

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate  
Number

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**General Certificate of Secondary Education**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**1989/1**

**PAPER 1 (FOUNDATION TIER)**

Tuesday

**20 JUNE 2006**

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 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 blank 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, question 21.

<b>For Examiner's use</b>	
<b>Section</b>	<b>Mark (max. in brackets)</b>
<b>A</b>	(18)
<b>B</b>	(18)
<b>C</b>	(18)
<b>D</b>	(26)
<b>Total</b>	(80)

**This question paper consists of 10 printed pages and 2 lined pages.**

## SECTION A

## Social Psychology

## Source A: Environment and Behaviour

There are different ways of claiming territory e.g. a coat over the back of a chair, a towel on a sunlounger, or a name on a door. They are all ways of claiming territorial ownership. Two psychologists observed that gangs used graffiti to mark out their territory. If gangs invaded each other's territory they paint sprayed their name over the rival gang's territory.

- 1 (a) From the Source, identify how the gangs claimed their territory.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) From the Source, identify **one** other example of how people claim territory.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 2 (a) In the table below draw **three** lines matching the type of space with the correct description.

Types of space	Description
Primary	A space which belongs to everyone and is occupied on a first-come-first-served basis.
Public	A type of territory which is shared with others but still regarded in a sense as being 'yours'.
Secondary	A type of territory which is owned on a relatively permanent basis.

[3]

- (b) Give **one** everyday example of each type of territory:

PRIMARY \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

SECONDARY \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

PUBLIC \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

3 (a) Explain what is meant by the term personal space.

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[2]

(b) Describe cultural differences regarding personal space.

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[2]

4 From your study of environmental psychology, describe **one** study into the invasion of 'personal space'.

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[4]

5 Identify **two** ways in which people protect their personal space.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

2 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**Section total: 18 marks**

## SECTION B

## Behavioural Psychology

## Source B: Phobias

Psychologists carried out research with 3-year-old Petra. Petra had a fear of rabbits. The psychologists tried to remove Petra's fear. They presented her with her favourite sweets (pleasant stimulus) and the rabbit (feared object) at the same time. Over a number of sessions, the rabbit was brought closer and closer to Petra and eventually she lost her fear.

6 From the Source, what was Petra's problem?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

7 From the Source, what was the pleasant stimulus?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

8 Select a term from the list below and write it next to the correct definition.

extinction      conditional stimulus      reinforcer      unconditional stimulus

Definition

Term

anything that strengthens the behaviour  
or increases the frequency of a response

\_\_\_\_\_

any stimulus that causes a response

\_\_\_\_\_

when a conditional response to a  
stimulus no longer occurs

\_\_\_\_\_

[3]

9 (a) What do psychologists mean by the term phobia?

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[2]

(b) Name **three** phobias.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

2 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

3 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

10 Explain **two** general problems psychologists face when using children in research.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

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2 \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

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11 Describe **one** cause of phobias.

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[4]

**Section total: 18 marks**

## SECTION C

## Developmental Psychology

## Source C: Cognitive development

A psychologist disagreed with Piaget that young children are egocentric. Using a toy farm, she asked 5-year-old children to hide a sheep in a place where cows could not see it. 85% of the children were able to do this. This shows that they were able to see from the point of view of the sheep.

12 From the Source, what was the age of the sample?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

13 From the Source, what percentage of the children managed the task set?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

14 Explain the following terms from Piaget's theory.

1 OBJECT PERMANENCE \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

2 CONSERVATION \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

3 EGOCENTRISM \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

15 Draw a line between descriptions and stages in Piaget's theory of cognitive development (one is already done for you).

Description	Stage
Thinking can be applied only to physical objects.	Pre-operational
Beginning to understand the world through reflexes and what can be seen and felt.	Concrete
The child begins to use symbols, signs or objects to represent things.	Sensorimotor
The ability to reason in abstract terms.	Formal operational

[3]

16 Explain **one** criticism of Piaget's research methods.

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[3]

17 Describe **one** research study which criticised Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

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[4]

**Section total: 18 marks**

## SECTION D

## Social Psychology

## Source D: Social Influence

Hofling studied obedience in a field experiment in hospitals. 22 nurses were told by a doctor, by telephone, to give an injection to a patient at more than the total daily dose. 21 out of 22 nurses went to carry out the instruction, breaking a number of rules, e.g. not acting on telephoned instructions, and always only giving the correct medication.

18 From the Source, identify **two** rules which nurses broke in Hofling's research.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

2 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

19 Describe **one** advantage of real life studies.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

20 Explain **two** ethical problems with research in real life settings.

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]









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