

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2011

# Psychology

**41802**

## Unit 2 Understanding Other People

**Friday 20 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

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

**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 2(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**.



J U N 1 1 4 1 8 0 2 0 1

**Section A Learning**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks**

- 1 (a)**
- Outline what is meant by the term
- learning*
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**(2 marks)**

- 1 (b)**
- Who described the principles of Operant conditioning? (
- Tick the correct box.*
- )

Skinner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pavlov	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(1 mark)**

- 1 (c)**
- Sally has a cat called Tiggy. Tiggy always purred every time he ate. Now Tiggy starts purring every time the tin of cat food is opened.

- 1 (c) (i)**
- Tiggy purring when the tin of cat food is opened is an example of:
- 
- (
- Tick the correct box.*
- )

A conditioned response	<input type="checkbox"/>
An unconditioned response	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(1 mark)**

- 1 (c) (ii)**
- Recently, Tiggy has started to purr when a tin of any sort is opened. This is an example of: (
- Tick the correct box.*
- )

Generalisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discrimination	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(1 mark)**

- 1 (d) (i)** James has a phobia of flying. Whenever he tries to go on a plane, he starts to shake, his heart beats faster and he begins to sweat. Recently, this fear has got worse and he is unable even to look at a plane without feeling scared. He has booked a holiday abroad with his friends and goes in 3 months' time. James has decided to go to a psychologist to be treated for his phobia.

Explain how the psychologist might use systematic desensitisation to treat James's fear of flying.

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(4 marks)

- 1 (d) (ii)** Evaluate the use of systematic desensitisation to treat a phobia such as James's fear of flying.

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(3 marks)

Turn over ►



- 1 (e)** Another treatment for James's phobia might be flooding. This is where James would be exposed to his fear quickly and repeatedly. For example, he could be put onto a plane and made to take a flight.

Explain **at least one** ethical implication of attempting to use flooding to treat James's phobia.

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(3 marks)

15
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**Section B Social influence**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks**

- 2 (a)**
- Outline what is meant by the term
- conformity*
- .

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*(2 marks)*

- 2 (b)**
- Look at the table below which contains examples of social influence.

Description	Term
Rukiya prefers to take part in team activities at school so that she can make less effort than when she has to do an activity on her own.	
When Brian goes to see his favourite football team, he is more likely to sing and shout in the crowd than when he watches them on TV on his own.	
Jo does her homework when she gets home because her mother tells her to.	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** description and write **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the box next to the correct description.

- A** Obedience  
**B** Social loafing  
**C** Bystander intervention  
**D** Deindividuation

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

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Piliavin |  |
| Bateson  |  |

Factors other than the appearance of the person could have affected the results of the study.	
The study was conducted in a laboratory and there was control of all the variables.	

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*Extra space* .....

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**2 (e)** Outline **one** practical implication of the results of research into social influence.

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(2 marks)

15

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**



**Section C Sex and gender**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks****3 (a)** The table below refers to the biological differences between males and females.

	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Hormone</b>		
<b>Chromosomes</b>		

Choose the correct terms from the list below to complete the table.

- Oestrogen
- XY
- Testosterone
- XX
- YY

*(4 marks)***3 (b)** Distinguish between *gender identity* and *sex identity*.

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*(2 marks)*



- 3 (c) (i)** Katie watches her mother getting ready for work in the morning. Katie has started to do the same things as her mother and often dresses up in her mother's clothes and puts on her make-up.

Using your knowledge of social learning theory, explain why Katie might behave like this.

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(3 marks)

- 3 (c) (ii)** Evaluate the social learning theory of gender development.

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(3 marks)

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



**3 (d)** The following are terms that relate to gender development.

- Oedipus complex
- Electra complex
- Gender schema
- Vicarious reinforcement

From the list above, choose the term that matches **each** of the following descriptions of behaviour. Write the correct term on the line below each description.

**3 (d) (i)** Mike is 4 years old. He clings to his mother and seems to be afraid of his father. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**3 (d) (ii)** Waleed sees his older brother being praised for playing football, so he plays football too. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**3 (d) (iii)** Lily thinks all secretaries are women. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)



**Section D Aggression**

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

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

**4 (a)** Read the descriptions about ways of reducing aggression.

A doctor has prescribed drugs to reduce Alan's very aggressive behaviour.	
After Sarah has been cheering during an exciting boxing fight, she feels less aggressive.	
After Emily has watched a TV programme about people being kind to one another, she feels less aggressive.	

From the list below, enter the term that is most appropriate to each example.  
(Use the terms only once.)

- Biological
- Social Learning
- Psychodynamic

(2 marks)

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



- 4 (b) (i)** Describe **one** study in which the development of aggressive behaviour was investigated. In your answer include 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)

- 4 (b) (ii)** Evaluate the study that you have described in your answer to **4(b)(i)**.

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(3 marks)



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**Turn over ►**



### Section E Research methods

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

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

- 5** A psychologist decided to conduct an observational study. She wanted to find out whether there was a gender difference in the number of aggressive acts displayed by boys and girls under the age of seven. This is what she did.
- She devised categories that could be used to record aggressive behaviour.
  - She used an opportunity sample of 19 boys and 6 girls who were in the school playground at break-time. The target population was children under seven years old at a local primary school.
  - She then observed the behaviour of the boys and girls for twenty minutes and recorded their aggressive behaviour.

- 5 (a)** What is meant by the term *opportunity sample*?

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(2 marks)

- 5 (b)** Give **one** advantage of using an opportunity sample.

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(1 mark)

- 5 (c)** Identify **one** sampling method, other than opportunity sampling, that the psychologist could have used to obtain her sample.

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(1 mark)



- 5 (d) (i)** Give **three** categories of behaviour that the psychologist could have used to observe aggression.

Category 1 .....

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Category 2 .....

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Category 3 .....

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(3 marks)

- 5 (d) (ii)** Identify **three** problems that may have occurred when observing behaviour in this study.

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(3 marks)

- 5 (e) (i)** Identify **one** ethical issue that the psychologist should have considered before conducting this study.

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(1 mark)

- 5 (e) (ii)** Outline how the ethical issue that you have identified in your answer to 5(e)(i) could have been dealt with by the psychologist.

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(2 marks)

Turn over ►



- 5 (f)** The psychologist wanted to obtain more information about the children and so she decided to conduct several case studies. Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using case studies.

Advantage .....

.....

Disadvantage .....

.....

(4 marks)

- 5 (g)** Look at the table below which contains some examples of ways to analyse data.

Description	Term
Calculated by looking at the middle score in a set of data after the data has been put into ascending order	
Calculated by finding the most frequently occurring score	
Calculated by adding up all of the scores and dividing the total by the number of participants	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches each description and write **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the box next to the correct description.

- A** Mean
- B** Mode
- C** Median
- D** Range

(3 marks)

20

**END OF QUESTIONS**

