



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 2 Understanding Other People

Thursday 9 June 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

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 1 (c) and 3 (b) (i) 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**.



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Section A Learning

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

1 (a) What is meant by the term 'learning'?

[2 marks]

1 (b) Look at the following statements about classical conditioning.

A conditioned response, that is no longer produced, suddenly appears again.	
A conditioned response that is only produced when a specific stimulus is presented.	
A conditioned response is no longer produced.	
An event that produces a reflex/automatic response.	

From the following list of terms, choose the **one** that matches each statement about classical conditioning and write either **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** or **E** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Unconditioned stimulus
- B** Unconditioned response
- C** Spontaneous recovery
- D** Extinction
- E** Discrimination

[4 marks]



1 (c) Katarina is a heavy smoker. She has tried many times to give up smoking but without success. She has volunteered to try aversion therapy to change this unwanted behaviour.

Use your knowledge of psychology to explain how aversion therapy could be used to help Katarina, and outline **at least one** criticism of using this procedure to help her to stop smoking.

(Answer in continuous prose)

[6 marks]

Extra space



Turn over ►

- 1 (d) Read the following article.

School encourages healthy eating by offering treats!

A local primary school has introduced a reward system to encourage its pupils to eat more healthy food. In an interview, the head teacher said, "Every pupil has been given a healthy eating loyalty card. Each time they go to the canteen, they receive one stamp on their card if they eat green vegetables with their cooked lunch. Once they have collected ten stamps, they can exchange them for extra computer time as a reward. It seems to be working very well. The pupils are eating more healthily".

What is meant by a 'token economy'? Refer to the article in your answer

[3 marks]

15



Section B Social Influence

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

2 (a) Look at the following statements about social influence.

A change in a person's behaviour to match the behaviour of others in a group of people.	
A loss of a sense of self and feeling less responsible for our own actions.	

From the following list of terms, choose the **one** that matches each statement and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Conformity
- B** Obedience
- C** Deindividuation

[2 marks]

2 (b) (i) What is meant by 'social loafing'?

[2 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page



2 (b) (ii) Imagine that you are going to conduct a study to investigate **one** factor that has been shown to affect social loafing.

Use your knowledge of psychology to describe:

- the task participants must complete and the conditions under which it will be completed
- the behaviour that would be measured
- the results you would expect to find in your study.

[5 marks]

The task participants must complete and the conditions under which it will be completed

The behaviour that would be measured

The results you would expect to find in your study



2 (c) A man collapses at a bus stop. Identify and briefly explain **one** factor that might affect bystander intervention in this situation.

[3 marks]

2 (d) Evaluate research into bystander intervention that has been conducted by psychologists.

[3 marks]

15



Section C Sex and Gender

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

3 (a)

Read the statements below.

Decide whether each of the statements refers to sex identity or gender identity.
(Tick the correct box for each statement.)

[3 marks]

	Sex identity	Gender identity
The most common hormone in males is testosterone.		
Many females have a psychological need to be caring.		
A common chromosome pattern in females is called XX.		



3 (b) (i) Describe a psychodynamic theory of gender development in both boys and girls.
(Answer in continuous prose)

[6 marks]

Extra space



3 (b) (ii) Outline **at least one** criticism of the psychodynamic theory of gender development that you have described in your answer to **3 (b) (i)**.

[4 marks]

3 (c) Read the following conversation between two mothers.

Faye: “I try to encourage my son to help to do the washing up after dinner, but he simply refuses. He says it’s a girl’s job.”

Jane: “I know. My son James was just the same. Then he saw his television hero, who is also a boy, doing the washing up. Now James washes the dishes without even being asked.”

What is meant by ‘modelling’? Refer to the conversation in your answer.

[2 marks]

15



Section D Aggression

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

- 4 (a)** Read the following possible explanations of aggression.

Aggressive behaviour is caused by an unconscious drive towards self-destruction	
Aggressive behaviour is caused by high levels of testosterone	
Aggressive behaviour is learned from watching others being aggressive	

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

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

[2 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (b)

An infant school teacher noticed that half of the pupils in his class were pushing in at the front of the lunch queue line. He spoke to his friend who was a social psychologist. His friend suggested it might be possible to reduce this aggressive behaviour by using social learning explanations of aggression and studies based on modelling.

The social psychologist said he would carry out such a study using the children from the teacher’s class.

Use your knowledge of psychology to describe:

- how the study could be carried out
- the results that might be expected from the study.

[5 marks]

How the study could be carried out

The results that might be expected



4 (c)

Outline **at least one** criticism of social learning studies of the development of aggressive behaviour.

[4 marks]

4 (d)

Identify and evaluate **one** way of reducing aggression based on the biological explanation.

