

Surname		Other Names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	
Candidate Signature			

For Examiner's Use
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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2007

**PSYCHOLOGY**  
**Written Paper**  
**Higher Tier**

**3181/H**  
**H**



Tuesday 19 June 2007 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

**You will need no other materials.**

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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided. If you wish to extend any answer, additional space is provided on pages 23 and 24.
- Do all rough work in this 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.

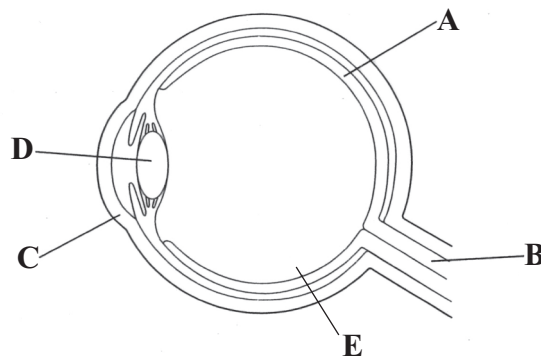
For Examiner's Use			
Question	Mark	Question	Mark
1		3	
2		4	
Total (Column 1) →			
Total (Column 2) →			
Quality of Written Communication			
TOTAL			
Examiner's Initials			

**SECTION A: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**Answer **all** questions.

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

**Total for this question: 30 marks**

- 1** Look at the diagram of the eye in **Figure 1** below and answer the question that follows.

**Figure 1: Diagram of the eye**

- (a) In **Figure 1**, five structures of the eye are labelled with the letters **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

Identify the name of each structure by placing the letters in the correct boxes below. One has already been done for you.

Name of the structure	Letter given in Figure 1
Lens	
Vitreous humour	
Retina	<b>A</b>
Cornea	
Optic nerve	

*(3 marks)*

Look at **Figure 2** below and answer the question that follows.

**Figure 2: Photograph of a street scene**



- (b) Identify **two** monocular depth cues in **Figure 2**. Place a tick in each of the **two** correct boxes.

Retinal disparity	
Height in visual field	
Linear perspective	
Paradox	

*(2 marks)*

- (c) Explain how an everyday example of distortion of perceived size (for example, the moon illusion) could involve **size** constancy.

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*(3 marks)*

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

A psychologist was interested in factors affecting perception. He conducted an experiment in which two groups of participants were selected at random from a target population of students from the University of Bristol.

Participants in **Group 1** were shown the following list of words, all at the same time, for just one second on a screen. (Note: the fifth word is deliberately spelt incorrectly.)

**baggage   airport   dock   ship   pasrort**

Then the participants were asked to write down all the words they could remember from the list.

Participants in **Group 2** were shown the following list of words, all at the same time, for just one second on a screen. (Note: the fifth word is deliberately spelt incorrectly.)

**monkey   pigeon   duck   horse   pasrort**

Then the participants were asked to write down all the words they could remember from the list.

The psychologist wanted to see what the participants thought the fifth word was in each condition. The results are summarised in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Percentage of participants who reported the fifth word as either passport or parrot in each condition**

	<b>Passport</b>	<b>Parrot</b>
<b>Group 1</b>	90	10
<b>Group 2</b>	20	80

- (d) Use your knowledge of factors affecting perception to explain the results of this experiment.
- (i) Identify the factor that has affected perception in this experiment.

Context	
Perceptual defence	
Emotion	

*(tick the correct box)*

*(1 mark)*

- (ii) Explain how the factor that you have identified in part (d)(i) has affected the results of this experiment.

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(3 marks)

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

Independent groups	
Repeated measures	
Matched pairs	

(tick the correct box)

(1 mark)

- (ii) Outline **one** disadvantage of the design that you have identified in part (e)(i).

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(2 marks)

- (f) For the experiment described on the opposite page, state:

- (i) the independent variable;

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(1 mark)

- (ii) the dependent variable.

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(1 mark)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

(g) The psychologist selected his participants at random. Explain **one** advantage of using random sampling.

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*(3 marks)*

(h) (i) Describe **one** study in which the levels of processing explanation of memory was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

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*(5 marks)*

(ii) Evaluate the study that you have described in part (h)(i).

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*(3 marks)*

(i) Outline **one** practical application of the levels of processing explanation of memory.

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*(2 marks)*

<b>30</b>

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**

**SECTION B: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Answer **all** questions.

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

**Total for this question: 30 marks**

- 2 Read the following letter, which appeared in the problem page of a popular teenage magazine, and answer the question that follows.

