

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008

PSYCHOLOGY
Written Paper
Foundation Tier

3181/F
F



Monday 16 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

You will need no other materials.
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Time allowed: 2 hours

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided. If you wish to extend any answer, additional space is provided on pages 25 and 26.
- 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 125.
Five of these marks will be awarded for using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.

Advice

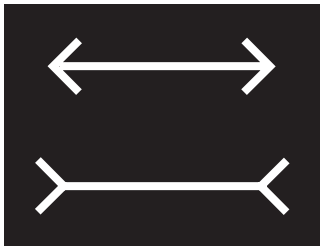
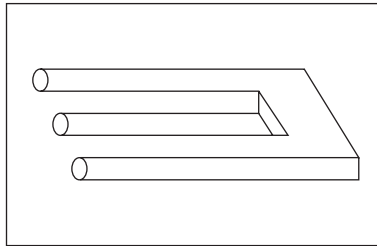
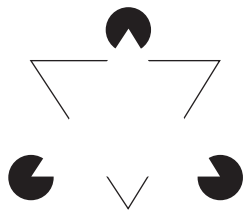
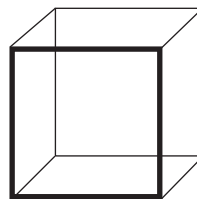
- You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

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



SECTION A: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGYAnswer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

Total for this question: 30 marks**1** Look at the four pictures of visual illusions below.**Picture 1****Picture 2****Picture 3****Picture 4****1 (a)** In the table below, write next to **each** type of illusion the picture number that shows this type of illusion.

Type of illusion	Picture number
Ambiguity	
Distortion	
Paradox	
Fiction	

(3 marks)

1 (b) Outline **one** everyday example of a visual illusion.

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(2 marks)

1 (c) (i) Identify **one** factor that affects perception.

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(1 mark)

1 (c) (ii) Describe **one** study in which the factor you have identified in (c)(i) was investigated. Include 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)

Turn over ►



1 (d) Look at the definitions in the table below.

Principle of operant conditioning	Definition
	Strengthens behaviour by stopping something unpleasant
	Weakens behaviour by being unpleasant
	Strengthens behaviour by providing a reward

Complete the table by writing the principle of operant conditioning in the appropriate box next to the definition:

- Positive reinforcement
- Negative reinforcement
- Punishment.

(2 marks)



1 (e) Look at the following photographs.

Photograph 1
Elizabeth watching her mother play football.



Photograph 2
Elizabeth playing football.



Explain the role of imitation in social learning. Refer to the behaviour shown by Elizabeth and her mother in the photographs.

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(4 marks)

Turn over ►



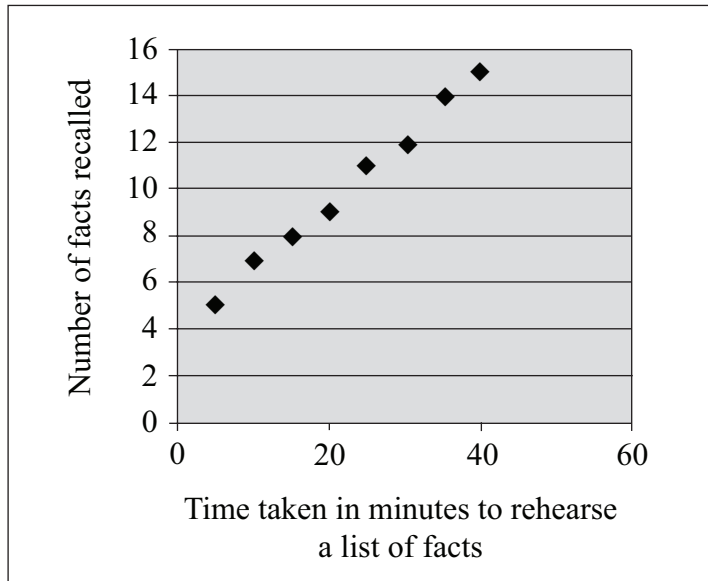
1 (f) A teacher wanted to find out whether there was a relationship between the amount of time her students spent rehearsing a list of facts and the number of facts they could remember. She plotted her findings in a scattergraph.

1 (f) (i) On the line below, write a heading for this scatter graph.

Heading

.....

