

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2011

Psychology

Psychology (Short Course)

41801

Unit 1 Making Sense of Other People

Tuesday 17 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

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. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this 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(d) 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**.

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



J U N 1 1 4 1 8 0 1 0 1

Section A Memory

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

Total for this question: 15 marks

- 1 (a)** Look at the following explanations of memory.

Information passes through a series of memory stores.	
The memories of events change to fit in with what we already know.	
The depth at which information is thought about will affect how well it is recalled later.	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** explanation of memory and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it.

- A** Levels of processing
B Multi-store
C Reconstructive

(2 marks)

- 1 (b)** Identify and briefly describe **one** practical application based on explanations of memory.

Practical application

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Brief description

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(3 marks)



Read the following article.

**A Most Unusual Case
(of forgetting)**

A man was admitted to hospital with brain damage caused by a virus. A psychologist said: 'This is a most unusual case because this virus doesn't normally attack the brain. Since suffering brain damage, the man has not been able to learn new information. It is a type of amnesia.'

- 1 (c) (i)** Is the man in the article suffering from retrograde amnesia? *(Tick the correct box.)*

Yes	
No	

(1 mark)

- 1 (c) (ii)** With reference to the article, briefly explain the reason for your answer to 1(c)(i).

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(2 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 1 (d) (i)** Describe **one** study in which a factor affecting the reliability of eyewitness accounts 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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(4 marks)

- 1 (d) (ii)** Evaluate the study that you have described in your answer to 1(d)(i).

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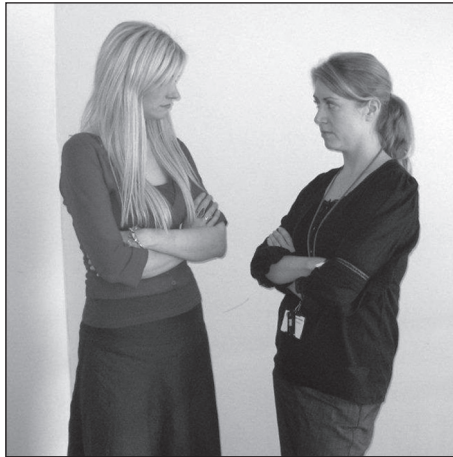
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(3 marks)

15



Section B Non-verbal communicationAnswer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks****2****Picture A****2 (a)** Identify and briefly describe **two** features of the posture shown by the girls in **Picture A**.

Feature 1

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Feature 2

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(4 marks)**Question 2 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

Picture B



- 2 (b)** Look at **Picture B**. Identify and explain **one** factor that might affect personal space. Describe psychological research in your answer.

Factor

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Explanation

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(5 marks)



- 2 (c)** Psychologists have studied factors that affect personal space. Explain **at least one** criticism of these studies.

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(3 marks)

- 2 (d)** Explain **at least one** practical implication of the results of studies of non-verbal communication.

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(3 marks)

15

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ►



Section C Development of personalityAnswer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks****3 (a)** Read the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.**3 (a) (i)** *Temperament* is the stable aspects of our character that are thought to be inherited.
(Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

3 (a) (ii) *Extraversion* is a personality type that describes people who are lively and sociable.
(Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

3 (a) (iii) *Introversion* is a personality type that describes people who are anxious and moody.
(Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

3 (a) (iv) *Neuroticism* is a personality type that describes people who are content with their own company. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

3 (b) Name **one** personality scale.

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(1 mark)



3 (c) Outline **two** criticisms of Eysenck's type theory of personality.

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(4 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



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Extra space



Section D Stereotyping, prejudice and discriminationAnswer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks****4 (a)** Read the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.**4 (a) (i)** A rigid set of attitudes in favour of or against a particular group of people is known as *discrimination*. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

4 (a) (ii) An oversimplified, generalised set of ideas about a group of people is known as a *stereotype*. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

4 (a) (iii) Treating someone unfavourably because of the colour of their skin is known as *prejudice*. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

4 (b) Read the following statements about the work of **TAJFEL** and **SHERIF**.
Decide whether the statement applies to **TAJFEL** or **SHERIF**.
Tick the correct box next to each statement.

	TAJFEL	SHERIF
He suggested that we gain self-esteem from the group to which we belong.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He suggested that competition for scarce resources might cause prejudice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
He suggested that people discriminate against others because they belong to an out-group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(3 marks)

Turn over ►

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Extra space



4 (d) Explain **at least one** practical implication of the results of research into stereotyping.

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(3 marks)

15

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ►



Section E Research methods

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

Total for this question: 20 marks

- 5** GCSE students were asked to design and conduct an experiment. The aim was to show that there is a difference between males and females in the accuracy of recognising fear in facial expression. This is what one student decided to do.

- She obtained **Picture C** from a website. It is a picture of someone showing the facial expression of fear.

Picture C



- She randomly selected 20 male and 20 female participants from the target population of everyone in her year group.
- She showed **Picture C** to each participant one at a time.
- She gave each participant a piece of paper that contained the following question:

What do you think the facial expression of the person in the picture is showing?
Choose your answer and put a tick in one of the boxes below.

Happiness	
Anger	
Fear	
Disgust	

- She then counted the number of males and females who ticked the correct box.



- 5 (a)** Read the following statements about experiments. Only **one** of them is correct.
(Tick the correct box.)

An experiment looks at the effect of a dependent variable on an independent variable.	<input type="checkbox"/>
An experiment looks at the effect of an independent variable on a dependent variable.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

- 5 (b) (i)** Identify the independent variable in this experiment. (Tick the correct box.)

Picture C

☐

Whether the participants were male or female

☐

Whether or not the correct box was ticked

☐

(1 mark)

- 5 (b) (ii)** Identify the dependent variable in this experiment. (Tick the correct box.)

Picture C

☐

Whether the participants were male or female

☐

Whether or not the correct box was ticked

☐

(1 mark)

- 5 (c)** Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.

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(2 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (d)** Describe **one** way in which the student might have obtained a random sample of 20 males and 20 females from the target population.

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(3 marks)

- 5 (e)** Another sampling method is systematic sampling.
- Outline **one** advantage and **one** limitation of systematic sampling.

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(4 marks)



- 5 (f)** The results of the experiment are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: The number of males and females who ticked each category of facial expression

Category of facial expression	Number of males	Number of females
Happiness	6	2
Anger	6	1
Fear	4	14
Disgust	4	3

- 5 (f) (i)** Do the results shown in **Table 1** provide support for the aim of the experiment?
(Tick the correct box.)

Yes	
No	

(1 mark)

- 5 (f) (ii)** Explain the reason for your answer to 5(f)(i).

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(3 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



5 (g) Look at the following advantages of different experimental designs.

Differences between participants do not affect the findings in this design.	
Often the same material can be used for the task in both conditions in this design.	
There are no order effects in this design.	

From the following list of experimental designs, choose the one that matches **each** advantage and write either **A** or **B** in the box next to it. You can use each letter more than once.

- A** Independent groups
B Repeated measures

(3 marks)

5 (h) Read the following statement and decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

A disadvantage of conducting research in natural settings is that extraneous variables are hard to control. (*Tick the correct box.*)

True	False

(1 mark)

20

END OF QUESTIONS



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