

Surname						Other Names					
Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Candidate Signature											

For Examiner's Use

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008

PSYCHOLOGY
Written Paper
Higher Tier

3181/H
H



Monday 16th June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

You will need no other materials.

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.
- You must 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 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

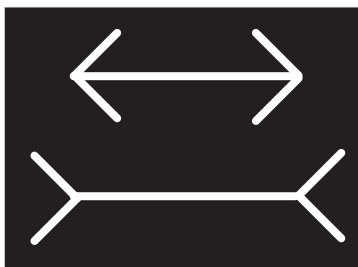
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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

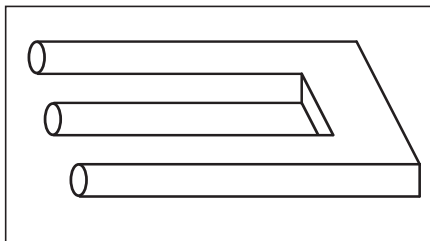
Total for this question: 30 marks

1 Look at the four pictures of visual illusions below.

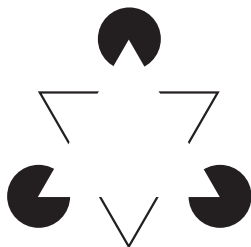
Picture 1



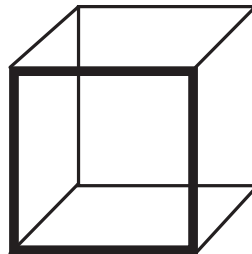
Picture 2



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 (c) 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 (d) Look at the following photographs.

Photograph 1	Photograph 2
Elizabeth watching her mother play football	Elizabeth playing football
	



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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



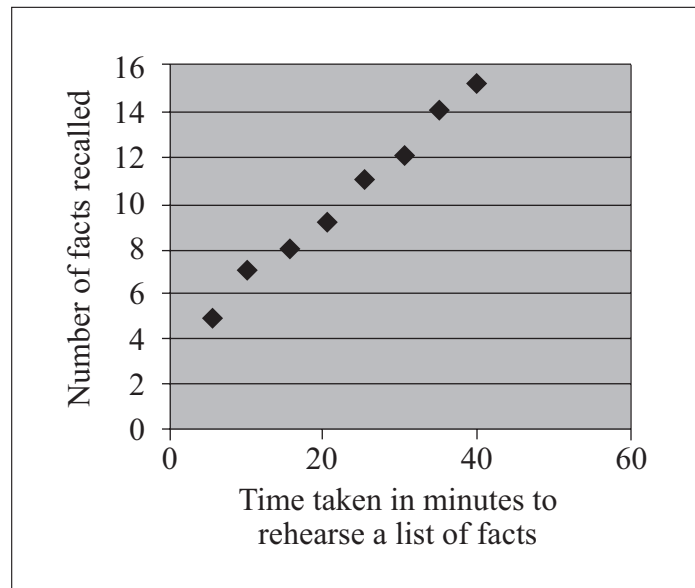
1 (e) A teacher wanted to find out whether there was a relationship between the amount of time her students spent rehearsing a list of facts and the number of facts they could remember. She plotted her findings in a scatter graph.

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

Heading

.....

(2 marks)



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

.....
.....

(1 mark)

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

The findings from correlations can show that a change in one variable has caused a change in the other variable.

.....
.....

(1 mark)

1 (f) Look at the following conversation held between a student and his teacher.

Student: "Reading my notes to myself doesn't help me to remember them. What should I do instead to help me remember?"

Teacher: "Psychologists have found it helps if you rewrite your notes in your own words or talk about what you know with someone else. This will help you to process the information at a deeper level."

Outline the levels of processing explanation of memory. Refer to the conversation between the student and teacher in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



1 (g) (i) Outline **one** psychological explanation of forgetting.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

1 (g) (ii) Evaluate the explanation of forgetting you have outlined in (g)(i).

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3 marks)

30



SECTION B: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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.

.....

(1 mark)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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

.....
.....

(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 the student controlled in this study.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(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."

Define what is meant by *discrimination*. Refer to the article in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(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 in which social loafing was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(5 marks)

2 (j) Evaluate the study that you have described in (i).

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(3 marks)

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



2 (k) Describe **one** everyday example of the audience effect.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

30



SECTION C: DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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 by observing the reactions of children to their mothers. During the study, each child was left alone in the room and the mother returned shortly afterwards. The children’s reactions to the return of their mother were recorded using categories of behaviour.

3 (a) Look at the descriptions of children’s reactions below:

BEHAVIOUR A: went to their mother quickly when she returned

BEHAVIOUR B: did not react when their mother returned

Identify which of these two descriptions shows the behaviour of a securely attached child by writing the words BEHAVIOUR A **or** BEHAVIOUR B on the line below:

.....
(1 mark)

3 (b) Outline what is meant by an *observational study*.