(2 marks)



1 (f) (ii) Identify the type of relationship shown in the scatter graph.

Type of relationship	
Positive Correlation	
Negative Correlation	
Zero Correlation	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

1 (f) (iii) In this study, the teacher asked her students to rehearse a list of facts by repeating them over and over again.

This process is known as

Complete the sentence above by choosing the correct term from the following list and writing it in the space provided:

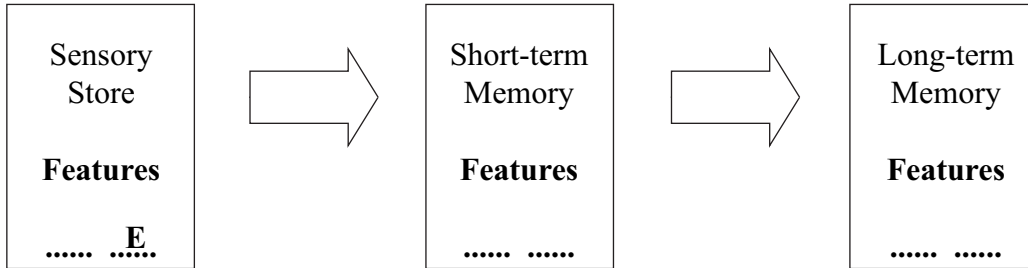
- Encoding
- Storage
- Retrieval.

(1 mark)



- 1 (g) Look at the following diagram of the multi-store model of memory. Unfortunately, information about its features is missing.

Diagram of the multi-store model of memory



Look at the following features of the multi-store model of memory. Two describe the sensory store, two describe the short-term memory store and two describe the long-term memory store.

- A = Holds 5–9 pieces of information
- B = Receives information from the senses
- C = Holds an unlimited amount of information
- D = Information can stay here for a life time
- E = Information stays here for less than two seconds
- F = Information can stay here for up to one minute

Complete the diagram above by writing the correct letters in the spaces provided in each box. One has already been done for you. (5 marks)

- 1 (h) Outline **one** way that the levels of processing approach could be used in everyday life.

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(2 marks)

Turn over ▶



1 (i) What is meant by *eye-witness testimony*?

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(2 marks)

1 (j) Identify **one** factor that might affect the reliability of eye-witness testimony.

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(1 mark)

30



SECTION B: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGYAnswer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

- 2 A 16-year-old psychology student decided to carry out a study on age stereotyping for her GCSE coursework.

She did this in the following way:

- She wrote a list of four hobbies.
- She found a photograph of her 20-year-old sister and of her 70-year-old grandmother.
- She selected 10 participants by making a list of all the girls in her year and choosing every third name. She did this because she wanted all her participants to be females of the same age.
- She showed all the participants the picture of her sister and asked them to choose the hobby which they thought she would most enjoy.
- She then showed all the participants the picture of her grandmother and asked them to choose the hobby which they thought she would most enjoy.
- She put her findings into a table.

Her findings are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: The number of participants choosing hobbies for a 20-year-old and for a 70-year-old

Hobby	Number of participants choosing the hobby for the 20-year-old	Number of participants choosing the hobby for the 70-year-old
Knitting	0	8
Ballroom dancing	0	2
Going to the gym	7	0
Playing computer games	3	0

- 2 (a) (i) Calculate the percentage of participants who chose knitting as a hobby for the 70-year-old.

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(1 mark)

Turn over ►



2 (a) (ii) Calculate the percentage of participants who chose going to the gym as a hobby for the 20-year-old.

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(1 mark)

2 (b) What is meant by the term *stereotyping*? Refer to the results of this study in your answer.

.....

(4 marks)

2 (c) Identify the **two** variables controlled by the student in this study.

Variable	Controlled in this study
The sex of the participants	
The culture of the participants	
The size of the photographs	
The age of the participants	

(tick **two** boxes only)

(2 marks)



2 (d) Identify the sampling method used in this study.

Sampling method	
Random	
Opportunity	
Systematic	
Stratified	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

2 (e) Identify the experimental design used in this study.

Experimental design	
Independent groups	
Repeated measures	
Matched pairs	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

2 (f) Read the following article.

Women Workers Demand Equal Pay

Women working for a cleaning firm are demanding the same rate of pay as men. A spokesperson said, "This is a clear case of discrimination. We are doing the same job as the men here, but being paid less."

