

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										



General Certificate of Secondary Education
Specimen Paper

Psychology

Unit 2: Understanding Other People

Date: Time

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed: 1 hour and 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions **only** in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- In questions 2 (d) and 4 (c), you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist vocabulary where appropriate. Answer these questions **in continuous prose**.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.

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

SECTION A: LEARNING

Answer **all** questions.

Total for this question: 15 marks

1 (a) Outline what is meant by the term *learning*.

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(2 marks)

1 (b) Molly is six months old. Her father warms her milk up in the microwave. He has noticed that Molly makes sucking noises when the microwave bell rings. She has also started to make the same sucking noises when the timer bell on the oven rings.

1 (b) (i) Molly making sucking noises when the microwave bell rings is an example of the following:
(tick the correct box)

- A conditioned response
- An unconditioned response

(1 mark)

1 (b) (ii) When the microwave bell rings, this is an example of the following:
(tick the correct box)

- An unconditioned stimulus
- A conditioned stimulus

(1 mark)

1 (b) (iii) Molly making sucking noises when the timer on the oven rings is an example of the following:
(tick the correct box)

- Discrimination
- Generalisation

(1 mark)

1 (b) (iv) Who described the principles of classical conditioning?
(tick the correct box)

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

(1 mark)

1 (c) Read the following letter which appeared in the problem page of a popular magazine:

Dear Jo,

My daughter Abbie won't go to sleep. I put her to bed and then go downstairs. After a few minutes she gets up. She says she is scared so I let her watch television with me. Then she is happy. Why can't I get her to stay in bed?

Yours sincerely,

Mrs B Skinner

1 (c) What is meant by *positive reinforcement*? Refer to the letter in your answer.

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(3 marks)

Question 1 continues on the next page

1 (d) The table below describes attempts to apply conditioning procedures to phobias.

Description	Treatment
Claire is given a sticker every time she can face her fear. When she has 10 stickers she exchanges them for something she wants.	
Gary has been taught relaxation techniques. He has been taught to gradually face his fear.	
Olga has been made to face her most feared situation immediately until she is comfortable with it.	

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

- A** Aversion therapy
- B** Flooding
- C** Systematic desensitisation
- D** Token economy

(3 marks)

1 (e) Explain **one** ethical implication of using flooding to treat phobias.

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(3 marks)

SECTION B: SOCIAL INFLUENCEAnswer **all** questions.**Total for this question: 15 marks**

- 2 (a) Look at the table below which contains examples of social behaviour.

Description	Term
Lucy picks up litter from the playground because her teacher tells her to.	
William always wears a certain brand of trainers because all his friends do.	
Adam likes working in a group because he can get away with doing less work.	

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** Bystander intervention
B Conformity
C Obedience
D Social loafing

(3 marks)

- 2 (b) Look at the following factors which affect obedience and decide whether they are likely to
- INCREASE**
- or
- DECREASE**
- obedience.

- 2 (b) (i) The authority figure is wearing a uniform.

Increase	Decrease

*(tick the correct box)**(1 mark)*

- 2 (b) (ii) The order is given in a run-down office block.

Increase	Decrease

*(tick the correct box)**(1 mark)***Question 2 continues on the next page**

2 (e) Outline **one** practical implication of the findings of studies of bystander intervention.

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(2 marks)

Turn over for the next section

SECTION C: SEX AND GENDER

Answer **all** questions.

Total for this question: 15 marks

3 (a) Two fathers were discussing the behaviour of their young children.

William: "I think boys and girls behave differently just because of their biology."

Gareth: "I don't agree, I think the differences are psychological."

3 (a) (i) What is meant by the term *sex identity*? Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

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(2 marks)

3 (a) (ii) What is meant by the term *gender identity*? Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

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(2 marks)

3 (b) (i) Identify the male hormone.

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(1 mark)

3 (b) (ii) Identify the female chromosome.

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(1 mark)

3 (c) The following are examples of gender development. From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches each example. Write the correct term on the line below each example.

