

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
PSYCHOLOGY**

1989/02

Paper 2 (Foundation Tier)

MONDAY 23 JUNE 2008

Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper

Additional materials: No additional materials are required



Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question 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 the quality of your written communication in Section D, question 25.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Section	Mark (max. in brackets)
A	(18)
B	(18)
C	(18)
D	(26)
TOTAL	(80)

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **2** lined pages.

SECTION A

Individual Differentiation

Source A: Attitudes of Prejudice

Psychologists have identified three components of prejudice. Ethnocentrism is one example of prejudice.

Components of Prejudice	Examples of Ethnocentrism
Affective	Feeling superior to other cultures
Behavioural	Discriminating against other cultures
Cognitive	Stereotyping other cultures

1 From the Source:

(a) state how many components of prejudice psychologists have identified.

.....[1]

(b) give the example of the affective component of prejudice.

.....[1]

2 The Source uses *ethnocentrism* as an example of prejudice.

Give **two** other examples of prejudice.

(a)[1]

(b)[1]

3 There are a number of features of prejudice.

Draw **one** line from each feature on the left hand side to match it to its correct definition. [2]

FEATURE	DEFINITION
Discrimination	Making assumptions about a group of people by over-generalising.
Stereotyping	Having negative attitudes towards a group of people.
	Treating a group of people differently for no good reason.

4 Complete the table below by writing the correct ethical issue next to the example. [4]

You must choose the ethical issues from the following list.

Conduct Confidentiality Consent Right to Withdraw Use of Animals

ETHICAL ISSUE	EXAMPLE WHEN RESEARCHING PREJUDICE
	People must agree to having their prejudices investigated.
	People's identities should be protected if they are going to reveal their prejudices.
	People do not have to continue with the research if they feel uncomfortable talking about their prejudices.
	Researchers should not deliberately make people prejudiced.

5 Outline **one** problem of using an *interview* to study prejudice.

.....
.....
.....[2]

6 Outline **one** way of reducing prejudice.

.....
.....
.....[2]

7 Describe **one** theory of prejudice.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION B

Cognitive Psychology

Source B: Memory

One application of memory research is in advertising where companies want customers to remember their products.

Advertising techniques include:

- Repeating details about the product to prevent trace decay.
- Limiting information about the product to prevent displacement.
- Making an advert stand out to prevent interference.
- Using cues so a customer remembers the product when they are shopping.

8 From the Source:

(a) state why adverts repeat details about the product.

.....[1]

(b) state how adverts try to prevent displacement.

.....[1]

9 Another application of memory research is the use of memory aids.

Identify **two** memory aids.

(a)[1]

(b)[1]

10 There are three different stages to memory.

Use **three** words from the list below to complete this diagram of the stages of memory. [3]



11 (a) Name the theory which states that we have a short-term memory and a long-term memory.

.....[1]

(b) Complete the table to show the differences between short-term memory and long-term memory. [4]

	Short-term memory	Long-term memory
How long does information last in this store?		
How much information can be held in this store?		

12 Psychologists often use *experiments*.

Explain **one** disadvantage of using experiments.

.....

[2]

13 Describe **one** theory of forgetting.

.....

[4]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION C

Bio-Psychology

Source C: Sex & Gender

A psychologist and her two assistants carried out a content analysis of teenage magazines. Five of the magazines were aimed at boys and five were aimed at girls.

They wanted to measure the amount of sex typing the magazines showed. They used a standardised rating scale to do this.

The findings showed many differences between the magazines. Girls' magazines emphasised the importance of appearance and relationships. Boys' magazines focused more on physical activity, as well as on jokes and humour.

14 From the Source:

(a) state the *method* used by the psychologist.

.....[1]

(b) give **one** of the findings about girls' magazines.

.....[1]

15 The psychologist in the Source studied magazines.

Give **two** *other* types of media she could have investigated for sex typing.

(a)[1]

(b)[1]

16 Identify which **one** of the following statements correctly describes 'sex typing'.

Tick **one** of the boxes below to show your answer. [1]

'Sex typing is treating males and females differently based on society's expectations.'

'Sex typing is when a person does not take on the role expected of their sex.'

'Sex typing is when a person takes on the role expected of their sex.'

17 State whether the following statements are true or false. [3]

Give your answer by circling either TRUE or FALSE as shown below.

