Surname	
Other Names	
Centre Number	For Examiner's Use
Candidate Number	
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## ASSESSMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

**General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2010** 

# Psychology (Short Course)

**Unit 1** Making Sense of Other People

41801

Tuesday 18 May 2010 9.00 am

You will need no other materials. You may use a calculator.

#### TIME ALLOWED

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

#### **INFORMATION**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- In questions 3(b) and 4(c), you will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer these questions in CONTINUOUS PROSE.

#### DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

#### SECTION A MEMORY

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

#### TOTAL FOR THIS QUESTION: 15 MARKS

1 (a) Look at the following statements about forgetting.

Loss of memory for events that happened before brain damage occurred	
Information received recently makes it harder to recall something learned earlier	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches EACH statement about forgetting and write either A, B or C in the box next to it. [2 marks]

- A Interference
- B Retrograde amnesia
- C Anterograde amnesia
- 1 (b) Read the following article.

## THE EXAM SYSTEM IS UNFAIR! (SAYS AN UPSET MUM)

A mother, defending her daughter's poor GCSE results, has attacked the examination system. 'It is not fair,' she told our reporter. 'She spends hours in her bedroom revising and when I test her there, she knows all the answers. As soon as she gets into the exam room, she seems to forget everything.'

ight be affected by context. Refer to the ticle in your answer. [3 marks]						
						-
						-

[Question 1 continues on the next page]

1 (c)	application of the levels of processing explanation of memory. [3 marks]
	Practical application
	Brief description
1 (d) (i)	Describe ONE study in which reconstructive memory was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. [4 marks]
	Reason

Method	 	
Results		
Conclusion		

[Question 1 continues on the next page]

I (d) (II)	your answer to 1(d)(i). [3 marks]

## TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

## SECTION B NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

**TOTAL FOR THIS QUESTION: 15 MARKS** 

OIAL	TOR THIS QUESTION. IS MARKS
2 (a)	Define the term "verbal communication". [2 marks]
2 (b)	Read the following article which appeared in the problem page of a popular teenage magazine.
	HE WON'T TAKE 'NO' FOR AN ANSWER
	Dear Problem Page,
	My ex-boyfriend keeps asking me to go out with him again, but I am not interested. I keep saying 'No', but he doesn't seem to believe I mean it. What can I do?
	Yours sincerely.

Yours sincerely, Gill Moore

Reply: Perhaps you need to think about how you are saying "No"! Psychologists have found that tone of voice has more effect than the verbal message. You must sound convincing when you say "No".

What is meant by "paralinguistics"? Refer to the article in your answer. [3 marks]							

[Question 2 continues on the next page]

2 (c)	Look at the following descriptions of non-
	verbal communication.

Mirroring another person's body position	
Positioning the arms so that they are folded across the body	
The pupils in the eyes expand to look large	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches EACH description and write either A, B, C or D in the box next to it.
[3 marks]

- A Closed posture
- **B** Open posture
- **C** Dilation
- **D** Postural echo
- 2(d) Describe ONE study in which personal space was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. [4 marks]

Reason		 	 i u

Method			
Results			
Conclusion _			
_			

[Question 2 continues on the next page]

2 (e)	Explain AT LEAST ONE practical implication of studies of non-verbal communication. [3 marks]

## TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

#### SECTION C DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

### **TOTAL FOR THIS QUESTION: 15 MARKS**

3 (a) Read the following descriptions of behaviour.

Sarah likes to spend time on her own. She has a small number of very close friends.	
Ruth is sociable, lively and easy going. She has many friends and enjoys going to parties.	
Amanda tends to be anxious, irritable and moody. She lacks confidence.	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches EACH description and write either A, B, C or D in the box next to it.
[3 marks]

- **A** Extrovert
- **B** Neurotic
- **C** Introvert
- **D** Stable

3 (b)	Describe AND evaluate ONE study of temperament. Include in your answer the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. Evaluate the study that you have described. [6 marks] (ANSWER IN CONTINUOUS PROSE.)

## TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

3 (	C	Read	the	following	article.
•		,			

#### PENSIONER ROBBED OF LIFE SAVINGS

A local man has been arrested for robbing a pensioner of his life savings. A police officer said, 'He has done this many times before. He enters pensioners' homes by telling lies about working for a roofing company. He shows no remorse for his crimes.'

A psychologist said, 'Tests have shown that there are biological reasons for antisocial behaviour. Brain scans have pointed to problems in the amygdala.'

