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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

B541

PSYCHOLOGY

Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

TUESDAY 18 MAY 2010: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes on the first page.
- 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.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional answer space is available on the lined page at the back of the book. Answers on this page must be clearly numbered.

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 19 and 24 for the quality of written communication including your use of specialist terms, spelling and grammar.

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Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

ATTACHMENT

- 1 The behaviourist theory states that attachments are learned through reinforcement.

From the list below, identify TWO ways in which a carer would reinforce attachment in a baby.

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

comforting the baby

feeding the baby

frowning at the baby

ignoring the baby

[2]

2 (a) Explain how a psychologist could measure separation protest.

[2]

(b) Explain how a psychologist could measure stranger anxiety.

[2]

3 Below are three statements which refer to Hazen & Shaver's (1987) study on attachment types.

Identify whether the statements are true or false.

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

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

(a) Hazen & Shaver used a questionnaire to collect data for their study.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
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(b) Hazen & Shaver used a sample of children in their study.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
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(c) Hazen & Shaver found that secure attachments were more common than insecure attachments.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
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4 Outline ONE limitation of the PROCEDURE used in Hazen & Shaver's study on attachment types.

[2]

5 Describe Bowlby's theory of attachment.

[4]

Section A Total [15]

SECTION B – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

OBEDIENCE

6 (a) Give ONE real-life example of obedience.

[1]

(b) Give ONE real-life example of defiance.

[1]

INVESTIGATING OBEDIENCE

A psychologist used a confederate in an experiment to investigate obedience. However, she told each participant that she was investigating sleep deprivation. The confederate pretended to be very tired.

In the first condition, the psychologist instructed each participant to stop the confederate going to sleep by prodding him.

In the second condition, the participants were put into groups and had to decide together whether to follow the instruction to prod the confederate. This was a test of consensus.

Using the source, explain how the participants may have behaved differently in the two conditions.

[3]

8 Bickman (1974) carried out a field experiment into the power of uniforms.

Identify TWO limitations of Bickman's study from the list below by ticking the relevant boxes.

he only used male confederates

he only carried out his research in one area

he only got participants to obey one type of order

he only tested one type of uniform

[2]

9 Describe how research into obedience can be used to help keep order in institutions.

[4]

10 Explain the role of dispositional factors in obedience.

[4]

Section B Total [15]

SECTION C – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

ATYPICAL BEHAVIOUR

11 State what is meant by ‘atypical behaviour’.

_____ [1]

12

TREATING PHOBIAS

A behaviour therapist was treating a new group of clients for their phobias. His youngest client, Shaun, had a fear of spiders. His other clients had more complex problems. Gemma had a fear of going to school. Sally had a fear of being around other people. John’s phobia was even worse; he refused to leave his house because of his fear of open spaces.

Using the source:

(a) name the person who was suffering from agoraphobia;

_____ [1]

(b) name the person who was suffering from social phobia;

_____ [1]

(c) name the person who was suffering from arachnophobia.

_____ **[1]**

13 Gavin has a fear of heights. Explain how Gavin's fear of heights could be treated using behaviour therapy.

_____ **[3]**

14 Watson & Rayner (1920) carried out a study to show how classical conditioning could be used to explain phobias.

Outline TWO limitations of Watson & Rayner's study.

1. _____

_____ **[2]**

2. _____

_____ **[2]**

15 Describe how classical conditioning can be used to explain a school phobia.

[4]

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

SEX & GENDER

16

NO TWO CHILDREN ARE THE SAME

Child A: is intelligent, and likes playing with musical instruments

Child B: is sensitive, and likes playing with dolls

Child C: is adventurous, and likes playing with cars

Child D: is aggressive, and likes playing with make-up

Using the stimulus:

- (a) give the letter of the child who shows masculine behaviour;**

_____ [1]

- (b) give the letter of the child who shows feminine behaviour;**

_____ [1]

- (c) give the letter of the child who shows androgynous behaviour.**

_____ [1]

17 Draw a line to match each of the following terms to its correct definition.

TERM

DEFINITION

**Electra
Complex**

**When girls experience
penis envy and blame their
mothers for not having one.**

**Oedipus
Complex**

**When boys adopt the
gender role of their mother.**

**When boys desire their
mothers yet fear castration
from their fathers.**

[2]

18 Describe Diamond & Sigmundson’s (1995) study into gender development.

[4]

SECTION E – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

MEMORY

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



[2]

21 Explain the difference between accessibility and availability problems in memory.

[3]

22 Terry (2005) investigated students' recall of TV commercials in a laboratory experiment.

Outline ONE limitation of the PROCEDURE used by Terry.

[2]

23 Outline the FINDINGS of Terry's study.

[3]

