

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate
Number

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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS****General Certificate of Secondary Education****PSYCHOLOGY****1989/4****PAPER 4 HIGHER 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 12 printed pages, 2 lined pages and 2 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 Give a definition of prejudice.

_____ [2]

3 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]

(c) 'Attitudes refer to the affective component of prejudice.'

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

4 Some psychologists believe that different cultures show different levels of prejudice.

Explain **one** way psychologists could research *cultural diversity* in levels of prejudice.

[3]

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

[6]

(b) Give **one** criticism of this theory.

[2]

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!"

6 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]

7 (a) Complete the table below by writing in the missing headings next to **A** and **B**.

Choose the headings from the following list:

attention, capacity, coding, duration, rehearsal.

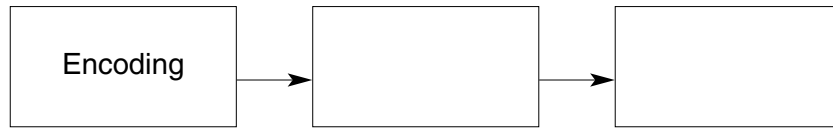
HEADINGS	A: _____	B: _____
Short-Term Memory	7 chunks	approximately 15 seconds
Long-Term Memory	unlimited	potentially forever

[2]

(b) Name the theory identified in the table above.

_____ [1]

8 Complete the following diagram to show the *stages* of memory.



[2]

9 Explain **one** possible application of research into memory.

[3]

10 (a) Identify **one** theory of forgetting.

[1]

(b) Describe **one** theory of forgetting.

[4]

(c) Evaluate **one** theory of forgetting.

[3]

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.

11 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]

12 Describe **one** limitation of using a *survey* for this study.

_____ [2]

- 13 Before carrying out any study, researchers need to consider ethical issues and possible solutions.

Using your own knowledge, suggest solutions to the issues below.

ETHICAL ISSUE	A SOLUTION
Right to Withdraw	Participants must not be forced to continue in a study.
Confidentiality	
Consent	

[2]

- 14 From the list below, identify **one** *psychological* sign of stress.

Tick **one** of the boxes to show your answer.

headaches

heart disease

problems with concentration

[1]

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

[2]

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

[1]

16 The study in the Source showed that prison life can cause stress.

(a) Outline **one** *other piece of research* that has been carried out to investigate stress.

[6]

(b) Give **one** criticism of the research you have outlined above.

[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.

Below is part of their 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

17 From the Source,

(a) state how many girls were given the car to play with;

_____ [1]

(b) name the toy that was given to the children the *least* number of times.

_____ [1]

18 Explain what is meant by the term 'sex typing'.

 _____ [2]

19 The students found that boys and girls still tended to choose different types of toys.

From the options below, identify **two** terms associated with biological factors.

Tick **two** of the boxes to show your answer.

hormones	<input type="checkbox"/>	learning	<input type="checkbox"/>	reinforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>
gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	genetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	environment	<input type="checkbox"/>

[2]

20 State **one** advantage of using more than one observer to carry out an observation.

[2]

If you use the following lined pages to complete the answers to any question, the question number **must** be clearly shown.

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