TRUE FALSE
 TRUE FALSE

- (a) 'A person's sex identity can be masculine or feminine.' TRUE FALSE
- (b) 'A person's gender identity can be masculine or feminine.' TRUE FALSE
- (c) 'Androgyny is a balance of masculine and feminine traits.' TRUE FALSE

18 The table below gives examples of *biological factors* involved in sex differences.

Complete the table by ticking to show whether each factor is associated with *males* or *females*. [4]

The first one is done for you as an example.

Factor	Male	Female
Ovaries		✓
Oestrogen		
Testosterone		
XX chromosomes		
XY chromosomes		

19 Give **one** criticism of biological factors as an explanation of gender role development.

.....

.....

..... [2]

20 From your study of psychology, describe cultural differences in gender role development.

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[4]

Section total: 18 marks

SECTION D

Cognitive Psychology

Source D: Perception

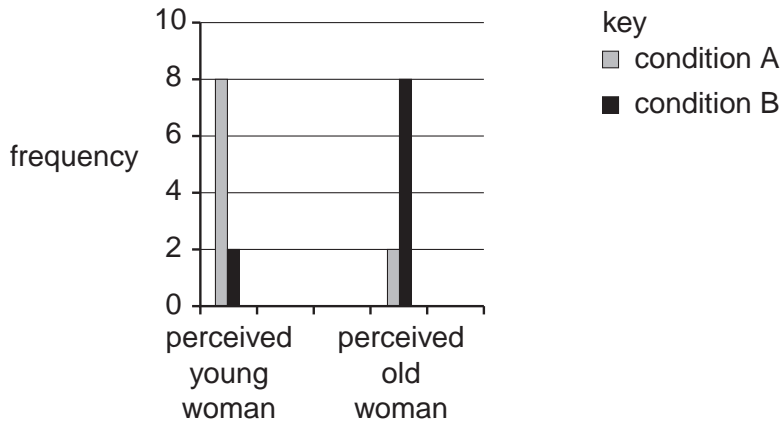
A psychologist wanted to investigate the effects of expectations on perception. As his test stimulus he used an illusion. The illusion could be seen in one of two ways, either as a young woman or as an old woman.

He divided his 20 participants into two conditions. There were 10 participants in each condition.

In Condition A, he showed participants a series of pictures of young women's faces and then the illusion. They had to say what face they perceived first in the illusion: the old woman or the young woman.

In Condition B, the other participants were tested in the same way but were shown a series of pictures of old women rather than young women.

The following bar graph shows the results.



From this, the psychologist concluded that expectations do affect perception.

21 From the Source:

(a) identify what the psychologist used as his test stimulus.

.....[1]

(b) give the number of the participants in Condition A who perceived the old woman in the illusion.

.....[1]

22 The psychologist in the Source used an independent groups design.

Name **one** other *experimental subjects design*.

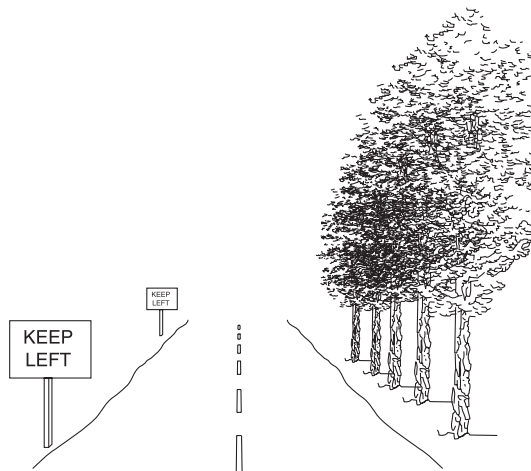
.....[1]

23 Name **two** types of visual *constancies* used in perception.

(a)[1]

(b)[1]

24 Look at the following picture.



Identify **three** *depth cues* used in this picture.

(a)[1]

(b)[1]

(c)[1]

25 (6 marks are available for the Quality of Written Communication in this question).

Describe and evaluate **one** study into the role of *nature* in perception and **one** study into the role of *nurture* in perception.

(Nature) Description of study:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

Evaluation of study:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[2]

(Nurture) Description of study:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[4]

Evaluation of study:.....
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.....
.....[2]

Quality of Written Communication [6]

Section total: 26 marks

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