**Green eyes spell trouble!**

Dear Helpline,

My best friend is trying to get me to go out with her new neighbour, who has just moved in. I haven't met him but I know exactly what he will be like. She told me he has green eyes. I think that all people with green eyes are jealous and quick-tempered. That spells trouble to me! What do you think?

Yours sincerely,

Karen D.

- (a) What is meant by the term *implicit personality theory*? Refer to the above article in your answer.

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(3 marks)



(b) Describe **one** study in which the primacy effect in impression formation was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

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(5 marks)

(c) Look at the following list of definitions.

An extreme attitude for or against a group. This is based on characteristics assumed to be common to members of that group.	
A belief that all members of a particular group share the same characteristics.	
Treating someone in a favourable or an unfavourable way because of their membership of a particular group.	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** definition and write it in the box next to the correct definition.

- Discrimination
- Obedience
- Prejudice
- Stereotype

(3 marks)

- (d) Discuss Tajfel’s explanation of prejudice at an interpersonal level. Refer to psychological research in your answer.

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(8 marks)

- (e) Read each of the following statements and decide whether **each** is **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Write either **TRUE** or **FALSE** on the line below each statement.

(i) Zimbardo conducted studies of deindividuation.

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(1 mark)

(ii) Anonymity will have no effect on deindividuation.

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(1 mark)

(iii) Deindividuation increases self-awareness.

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(1 mark)

An experiment was conducted to see what effect an audience would have on football players' success at scoring goals from penalty kicks. This is how the study was carried out.

Two groups of players were selected:

Group 1: experienced players with a lot of penalty shooting practice;

Group 2: less experienced players with no penalty shooting practice.

Each player attempted 10 penalty kicks at goal under two different conditions:

Condition A: without an audience;

Condition B: in front of an audience of 100 people.

The results are shown in **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: Mean number of goals scored out of 10 in each condition**

	Condition A	Condition B
<b>Group 1</b>	6.1	9.0
<b>Group 2</b>	4.0	1.5

(f) Describe the results of this experiment.

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*(2 marks)*

(g) Use your knowledge of psychology to explain the results shown in **Table 2** above.

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*(4 marks)*

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

- (h) Identify and briefly explain **one** ethical issue that should have been considered when this study was designed.

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*(2 marks)*

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**SECTION C: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Answer **all** questions.

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

**Total for this question: 30 marks**

**3** Read the article below and answer the question that follows.

**Abandoned baby found in police station doorway!**

There was growing concern last night for a nine-month-old baby that was left in the doorway of a local police station. So far, attempts to find the baby’s mother have failed. A psychologist working with the police told reporters, “It is urgent that we find the baby’s mother as soon as possible. Because of the length of the separation, the baby is showing distress, which we know can be the first sign of maternal deprivation.”

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

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*(3 marks)*

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

- (b) Look at the statements in the table below. Each statement can be linked to the work of one of three psychologists, Ainsworth, Bowlby or Rutter. Write Ainsworth **or** Bowlby **or** Rutter in the correct box next to each statement. You may use any name more than once.

Maternal deprivation causes juvenile delinquency	
Attachment can be classed as either secure or insecure	
The reason for separation is more important than the separation itself for the future behaviour of the child	
Studied the behaviour of 9 to 12-year-old boys from both London and the Isle of Wight	

(4 marks)

- (c) Using an example for each term, outline what is meant by the terms:

- (i) *schema*;

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(3 marks)

- (ii) *accommodation*.

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(3 marks)

(d) Describe **one** study designed by Piaget in which egocentrism was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

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*(5 marks)*

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ▶**

- (e) Explain how the study you have described in part (d) has been criticised by psychologists such as Hughes. Use research evidence in your answer.

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*(5 marks)*

- (f) Correctly fill in the boxes below, using **one** of the following terms in each box.

**testosterone    oestrogen    XY    XX**

Male chromosome	
Female hormone	

*(2 marks)*



(g) How does the social learning approach explain the acquisition of gender identity in boys **and** girls? In your answer, include **one** example about boys' behaviour and **one** example about girls' behaviour.

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*(5 marks)*

<b>30</b>

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**

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**SECTION D: PRO- AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

Answer **all** questions.

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

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**Total for this question: 30 marks**

4 (a) Describe the psychoanalytic approach to moral development.

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*(5 marks)*

(b) Discuss **at least one** limitation of the psychoanalytic approach to moral development.

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*(3 marks)*

- (c) Describe **one** study conducted by Latané and Darley to investigate bystander intervention. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

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- (d) Use your knowledge of psychology to outline **one** practical implication that comes from studies of bystander intervention.

