

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

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



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2013

# Psychology

# 41802

## Unit 2 Understanding Other People

Friday 7 June 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**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(e) and 4(b), 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 3 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)** Read the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

**1 (a) (i)** In classical conditioning, *extinction* is when a conditioned response is no longer produced. (*Tick the correct box.*)

TRUE	FALSE

(1 mark)

**1 (a) (ii)** *Conditioned* is the term used to show that something is not learned. (*Tick the correct box.*)

TRUE	FALSE

(1 mark)

**1 (a) (iii)** For learning to occur, there needs to be a change in behaviour. (*Tick the correct box.*)

TRUE	FALSE

(1 mark)



1 (b) In classical conditioning, what is meant by the term *spontaneous recovery*?

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(2 marks)

1 (c) The following was a conversation between a mother and a child care worker:

Mother: I have been trying to get my daughter Leah to use a knife and fork when she eats, but it isn't working. Do you have any advice?

Child care worker: You could try using behaviour shaping to train Leah to use a knife and fork.

Describe how behaviour shaping could be used to get Leah to use a knife and fork when she eats.

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(3 marks)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



**1 (d) (i)** Sophie has a phobia of spiders. She cannot even be in the same room as a spider. She visited a psychologist who used flooding to treat the phobia.

Briefly describe how flooding can be used to treat phobias. Refer to Sophie's fear of spiders in your answer.

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(3 marks)

**1 (d) (ii)** Evaluate the use of flooding as a treatment of phobias.

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(3 marks)

**1 (e)** Amy used to bite her nails. She went to a psychologist for treatment. The psychologist told Amy to put a horrible tasting substance on her nails. Every time she tried to bite her nails, it made her feel sick, so she soon stopped biting her nails.

Identify the type of treatment that was used by the psychologist.

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(1 mark)

15



**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 *social loafing*.

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*(2 marks)***2 (b)** Ayesha was walking through a shopping centre with her friends when she dropped a crisp packet. She was told to pick it up by a security guard. Ayesha picked it up and put it in the bin.**2 (b) (i)** Ayesha's behaviour is an example of: (*Tick the correct box.*)

Obedience	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conformity	<input type="checkbox"/>

*(1 mark)***2 (b) (ii)** Using your knowledge of psychology, explain your answer to **2 (b) (i)**.

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

**2 (c) (i)** Describe **one** study designed by Latané and Darley in which bystander intervention was investigated.

Include in your answer the aim of the study, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Aim .....

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Method .....

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Results .....

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Conclusion .....

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*(4 marks)*



**2 (c) (ii)** Evaluate the study of bystander intervention that you have described in answer **2(c) (i)**.

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(3 marks)

**2 (d)** Read the following statements. Decide whether or not each of the following statements **is** a practical implication or **is not** a practical implication of studies into social influence.

Tick the correct box next to each statement.

	<b>Is a practical implication</b>	<b>Is not a practical implication</b>
Some studies do not meet ethical guidelines, because they have involved deception and psychological harm.		
Studies have shown that when we are in a group in which everyone else agrees to do something, we find it hard to disagree with the group answer.		
Studies have shown that when people are wearing uniforms, they are less likely to behave as individuals.		

(3 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)** Explain what is meant by the term *sex identity*.

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(2 marks)

**3 (b)** Read the following statements about the gender schema theory of gender identity and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. (*Tick the correct box.*)

	TRUE	FALSE
Gender schema theory states that gender development happens in five stages; the third stage is called the phallic stage.		
Gender schema theory states that our understanding of gender is made up of mental building blocks that contain information about each gender.		

(2 marks)

**3 (c)** Identify the male hormone. (*Tick the correct box.*)

Testosterone	
XY	

(1 mark)





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

- Oedipus complex
- gender schema
- Electra complex
- imitation
- 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)** Sam is five years old. When he was younger, he was very loving towards his mother. Now he identifies with his father and is beginning to behave like him. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**3 (d) (ii)** Nikki believes that all females are like each other, as they are all caring. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**3 (d) (iii)** Neil sees his father using a hammer to fix things, so he starts using his toy hammer to do the same. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**3 (d) (iv)** Harriet watches her older sister washing-up. Their mother praises her sister by saying that she is being a good girl. Harriet starts to wash up after seeing her sister get praised. This is an example of:

.....  
(1 mark)

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**





**Section D Aggression**

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

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

**4 (a)** Describe **at least one** biological explanation of aggression.

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*(4 marks)*

**Question 4 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**





**4 (c)** The table below describes ways of reducing aggression.

Showing a person non-aggressive models	
Removing part of an aggressive patient's brain	
Showing an aggressive person a video of a role model being punished for aggressive behaviour	
Giving an aggressive person drugs to control their aggressive behaviour	
Getting aggressive people to watch a violent TV programme to get aggressive instincts out of their system	

From the following list, choose the explanation that matches each way of reducing aggression. Write **A**, **B** or **C** in the correct box. The letters may be used more than once.