.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 marks)

3 (c) Outline what is meant by the term *categories of behaviour*.

.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



3 (d) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue that Ainsworth should have considered in the study that is described on the previous page.

.....
.....
(1 mark)

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

.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 marks)

3 (e) Explain **one** advantage of carrying out a study in an experimental setting.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
(3 marks)



3 (f) Discuss Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Refer to psychological research in your answer.

(8 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



- 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. Write the correct terms to complete the table.

Name of stage	Characteristic
Sensori-Motor	Object permanence
	Egocentrism
Concrete Operational	
	Inferential reasoning

(write the correct term in each empty box)

(3 marks)

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)



3 (i) Briefly evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)

30

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ►



SECTION D: PRO- AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)



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

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

4 (b) (ii) Outline **one** strength **or** **one** weakness of case studies.

.....
.....
.....
.....

(2 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



4 (c) (i) Describe Kohlberg's contribution to our understanding of moral development.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)

4 (c) (ii) Evaluate Kohlberg's contribution to our understanding of moral development.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3 marks)



4 (d) Below is a list of Hoffman’s four stages of empathy, but the stages are in the wrong order.

Names of the Stages

- A Empathy for another’s general plight
- B Empathy for another’s feelings
- C Global empathy
- D Egocentric empathy

Complete the table below, putting the stages in the correct order. Write **A, B, C** or **D** in the correct box.

Stage number	Name of stage
Stage 1	
Stage 2	
Stage 3	
Stage 4	

(3 marks)

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(5 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶



4 (f) 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."

Distinguish between the ethological and the social learning explanations of aggression. Refer to the above conversation in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(4 marks)

4 (g) Use your knowledge of the social learning approach to describe **one** way of reducing aggression.

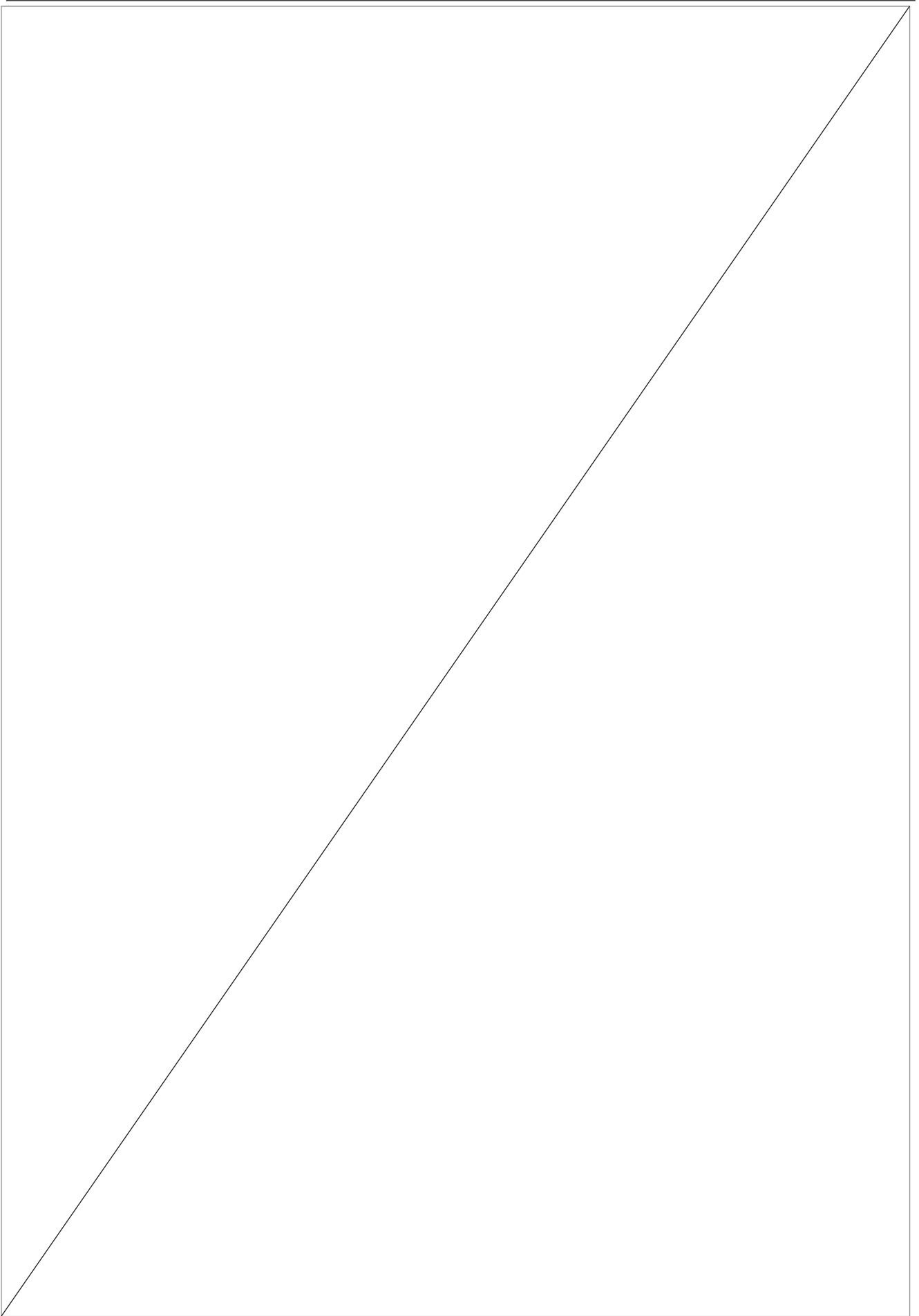
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