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*(2 marks)*

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

A psychologist was interested in the behaviour of football players during matches. She wanted to see whether there was a correlation between the amount of violence the players watched on television and the number of aggressive acts the players committed during a football game (for example, swearing at the referee). She conducted the study in the following way.

- 10 football players from a local team volunteered to take part in the study.
- The players each made a list of all the programmes they watched on television during the three days immediately before the football match.
- From these lists, the psychologist calculated the number of hours of violence that each player had seen on television.
- During the next football match, she counted the number of aggressive acts that each player committed.

The results of the study are presented in **Table 3** below.

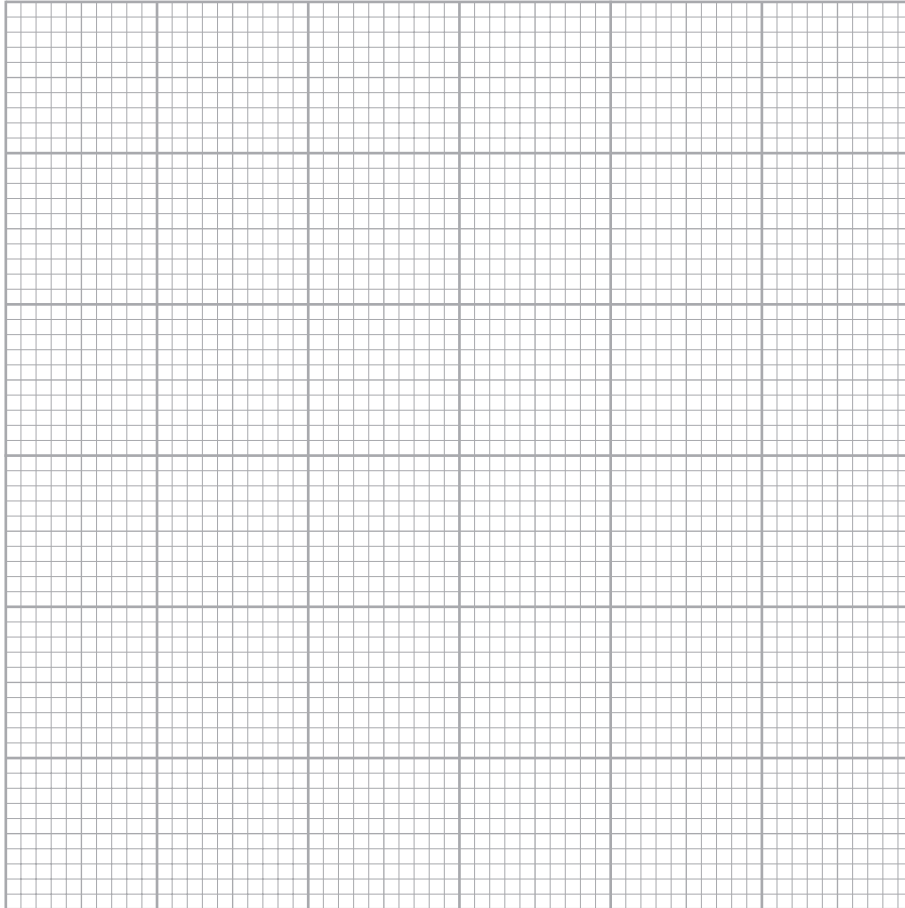
**Table 3: Number of hours of violence seen on television and number of aggressive acts committed by each player during the game**

<b>Player</b>	<b>Hours of violence seen on television</b>	<b>Number of aggressive acts</b>
<b>1</b>	6	7
<b>2</b>	9	8
<b>3</b>	7	6
<b>4</b>	1	2
<b>5</b>	5	6
<b>6</b>	2	2
<b>7</b>	8	9
<b>8</b>	3	4
<b>9</b>	10	10
<b>10</b>	4	4

- (e) Use the graph paper below to draw a scattergraph displaying the results shown in **Table 3** on the opposite page. Provide a suitable title for this graph and fully label your scattergraph.

**Title**.....

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*(5 marks)*

- (f) Name and explain the type of relationship shown in the graph you have drawn above.

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*(3 marks)*

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

(g) Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.

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*(2 marks)*

(h) Outline **one** limitation of using correlations to explain behaviour.

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*(2 marks)*

(i) There are many approaches that have attempted to explain aggression.

Outline **one** difference between the biological explanation of aggression and the social learning explanation of aggression.

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*(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.

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing space for writing answers.

**Turn over ▶**