- A** Biological
- B** Psychodynamic
- C** Social learning

(5 marks)

15
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**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** Three female psychology teachers conducted a study into bystander behaviour. They thought that, if a female was in need of help, males would be more likely to offer help than females. The target population was university students and the participants were whoever happened to be present at the time of the study. The students were not told that they were going to be part of a study.

This is what the teachers did.

- They chose 15 locations at the university to conduct the study where there would be both male and female bystanders.
- At each location one of the teachers dropped her folders and books when there was only one male or one female bystander present.
- The other two teachers observed the bystanders. Each teacher recorded on her own record sheet whether the bystander helped or did not help.
- The bystanders, whether they helped or not, were stopped later and the purpose of the study was explained to them.

**5 (a)** Identify the sampling method that the teachers used during this study.

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(1 mark)

**5 (b)** Identify **one** ethical issue that the teachers should have considered.

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(1 mark)

**5 (c)** Briefly explain **one** reason why this study has ecological validity.

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(2 marks)



**5 (d)** The two teachers who observed the students compared their record sheets afterwards and found that they both had the same results. This suggests that there was:  
(Tick the correct box.)

High inter-observer reliability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low inter-observer reliability	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

The results of the study are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: The number of males and females that helped or did not help**

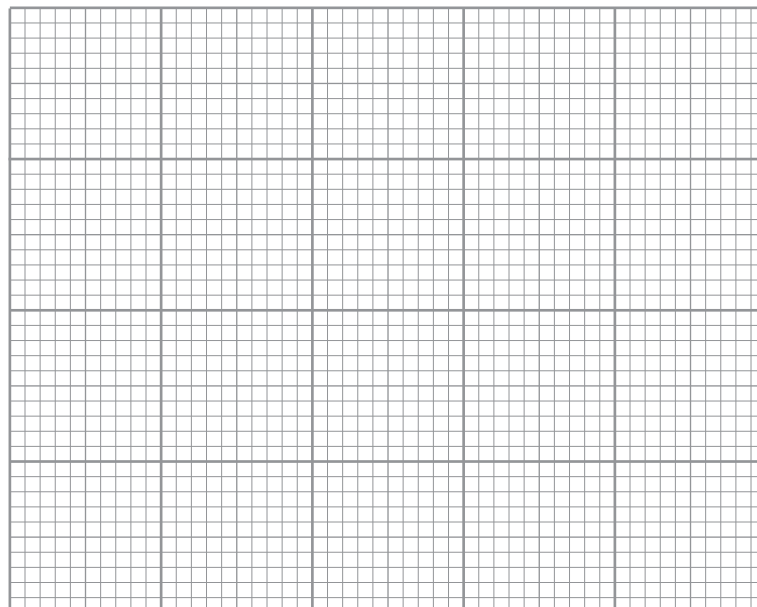
	Male	Female
Helped	15	5
Did not help	6	15

**5 (e)** Use the graph paper below to draw a bar chart to display the results shown in **Table 1**.

Provide a suitable title and fully label your bar chart.

**Title:** .....

.....



(5 marks)

Turn over ►



5 (f) (i) Do the results of the investigation provide support for what the teachers thought would happen? (*Tick the correct box.*)

Yes	
No	

(1 mark)

5 (f) (ii) Explain the reason for your answer to 5(f)(i). Refer to the information in **Table 1**.

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(2 marks)

5 (g) (i) The teachers decided to conduct structured interviews with ten of the bystanders. They used random sampling to select the bystanders.

Outline **one** way in which the teachers could have obtained their random sample.

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(2 marks)





5 (g) (ii) Read the following questions that were used during the interview. Decide whether each is an open question or a closed question. (*Tick the correct box.*)

	Open	Closed
How did it make you feel when you saw the person drop her books?		
Would you have helped if a male had dropped his books? Yes or No		

(2 marks)

5 (g) (iii) Explain **at least one** advantage of using structured interviews.

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(3 marks)

20
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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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