What is meant by the term *discrimination*? Refer to the article in your answer.

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(3 marks)

Turn over ►



- 2 (g) Using your knowledge of psychology, describe **one** way in which prejudice might be reduced.

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(3 marks)

- 2 (h) Look at the examples of social influence in the table below.

Example	Term
Picking up litter because a teacher has told you to	
A crowd of people throwing stones because they thought of themselves as part of the crowd rather than as individuals	
Wearing the same type of clothes as your friends so that you fit in	

Choose the term from the following list that matches **each** example. Write the appropriate term in the box next to each example:

- Conformity
- Primacy effect
- Obedience
- De-individuation.

(3 marks)



- 2 (i) Describe **one** study carried out by Milgram in which obedience 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)

- 2 (j) Read the following statements about Milgram’s study of obedience and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below each statement.

The study was unethical because it caused distress to the participants.

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The participants were volunteers and so might not be representative of the whole population.

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(2 marks)

Turn over ►



2 (k) Milgram used the experimental method to carry out his research. Outline **one** strength of the experimental method.

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(2 marks)

2 (l) Look at the examples of the effects that other people can have on behaviour.

Example	Letter
Samena puts more effort into aerobics if she goes to a class than if she watches an exercise video at home.	
Emma likes doing group work at school because everyone else in the group does all the work for her.	

(2 marks)

Three types of social influence are:

- A – Social facilitation
- B – Social loafing
- C – Audience effect.

Choose the type of social influence that matches **each** example. Write the appropriate letter in the box next to each example.



SECTION C: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

- 3** Ainsworth carried out a study to investigate secure and insecure attachments. Ainsworth recorded the reactions of children to their mothers and a stranger.
- 3 (a)** Look at the list of children’s reactions in the table below. Tick the **two** reactions that securely attached children showed in Ainsworth’s study.

Reaction of child	
Happy when mother was there	
Avoided mother	
Was comforted by a stranger	
Responded differently to the mother and the stranger	

*(tick **two** boxes only)*

(2 marks)

- 3 (b) (i)** Identify **one** ethical issue that Ainsworth needed to consider when she investigated secure and insecure attachments.

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(1 mark)

- 3 (b) (ii)** Outline **one** way in which the ethical issue you identified in (b)(i) could have been dealt with.

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(2 marks)

Turn over ►



3 (c) A psychology student decided to study secure and insecure attachments by carrying out a survey. She gave out questionnaires to mothers at a mother and toddler group. She asked them to answer the questions and put the completed questionnaires in a box. She told them not to put their name on the questionnaire.

3 (c) (i) Outline **one** advantage of conducting surveys.

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(2 marks)

3 (c) (ii) Outline **one** disadvantage of conducting surveys.

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(2 marks)

3 (d) Bowlby and Rutter both investigated the effects of separation on children. Look at the following statements about the work of Bowlby and Rutter. Write next to each statement whether it describes the work of Bowlby or Rutter by writing the name **Bowlby** or **Rutter** in the space at the beginning of the statement.

3 (d) (i) used the word privation to describe the situation where a child did not make an attachment.

3 (d) (ii) believed that anti-social behaviour and emotional problems in adolescence are due to separation from the mother in the first five years of life.

3 (d) (iii) supported his beliefs in a study of 44 thieves.

3 (d) (iv) supported his beliefs in a study of boys from London and the Isle of Wight.

3 (d) (v) believed that there is no relationship between separation from the mother and delinquency.

(5 marks)



3 (e) Describe at least **one** criticism of Bowlby’s research into the effects of separation.

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(3 marks)

3 (f) Harry is 12 months old. His mum always gives him a drink in a bottle. On his first day at the childminder’s house, he is given a drink in a cup. He tries to drink from the cup in the same way that he drinks from his bottle and he spills it and gets upset. Harry soon learns to drink from a cup.

3 (f) (i) Look at the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below each statement.

Accommodation means to use an existing schema to interact with new objects, situations or information.

.....

Accommodation means to modify existing schemas to fit new objects, situations or information.

.....

According to Piaget’s theory, Harry learnt to drink from a cup through the process of accommodation.

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(3 marks)

3 (f) (ii) Harry’s knowledge of how to drink from a cup is an example of

Complete the sentence above by choosing the appropriate term from the following list and writing it in the space provided:

- Conservation
- A schema
- Ego-centrism.

