

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Method

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Results

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Conclusion

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(5 marks)

(d) Explain **one** criticism of Piaget’s theory of intellectual development. Use psychological evidence in your answer.

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(4 marks)

(e) The new manager of a nursery wants ideas about learning activities to use with young children.

Use Piaget’s theory to identify and explain **one** activity the manager could introduce in the nursery.

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(3 marks)

(f) Define each of the following terms:

(i) *sex identity*

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(1 mark)

(ii) *gender identity*

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(1 mark)

(g) Studies have shown that males and females have a different chromosomal makeup and different hormones.

Fill in the boxes below using the terms *testosterone*, *oestrogen*, *XY*, and *XX*.

Female sex hormone	
Female chromosomes	
Male chromosomes	
Male sex hormone	

(3 marks)

QUESTION 3 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (h) Some psychologists who support the social learning approach claim that the media might reinforce gender differences.

Imagine that you and a partner decide to carry out an observation study to investigate this claim by watching children’s television programmes. You want to look for examples of behaviour that promote masculine and feminine stereotypes.

Suggest **one** behaviour category for each stereotype that you might use when recording your observations.

Masculine stereotype
(1 mark)

Feminine stereotype
(1 mark)

- (i) State **one** reason why it is necessary to use behaviour categories when recording behaviour.

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(1 mark)

- (j) (i) What is meant by the term *inter-observer reliability*?

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(2 marks)

- (ii) Explain how you and your partner could establish inter-observer reliability.

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(2 marks)

SECTION D – PRO- AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on each Section.

4

Total for this question: 30 marks

- (a) What is meant by the term *moral behaviour*?

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(2 marks)

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

ARE CRIMINALS JUST MORALLY IMMATURE?

A recently reported study of over 100 convicted male criminals between the ages of 16 and 21 suggests that their overall level of moral reasoning is lower than is typical for their age. One psychologist involved in the study, who was once a student of Jean Piaget, said “These boys have not yet progressed from having a lack of awareness of moral behaviour to a stage where they understand the rules.”

- (b) Outline how Piaget’s theory of moral development helps us to understand the behaviour of the convicted male criminals referred to in the article.

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(5 marks)

QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

(c) Look at the following list of definitions.

Behaviour that is costly to the individual but helpful to another person	
The ability to understand someone else's point of view and to share their emotions	
Cooperative or helpful behaviour intended to benefit another person	

Choose the word from the following list which matches each definition and write the correct word in the box next to the definition.

- pro-social*
- altruism*
- empathy*

(2 marks)

(d) Use your knowledge of psychology to identify and explain **two** factors which affect pro-social behaviour.

(i) **Factor one**

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(3 marks)

(ii) **Factor two**

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(3 marks)

(e) Read each of the following statements and decide if they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below each statement.

(i) Researchers who explain aggression through the study of animals in their natural environment are taking an *ethological* approach.

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(1 mark)

(ii) Researchers who explain aggression as an inherited trait are taking a *biological* approach.

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(1 mark)

(f) According to the social learning approach, aggressive behaviour is learned. Describe **one** study in which this idea was investigated. Indicate in your answer the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Method
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Results
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Conclusion
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(4 marks)

(g) Name and explain **one** ethical issue that researchers need to consider when they investigate aggression.

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(3 marks)

QUESTION 4 CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Turn over ►

- (h) Two major approaches which have attempted to explain ways of reducing aggression are the *psychodynamic approach* and the *social learning approach*.

Describe **one** way to reduce aggression which has been suggested by each of these approaches.

Psychodynamic

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(3 marks)

Social Learning

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(3 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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