

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate
Number

--	--	--

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS****General Certificate of Secondary Education****PSYCHOLOGY****1989/2****PAPER 2 FOUNDATION TIER**

Wednesday

29 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

1 hour 15 minutes

Additional materials:

No additional materials are required.

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the boxes provided.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions in each section.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- You may use the lined pages at the back of this booklet for your answers if you need to do so. You must make sure that any answer(s) on these sheets is clearly labelled with the appropriate question number(s).
- Marks will be awarded for quality of your written communication in the last question, Source D.

Section	Mark (max. in brackets)
A	(18)
B	(18)
C	(18)
D	(26)
Total	(80)

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages, 2 lined pages and 3 blank pages.

SECTION A

Individual Differentiation

Source A: Attitudes of Prejudice

As part of a study, a psychologist gave two groups of participants a story to read about a patient who was ill in hospital. The stories were identical, except that the patient was either:

(i) described as having AIDS;

or

(ii) described as having heart disease.

When they had read the story, both groups' attitudes were tested, using a questionnaire.

Findings showed that people had very negative attitudes towards the AIDS patient. For example, the AIDS patient was seen as being more responsible for his illness and more dangerous to other people. Most people said they would be more willing to let their children visit the patient with heart disease.

1 From the Source,

(a) state which patient people were more prejudiced against;

_____ [1]

(b) identify the method that was used to test the participants' attitudes.

_____ [1]

2 The psychologist believed that attitudes toward the patients may be different in other countries.

Identify **one** *type of research* the psychologist should carry out to test this idea.

Tick **one** box to show your answer.

cross-cultural research longitudinal research content analysis

[1]

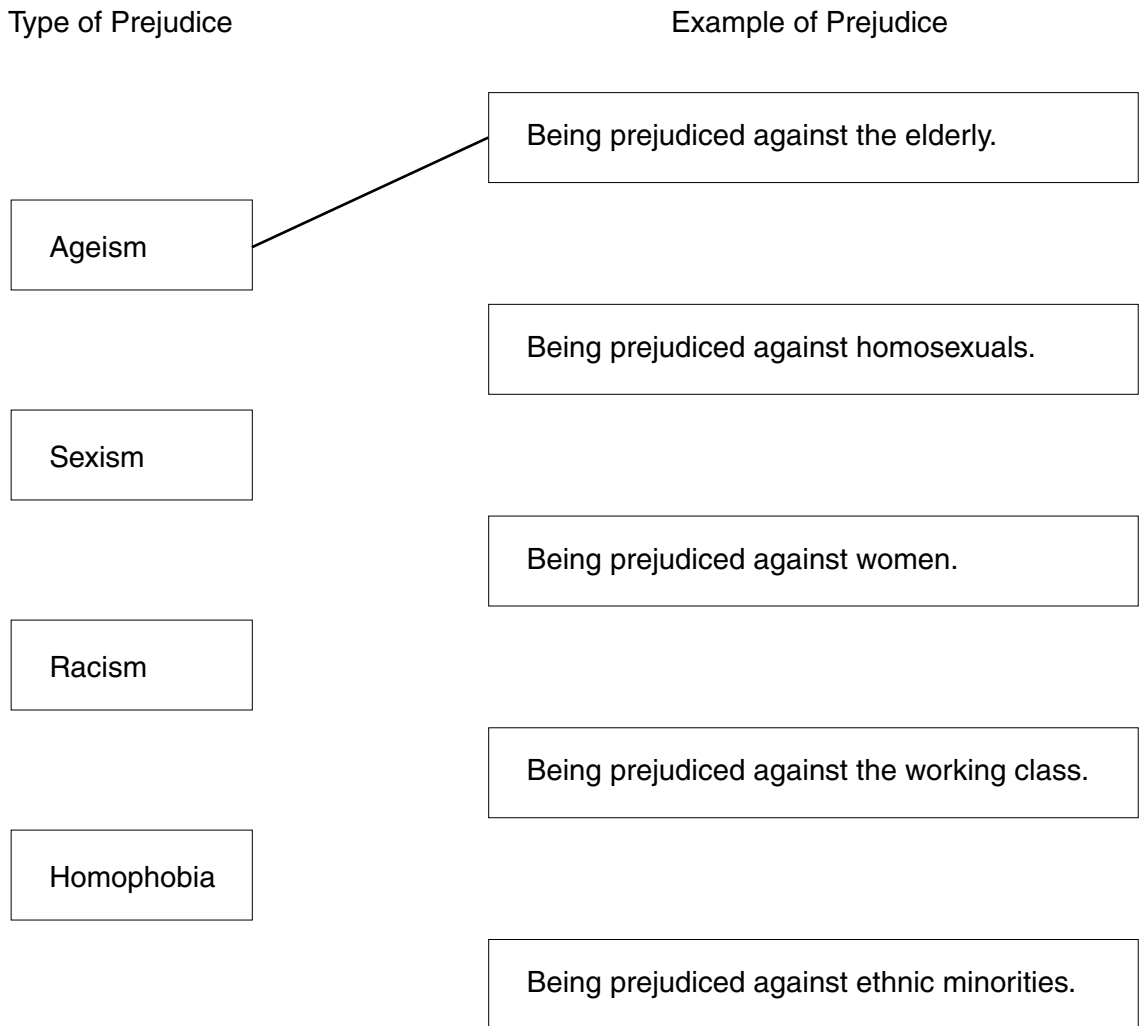
3 Give a definition of prejudice.