- Oedipus complex
- Electra complex
- Vicarious reinforcement
- Gender schema
- Imitation
- Modelling.

3 (c) (i) Leanne copies her mother putting on make-up. This is an example of:

.....
(1 mark)

3 (c) (ii) After Sonny sees his brother being praised for climbing a tree, he climbs a tree. This is an example of:

.....
(1 mark)

3 (c) (iii) Jason is five years old. He thinks that all doctors are men. This is an example of:

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(1 mark)

3 (d) David is five years old. When he was younger he was very loving towards his mother but now he wants to be like his father. How would psychodynamic theory explain David's gender development?

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(3 marks)

Question 3 continues on the next page

3 (e) Read each of the following statements about the psychodynamic theory of gender development and decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

3 (e) (i) Freud studied a large number of children to develop his theory.
(tick the correct box)

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

(1 mark)

3 (e) (ii) It is difficult to test Freud's theory scientifically.
(tick the correct box)

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

(1 mark)

3 (e) (iii) Freud ignored social influences on gender development.
(tick the correct box)

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

(1 mark)

SECTION D: AGGRESSION

Answer **all** questions.

Total for this question: 15 marks

- 4 (a) (i) Describe **one** study in which the development of aggressive behaviour 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)

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

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(3 marks)

Question 4 continues on the next page

SECTION E: RESEARCH METHODS

Answer **all** questions.

Total for this question: 20 marks

5

A psychologist working at a phobia treatment centre conducted a survey to find out which of its two treatments was more successful, *flooding* or *systematic desensitisation*. This is what she did:

- From the target population of all patients being treated at the centre, she randomly selected 10 participants who experienced flooding and 10 participants who experienced systematic desensitisation.
- At the end of their treatment, all participants were given a questionnaire asking them to say whether their symptoms were better, worse or the same as before.

- 5** (a) Describe **one** way the psychologist could have chosen a random sample of patients who experienced flooding.

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(2 marks)

- 5** (b) Identify **one** advantage of random sampling.

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(1 mark)

Question 5 continues on the next page

5 (c) Read each of the following statements about questionnaires and decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

5 (c) (i) Questionnaires can be used to gather information from a large number of people.
(tick the correct box)

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

(1 mark)

5 (c) (ii) Identify **one** disadvantage of using questionnaires in psychological research.

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 (1 mark)

5 (d) The psychologist discovered that in the group of 10 patients who experienced systematic desensitisation:

- one patient said he felt worse than before;
- three patients said they felt the same as before;
- six patients said they felt better than before.

She converted these results into percentages.

5 (d) What percentage of patients said they felt better than before?

(tick the correct box)

6%	<input type="checkbox"/>
30%	<input type="checkbox"/>
60%	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

5 (e) The psychologist decided to carry out a case study of the patient who felt worse than before.

5 (e) Outline what is meant by a *case study*.

.....

 (2 marks)

- 5 (f) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue the psychologist should have considered before conducting her case study.

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 (1 mark)

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

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 (2 marks)

- 5 (g) The results from the group of patients who experienced flooding are displayed in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Percentage of patients who said they felt better, worse or the same as before.

	%
Better than before	50
Worse than before	20
Same as before	30

- 5 (g) Use the graph paper below to draw a bar chart to display the percentages shown in **Table 1**. Provide a suitable title for this bar chart and fully label your bar chart.

(5 marks)

Question 5 continues on the next page

5 (h) The psychologist decided to interview the participants who said they felt better than before.

5 (h) (i) Write **one closed** question the psychologist could have asked the participants in the interview.

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(1 mark)

5 (h) (ii) Write **one open** question the psychologist could have asked the participants in the interview.

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(1 mark)

5 (i) Read each of the following statements about interviews and decide whether it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

5 (i) (i) An interview can be structured or unstructured.
 (tick the correct box)

True	False

(1 mark)

5 (i) (ii) Interviews can allow participants to explain their answers.
 (tick the correct box)

True	False

(1 mark)

END OF QUESTIONS