[4 marks]

15



Section E Research Methods

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

- 5** A teacher was worried about the number of hours that the students in her school spent playing games on the internet every week. She thought that the more time they spent doing this, the less time they spent doing important school work. She decided to conduct a study using the girls in her Year 10 Psychology class as participants. She wanted to see if there was a relationship between these two variables:

- variable A: time spent playing games on the internet
- variable B: time spent doing important school work.

- 5 (a)** The teacher gave each girl a sheet on which they recorded the amount of time spent in minutes on the internet playing games and the amount of time spent in minutes doing important school work.

State **one** disadvantage of obtaining data using this method. How might this affect the outcome of the study?

[2 marks]

- 5 (b) (i)** What type of correlation did the teacher think she would find?
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

Positive correlation	<input type="checkbox"/>
No correlation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative correlation	<input type="checkbox"/>

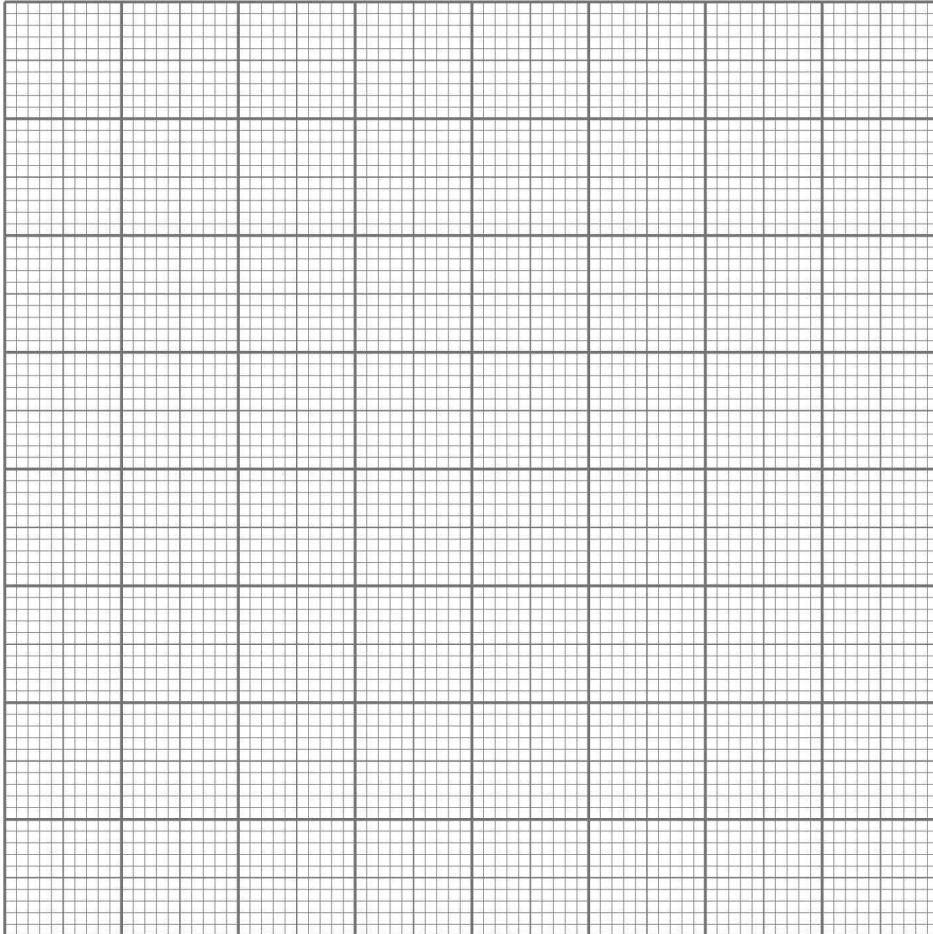


- 5 (b) (ii) Use the graph paper below to sketch a scatter graph to show the type of relationship the teacher expected to find.

Provide a suitable title and fully label your scatter graph.

Title _____

[4 marks]



- 5 (b) (iii) Outline **one** limitation of correlation studies.

[2 marks]



5 (c) (i) What is a 'target population'?

[1 mark]

5 (c) (ii) Identify the target population for the study described above.
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

The students in the teacher's Psychology class	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Year 10 students in the United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>
All the students in the teacher's school	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 (d) (i) Outline what is meant by the term 'sample' in psychological research?

[2 marks]

5 (d) (ii) The participants used in this study were the students in the teacher's Year 10 Psychology class, who were all girls. Is this sample representative of the target population?
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

YES	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	<input type="checkbox"/>



5 (d) (iii) Briefly explain your answer to **5 (d) (ii)**.

[2 marks]

5 (e) At the end of the study, the teacher wanted to make sure that she had treated her students in an ethical manner, including knowing what the study was about. She wrote a paragraph to read out to the students who had participated in the study. Use your knowledge of **at least one** ethical issue to write a short paragraph that the teacher could have read out to the students at the end of the study.

[4 marks]

20

END OF QUESTIONS



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