



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
PSYCHOLOGY**

**B541**

Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

**OCR Supplied Materials:**  
None

**Other Materials Required:**  
None

**Friday 22 January 2010  
Afternoon**

**Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes**



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use 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, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

**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 will be awarded marks in questions 18 and 23 for the quality of written communication including your use of specialist terms, spelling and grammar.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

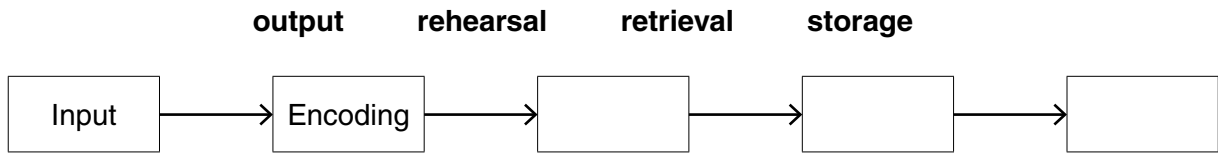
Answer **all** questions.

**SECTION A – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY**

**Memory**

1 Complete the diagram below to show the stages of information processing in memory.

Label each empty box using a different term from the following list:



[3]

2 There are a number of reasons why we forget.

Draw a line to match each reason for forgetting with its correct definition.

**REASON FOR FORGETTING**

**DEFINITION**

Decay

When old information is pushed out of memory by new information due to a lack of space.

Displacement

When information cannot be retrieved because of a lack of cues.

When information fades over time because it is not being used.

[2]

3 Explain **one** difference between short-term memory and long-term memory.

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.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [3]

4 Terry (2005) carried out an experiment into the serial position effect on recall of TV commercials.  
Outline **two** limitations of Terry's study.

1. ....  
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..... [2]

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

5 Outline the levels of processing theory of memory.

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..... [3]

**Section A Total [15]**

SECTION B – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex & Gender

6

**Sons & Daughters**

Lucy and Jim are 5 year old twins. Although they have been brought up very similarly, they have quite different relationships with their mother. Lucy is very jealous of her mum. For example, she gets upset with her mum for kissing her dad. Jim is very affectionate towards his mum. For example, he is constantly asking her for cuddles.

Using the source:

(a) identify an example of the Oedipus complex;

.....  
..... [1]

(b) identify an example of the Electra complex.

.....  
..... [1]

7 Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

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

TRUE FALSE  
TRUE FALSE

(a) A person's sex depends on how masculine or feminine they are.

TRUE FALSE [1]

(b) Two people can be the same sex but have a different gender.

TRUE FALSE [1]

(c) Androgyny means to have many masculine and feminine traits.

TRUE FALSE [1]

8 Outline the **findings** of Diamond & Sigmundson's (1995) case study of the twin boy raised as a girl.

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..... [3]

9 Explain **one** limitation of Diamond & Sigmundson's study.

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.....  
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.....  
..... [3]

10 Describe the role of hormones in gender development.

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

**Section B Total [15]**

## SECTION C – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

**Atypical Behaviour**

11 Complete the following table of common types of phobias.

Type of Phobia	Definition
Claustrophobia	Fear of enclosed spaces.
Arachnophobia	
	Fear of being in open, public spaces.
Acrophobia	

[3]

12

**Cat Phobia**

Hari has an irrational fear of cats. Whenever he sees one, his heart beats faster and he feels very anxious. Hari knows where his phobia has come from. When he was younger he was walking down an alley when a cat jumped off a high wall and onto his back. The cat's claws dug into Hari's back and caused him a lot of pain.

Using the source:

(a) identify the unconditioned stimulus;

..... [1]

(b) identify the unconditioned response;

..... [1]

(c) identify the conditioned stimulus;

..... [1]

(d) identify the conditioned response.

..... [1]

13 Outline **two** criticisms of the behaviourist explanation of phobias.

1. ....  
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..... [2]

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

14 Describe **one** way in which behaviour therapy can be used to treat a phobia.

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..... [4]

**Section C Total [15]**

SECTION D – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

**Obedience**

15

**Obeying Orders**

A number of psychologists became interested in studying obedience after World War II. Many wondered why so many Nazi soldiers had followed orders to kill millions of Jewish people. Soldiers who refused to obey were often executed. After the war, many soldiers justified their actions by saying they were just doing as they were told and that their leaders were really to blame.

Using the source:

(a) give the example of obedience;

..... [1]

(b) give the example of defiance;

..... [1]

(c) give the example of denial of responsibility.

..... [1]

16 Some psychologists believe that **situational** factors explain obedience.

Outline how **dispositional** factors offer an alternative explanation of obedience.

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



**17** Explain how research into obedience can be applied to **one** real-life situation.

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

**18** Describe and evaluate Bickman’s (1974) study into obedience.

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..... **[6]**

**Section D Total [15]**

## SECTION E – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

**Attachment**

19

**The Case of Jesse**

Jesse is an 8 month old baby who has recently started nursery. After his mother leaves him, he normally cries for up to 30 minutes. The nursery assistant who looks after him usually manages to calm him down. However, if Jesse is left with a member of staff he does not know so well, he can get very upset. The nursery manager reassures his mother that Jesse is showing normal signs of attachment.

Using the source:

identify **two** normal signs of attachment that Jesse shows.

1. .... [1]

2. .... [1]

20 Answer the following questions about Hazen & Shaver's (1987) study of attachment types.

For each question, choose **one** answer by ticking the relevant box.

(a) How did Hazen & Shaver administer their questionnaire?

(i) posting it out

(ii) placing it in a newspaper

(iii) approaching people in the street

(b) Which type of relationship did Hazen & Shaver ask people about?

(i) relationships with children

(ii) work relationships

(iii) intimate adult relationships

(c) What was the most common attachment type, according to the study?

(i) secure

(ii) insecure-avoidant

(iii) insecure-ambivalent

[3]

21 Give **one** limitation of Hazen & Shaver's study.

.....  
..... [1]

22 Describe how psychological research into attachment has influenced the care of children.

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..... [4]

23 Describe and evaluate Bowlby's theory of attachment.

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