

Candidate Name	Centre Number	Candidate Number



OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

PSYCHOLOGY

1989/3

PAPER 3 (HIGHER 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 20.

For Examiner's use	
Section	Mark (max. in brackets)
A	(18)
B	(18)
C	(18)
D	(26)
Total	(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 From the Source, identify **two** examples of how people claim territorial ownership.

1 _____ [1]

2 _____ [1]

2 Explain the **three** basic types of territory which have been identified.

1 PRIMARY _____
_____ [2]

2 SECONDARY _____
_____ [2]

3 PUBLIC _____
_____ [2]

3 Explain what is meant by the term defensible space.

_____ [2]

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

[1]

(b) Describe cultural differences regarding personal space.

[1]

5 From your study of environmental psychology, describe and evaluate **one** study into the invasion of personal space.

1 Description _____

[4]

2 Evaluation _____

[2]

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 Describe the basic principles of Operant Conditioning.

[4]

10 Explain **one** general problem psychologists face when using children in research.

[1]

11 Describe the limitations of the classical conditioning explanations of phobias.

[4]

12 Give an example of a phobia, other than a phobia of rabbits, and describe how social learning theory might explain it.

Example _____

[1]

Explanation _____

[3]

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.

- 13 (a) From the Source, what percentage of the participants managed the task set?

_____ [1]

- (b) In the Source, what is meant by the term egocentric in Piaget's theory?

_____ [1]

- 14 Explain the following terms from Piaget's theory.

1 OBJECT PERMANENCE _____ [2]

2 CENTRATION _____ [2]

3 CONSERVATION _____ [2]

15 Piaget proposed four stages of development. In the table below draw lines matching the description with the correct stage.

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

[4]

16 Describe and evaluate **one** research study which criticised Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

1 Description _____

_____ [4]

2 Evaluation _____

_____ [2]

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.

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

1 _____ [1]

2 _____ [1]

18 Explain **one** advantage of a real life setting.

_____ [2]

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

1 _____

_____ [2]

2 _____

_____ [2]

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