Identify TWO characteristics of antisocial personality disorder that can be found in the article. [2 marks]

Characteristic 1		
Characteristic 2		

3 (d) (i)	What is the role of the amygdala? (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]
	The amygdala is involved in learning from the negative consequences of our actions.
	It is a hormone that controls emotion.
3 (d) (ii)	Explain the role of the amygdala in antisocial personality disorder. [3 marks]

## SECTION D STEREOTYPING, PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

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

#### **TOTAL FOR THIS QUESTION: 15 MARKS**

4 (a) Look at the following descriptions of behaviour.

Applying a generalised set of ideas to anyone belonging to a particular group

Treating someone favourably or unfavourably because they belong to a particular group

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches EACH description and write either A, B or C in the box next to it. [2 marks]

- A Prejudice
- **B** Discrimination
- **C** Stereotyping

4 (b)	Read the following statements and decide
	whether they are TRUE or FALSE.

4(b)(i) Adorno identified a particular pattern of personality characteristics, which he called the authoritarian personality.

(Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

4(b)(ii) Tajfel created conflict between two groups of boys at a summer camp.

(Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

4(b)(iii) Sherif's research helps us to understand how competition for scarce resources can lead to prejudice. (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

[Question 4 continues on the next page]

4 (c)	Describe AND evaluate Aronson's research into ways of reducing prejudice. [6 marks] (ANSWER IN CONTINUOUS PROSE.)

Briefly explain TWO practical implications of research into areas such as stereotyping prejudice and discrimination. [4 marks]
Practical implication 1
Practical implication 2

#### SECTION E RESEARCH METHODS

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

#### TOTAL FOR THIS QUESTION: 20 MARKS

- A psychology student wanted to find out whether there was a difference in the mathematical skills of males and females in his year group at school. This is what he did.
  - Ten male students and ten female students from his year group volunteered to take part in his study.
  - He saw each participant, one at a time, in a quiet room.
  - He asked each participant to complete a mathematics test. He used the same instructions each time:

"In front of you is a mathematics test that contains 30 questions. When I give you the signal to begin, you will have 20 minutes to complete as many questions as you can. You have the right to withdraw and your results will be kept confidential. You may begin."

5 (a)	Write a suitable hypothesis for this study. [2 marks]
5 (b)	Look at the description of the study. Identify the TWO ethical issues that the student dealt with when conducting this study. [2 marks]
	Ethical issue 1
	Ethical issue 2
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[Question 5 continues on the next page]

5 (c)	) Identify the experimental design used study. (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark	
	Independent groups	
	Matched pairs	
	Repeated measures	
5 (d)	Identify the target population for this st (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]	tudy.
	Everybody in the student's school	
	Everybody in the student's year group	
	The 20 participants	
5 (e)	Identify the sampling method used in the study. (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]	
	Opportunity	
	Stratified	
	Systematic	

5 (f)	Explain ONE advantage of random sampling. [3 marks]
5 (g)	Briefly explain why it is important to give the same instructions to all of the participants in this study. [2 marks]

[Question 5 continues on the next page]

## 5(h) The results of the study are shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1: THE NUMBER OF CORRECT
ANSWERS OUT OF 30
OBTAINED BY MALE AND
FEMALE PARTICIPANTS IN A
MATHEMATICS TEST

MALE PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWERS	FEMALE PARTICIPANTS	NUMBER OF CORRECT ANSWERS
1	17	11	15
2	18	12	16
3	23	13	21
4	18	14	16
5	16	15	14
6	20	16	18
7	22	17	20
8	5	18	23
9	18	19	16
10	23	20	21
TOTAL	180	TOTAL	180

5 (h) (i)	The mean number of correct answers for MALE participants is (tick the correct box): [1 mark]
	9
	18
	36
5(h)(ii) The mode for the number of correct answ FEMALE participants is (tick the correct b [1 mark]	
	16
	18
	21
5 (i) (i)	Identify the participant with an anomalous score. [1 mark]
	Participant number

[Question 5 continues on the next page]

5 (i) (ii)	Briefly explain how the anomalous score has affected the results. [2 marks]		

- 5 (j) Read each of the following statements and decide if it is TRUE or FALSE.
- 5(j) (i) An advantage of conducting research in natural settings is that extraneous variables are easy to control. (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

5(j) (ii) An advantage of conducting research in experimental settings is that it is usually easier to repeat the study when compared with conducting research in natural settings.

(Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

5(j) (iii) An advantage of conducting research in natural settings is that it is usually more true to life than research that is conducted in experimental settings. (Tick the correct box.) [1 mark]

True	False

20

**END OF QUESTIONS** 

For Examiner's Use		
Examiner's Initials		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
TOTAL		

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