_____ [2]

4 There are many types of prejudice.

Look at the diagram below.

Match the type of prejudice with its correct example. (The first one is done for you.)



[3]

5 State whether the following definitions are true or false.

Circle the correct answer like this

TRUE

FALSE

or

TRUE

FALSE

(a) 'Discrimination means to behave differently towards some people.'

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) 'Stereotyping means to have negative feelings towards someone.'

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

6 Describe **one** theory of prejudice (e.g. Adorno's personality theory, Tajfel's social identity theory).

[4]

7 Explain **one** way of reducing prejudice.

[4]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION B

Cognitive Psychology

Source B: Memory

Arfan went up to his teacher at the end of a psychology lesson on memory. This is the conversation they had.

Arfan: "I wanted to check something. Did you say that our short-term memory has a limited capacity?"

Teacher: "Yes – that's right – you can cope with about seven chunks of information at a time."

Arfan: "And did you say our short-term memory has a limited duration?"

Teacher: "Yes. Information only lasts about 15 seconds unless you rehearse it."

Arfan: "So, if you know all this about the short-term memory, then why do you give us so much information to learn so quickly!"

8 From the Source,

(a) identify the type of memory Arfan and his teacher were talking about;

_____ [1]

(b) state what Arfan's teacher said we should do to make information last longer in memory.

_____ [1]

9 Complete the table below, by writing in the missing headings next to **A** and **B**.

Choose the headings from the following list:

capacity, coding, duration.

HEADINGS	A: _____	B: _____
Short-Term Memory	7 chunks	approximately 15 seconds
Long-Term Memory	unlimited	potentially forever

[2]

- 10 Complete the following passage by writing in the missing words.

You must choose **three** words from the following list:

interfere forget store encode retrieve

The Memory Process

The human memory works like a computer. When a person first receives information they must _____ it. The person then has to _____ the information to use at a later date. When they want to use the information, they need to _____ it from memory. [3]

- 11 Explain **one** possible application of research into memory (e.g. a way of improving memory).

[3]

- 12 (a) Identify and outline **two** theories of forgetting.

(i) Name of theory 1: _____ [1]

Outline: _____

 _____ [2]

(ii) Name of theory 2: _____ [1]

Outline: _____

 _____ [2]

- (b) Give **one** criticism of **one** of the theories you have outlined.

[2]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION C

Bio-psychology

Source C: Stress

A researcher carried out a study into prison life. Her aim was to find ways of helping prisoners who were suffering from stress.

At the start of the study, 40 prisoners from a male prison and 20 prisoners from a female prison completed a survey for the researcher. One of the questions asked prisoners to tick the causes of stress in their prison.

The findings showed that the causes of stress were:

- noise
- violence
- over-crowding
- lack of privacy
- the poor state of the buildings.

13 From the Source,

(a) identify **one** of the causes of stress for the prisoners;

_____ [1]

(b) state how many participants were in the *sample* in this study.

_____ [1]

14 Before carrying out the study, the researcher put together a list of ethical issues and possible solutions.

Draw two lines to match the ethical issues with their correct solution.

Ethical Issue	Solution
Right to Withdraw	Prisoners should agree to take part in the study.
	Names of prisoners should not be used.
Consent	Prisoners can drop out of the study at any time.

[2]

- 15 From the list below, identify **two** *psychological* signs of stress.
Tick **two** of the boxes to show your answers.

aggressive behaviour

headaches

problems with concentration

[2]

- 16 (a) Describe **one** *physiological (biological)* way of measuring stress.

[2]

- (b) Suggest **one** problem with measuring stress in this way.

[2]

- 17 In Source C, a piece of research into stress in prison life was carried out.

- (a) Outline how **one** *other study of stress* was carried out.

[3]

- (b) Outline the *findings* from the above study.

[3]

- (c) Give **one** criticism of the above study.

[2]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION D

Bio-psychology

Source D: Sex and Gender

Two students carried out an observation, for one hour, in a nursery. They both watched a group of 3–4 year old children playing with toys. There were six boys and six girls playing in the room. The students recorded the types of toys that the nursery workers gave the girls and boys to play with. They noticed that some of the nursery workers used sex typing when they gave the children toys to play with.

Below is the table of results.

TOY	NUMBER OF BOYS GIVEN THIS TOY	NUMBER OF GIRLS GIVEN THIS TOY
Car	6	3
Cooking Set	2	4
Doll	1	6
Drum	4	3

18 From the Source,

(a) how many boys were given the car to play with?

_____ [1]

(b) how many girls were given the drum to play with?

_____ [1]

19 The students noticed that 'some of the nursery workers used *sex typing* when they gave the children toys to play with'.

Explain what the term sex typing means.

_____ [2]

20 The students found that boys and girls chose different types of toys.

They concluded this was due to biological factors.

Identify **two** biological factors by ticking the boxes below.

hormones learning genetics environment

[2]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.