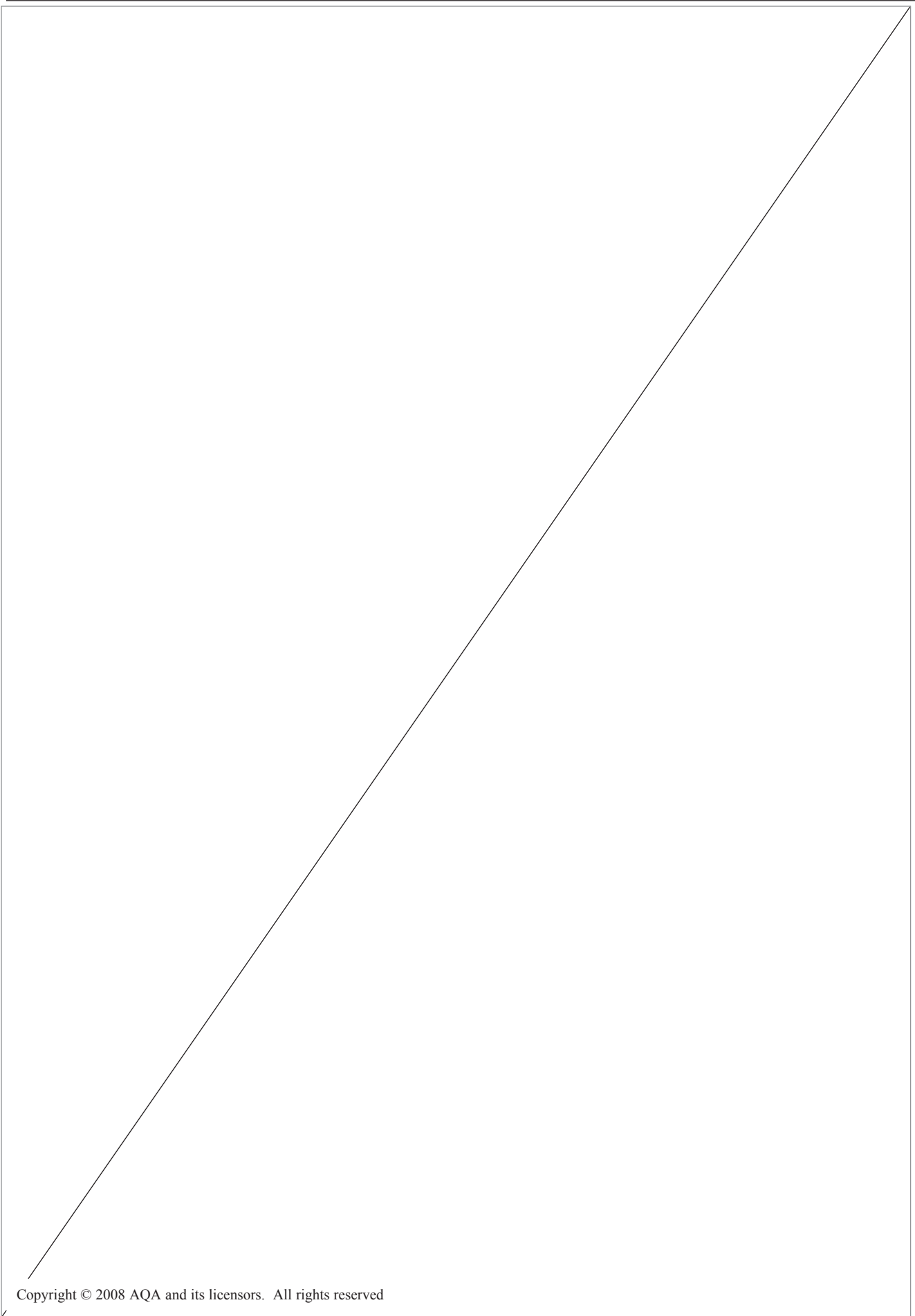
(3 marks)

30

END OF QUESTIONS







Copyright © 2008 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved



2 8