

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number



OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

PSYCHOLOGY

1989/3

PAPER 3 HIGHER TIER

Friday

24 JUNE 2005

Morning

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 given 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 12 printed pages, 2 lined pages and 2 blank pages.

SECTION A

Social Psychology

Source A: Social Influence

David Koresh was an American preacher with more than 100 followers at an armed fortress near Waco, Texas.

Koresh's followers would do anything for him. He enforced strict rules upon his followers e.g. they were not allowed beer, meat, air conditioning, and they had to give him all their money and possessions. Anyone who broke a rule was beaten.

The American authorities raided Koresh's fortress. A fire started and Koresh and 85 of his followers died.

What happened at Waco is an extreme example of social and group influence.

1 From the Source, identify **two** strict rules Koresh enforced on his followers' behaviour.

(i) _____ [1]

(ii) _____ [1]

2 Describe what is meant in psychology by 'social influence'.

_____ [2]

3 Explain the difference between conformity and obedience.

[2]

4 Outline **one** reason why people obey.

[4]

SECTION B

Behavioural Psychology

Source B: Aggression

Williams researched the possible effects of television on aggressive behaviour in a town where television had just been introduced.

The method used was naturalistic observation of children's behaviour combined with teacher and peer ratings of the children's aggression.

The major finding was that aggressive behaviour in 6 to 11-year-olds increased over a two year period following the introduction of television in the town. No similar increase was found in towns where television was already available.

6 From the Source,

(a) what was the aim of Williams' research?

_____ [1]

(b) what was the major finding about the impact of the new television service on levels of aggression?

_____ [1]

7 Williams' research used observation.

Identify and describe **two** types of observation.

(i) _____ [2]

(ii) _____ [2]

8 Explain why Williams used teacher and peer ratings in assessing the children's level of aggressive behaviour.

_____ [2]

9 Describe **two** ethical guidelines which psychologists must follow in research involving children.

(i) _____
_____ [2]

(ii) _____
_____ [2]

10 Describe **one** non-behavioural theory of aggression e.g. Freud.

_____ [6]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION C

Developmental Psychology

Source C: Attachment

John Bowlby worked with emotionally disturbed adolescents. He found that from a sample of 44 adolescents who had been caught stealing, 17 had been separated from their mothers for a short period, before the age of 5.

He contrasted this with another group who had no criminal records.

Bowlby also found that 14 of the 17 separated adolescents felt no regret or guilt for what they had done.

11 From the Source,

(a) how many adolescents caught stealing had experienced separation from their mothers?

_____ [1]

(b) how did most of the separated adolescents feel about their stealing?

_____ [1]

12 Some psychological research into deprivation has used **case studies**.

(a) What is meant by 'case study'?

_____ [2]

(b) Identify **one** limitation of the case study method.

_____ [2]

13 It is important for psychologists to maintain confidentiality in research.

Tick **two** boxes below which show how a researcher might ensure confidentiality.

Keep participants' names secret	
Keep participants' research scores private	
Use participants only from universities	
Conduct research only on adults	

[2]

14 Explain the difference between **deprivation** and **privation** in Attachment Theory.

[4]

15 Explain cultural variations in childcare practices.

[6]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION D

Behavioural Psychology

Source D: Environment and Behaviour

A study was conducted on managers' office space. It was claimed that the state of a manager's office says something about their personality. The researchers studied managers at a bank, an estate agents, an advertising agency and an architect's office.

Firstly, they gave personality ratings to managers based only on the state of their offices.

Secondly, their personalities were assessed using a survey. It was claimed that there is a positive correlation between personality and the state of their office space.

16 From the Source,

(a) what was the main claim of the researchers?

_____ [1]

(b) identify **one** way the managers' personalities were assessed.

_____ [1]

17 Describe what is meant by correlation in psychological research.

_____ [2]

18 Describe **one** way in which people sometimes personalise their space.

_____ [2]

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