(1 mark)

Turn over ►



3 (f) (iii) Read the following statement and decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below the statement.

Accommodation leads to adaptation.

..... (1 mark)

3 (g) Look at the table below which lists Piaget’s stages of cognitive development and the characteristics associated with each stage. Unfortunately, some information is missing.

Name of stage	Characteristic
Sensori-Motor	
	Egocentrism
Concrete Operational	
	Inferential Reasoning

Below is a list of terms that also belong in the table. Write **each** term in the appropriate box.

- Formal operational stage
- Pre-operational stage
- Object permanence
- Conservation

(3 marks)

3 (h) Describe **one** study designed by Piaget in which object permanence was investigated. Include in your answer the reason the study was carried out, 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)

30

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



SECTION D: PRO- AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Answer **all** questions.

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on each section.

Total for this question: 30 marks

4 Read the following article.

Local Hero Gets Medal

A local man was awarded a medal for bravery and told he had shown true altruism. He was walking with his dog near the reservoir when he heard a cry for help. A child had fallen into the water. Even though he was not a good swimmer, the man jumped in and rescued the child.

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

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(3 marks)

A psychology teacher decided to carry out a case study into moral development. He wanted to look at the role of cognition in the development of moral behaviour. He did this in the following way:

- He asked his sons, who are aged 8 years and 12 years, whether they wanted to take part in his study.
- After they had agreed, he asked them questions based on a number of moral dilemmas.
- Their answers showed that his 8-year-old son thought that people should obey rules so they are not punished while his 12-year-old son thought that people should do good things so that other people would like them.



4 (b) (i) Outline what is meant by a case study.

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(2 marks)

4 (b) (ii) Read the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below each statement.

A case study gives a detailed picture of the person being studied.

.....

A case study gathers information from a large number of people.

.....

(2 marks)

4 (c) (i) Identify the sampling method described in the case study described above.

Sampling method	
Random	
Opportunity	
Systematic	
Stratified	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

4 (c) (ii) Identify **one** weakness of the sampling method you have chosen in (c)(i).

Weakness	
It is very time consuming	
It is difficult to find enough participants	
The sample chosen will be unrepresentative	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

Turn over ►



4 (d) Read the following statements about Kohlberg’s theory of moral development and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line following each statement.

4 (d) (i) Kohlberg believed that moral development is learnt by watching and copying a role model

4 (d) (ii) Kohlberg believed that moral development occurs in stages

4 (d) (iii) Kohlberg believed that everyone reaches the highest level of moral development

4 (d) (iv) Kohlberg believed that moral development depends on a child’s stage of cognitive development

4 (d) (v) Kohlberg believed that moral behaviour is learnt through reinforcement

(5 marks)

4 (e) (i) Identify **one** factor that affects bystander intervention.

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(1 mark)

4 (e) (ii) Describe **one** study in which the factor that you have identified in (e)(i) was investigated. Include in your answer the method used in the study, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Method.....

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Results

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Conclusion.....
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(4 marks)

4 (e) (iii) Outline **at least one** criticism of the study you have described in (e)(ii).

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(3 marks)

The following conversation took place between two students.

Ainsley: “I agreed with what our psychology teacher said today. Aggression is definitely a survival instinct. We are born with it.”

Nicola: “I don’t agree. I think aggressive behaviour is copied from the people around us.”

4 (f) (i) Outline the ethological explanation of aggression.

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(2 marks)

4 (f) (ii) Which of the students in the above conversation supports the ethological explanation of aggression, **Ainsley** or **Nicola**?

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(1 mark)

Turn over ►



4 (f) (iii) Outline the social learning explanation of aggression.

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(2 marks)

4 (g) Look at the following suggestions for reducing aggression.

Watching the behaviour of a non-aggressive role model	
Channelling aggressive energy into acceptable activities such as sport	
Using appeasement gestures such as speaking calmly and softly	
Surgery on the amygdala in the brain	

Below is a list of approaches. In the box next to **each** suggestion, write the approach that matches the suggestion:

- Ethological
- Biological
- Psychodynamic
- Social learning.

(3 marks)

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END OF QUESTIONS



This page may be used to complete answers to earlier questions. The number of the question must be clearly indicated.

Dotted lines for writing answers.



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