

**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 21 January 2011
Afternoon**

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
-----------------------	--	----------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	------------------	--	--	--	--

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 22 and 27 for the quality of your written communication.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex and Gender

1 Identify which **one** of the following is the sex chromosome pattern for females.

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

XX XY YY

[1]

2 Identify which **one** of the following hormones is associated more with males than females.

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

oestrogen progesterone testosterone

[1]

3 (a) Give **one** type of masculine behaviour.

..... [1]

(b) Give **one** type of feminine behaviour.

..... [1]

4

Psychoanalytic Theory of Gender Development

A psychologist tested the psychoanalytic theory of gender development. He interviewed a group of boys and girls aged 5 years.

One girl, Sonja, had already identified with her mother. However, another girl, Erika, seemed to still have a longing for her father. One of the boys, Oliver, said things that suggested that he was quite anxious around his father.

Using the source:

(a) Give the name of the child who is showing signs of the Electra complex.

..... [1]

(b) Give the name of the child who is showing signs of the Oedipus complex.

..... [1]

SECTION B – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Attachment

8 Identify whether the following statements about Bowlby’s theory are true or false.

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

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

(a) Monotropy describes the situation where an infant attaches to two or more carers.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

(b) The critical period is a time when a child has to form an attachment in order to guarantee healthy development.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

9 (a) (i) State what is meant by the term ‘deprivation’.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** example of a situation that may result in a child experiencing deprivation.

.....

..... [1]

(b) (i) State what is meant by the term ‘privation’.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Give **one** example of a situation that may result in a child experiencing privation.

.....

..... [1]

10 Outline **two** criticisms of Bowlby’s theory of attachment.

1.

 [2]

2.

 [2]

11 Complete the table below to show different types of attachment.

Choose an attachment type from the following list for each description:

insecure-ambivalent insecure-avoidant insecure-secure secure

Attachment Type	Description
	An infant shows distress at being separated from carers and is pleased to see them when they return.
	An infant is very distressed at being separated from carers and is difficult with them when they return.
	An infant shows mild distress at being separated from carers and shows no interest when they return.

[3]

12 Hazen & Shaver (1987) carried out a survey into attachment types and adult relationships.

Give **two** limitations of Hazen & Shaver’s study.

1.
 [1]

2.
 [1]

Section B Total [15]

SECTION C – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Obedience

13

Following Orders

Psychologists have found that people are more likely to obey in a very formal setting. Interestingly, these people often deny responsibility for their actions. They blame the person in authority instead.

However, there are always some people who will refuse to follow orders.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the type of setting where people are more likely to obey.

..... [1]

(b) State who people blame when they deny responsibility for their actions.

..... [1]

(c) Give the phrase that is associated with defiance.

..... [1]

14 Bickman (1974) carried out an experiment into the effects of uniform on obedience.

Describe the **findings** of Bickman’s study.

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

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

His research was culturally biased because it was only carried out in the USA.

His experiment lacked ecological validity because it was in an artificial setting.

His research was unethical because participants had not given their consent to take part.

His research was unreliable because participants knew they were being observed.

[2]

16 Describe **one** application of psychological research into obedience.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[3]

17 Explain how dispositional factors have been used as a theory of obedience.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[4]

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Memory

18 State what is meant by ‘encoding’ in memory.

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

19 Describe the use of **one** memory aid.

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

20 Terry (2005) carried out a study into the serial position effect in memory.

Outline **one** limitation of Terry’s study.

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

21

You Never Forget...

Television advertisers use many techniques to prevent viewers forgetting about their product. Here are some examples:

- the advert is made distinctive
- slogans are repeated again and again
- slogans only contain a small amount of information
- the product is presented many times within an advert
- the advert shows situations that the viewer may find themselves in.

Using the source:

(a) Give **one** technique used to prevent displacement.

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

(b) Give **two** techniques used to prevent decay.

1. [1]

2. [1]

22 Describe and evaluate the multi-store model of memory.

..... [6]

Section D Total [15]

SECTION E – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Atypical Behaviour

23

Diagnosing Phobias

The following patients all have a phobia:

Patient A has an extreme fear of spiders.

Patient B has an extreme fear of heights.

Patient C has an extreme fear of anything associated with her school.

Patient D has an extreme fear of finding herself in embarrassing social situations.

Using the source:

(a) Give the letter of the patient who has been diagnosed with social phobia.

..... [1]

(b) Give the letter of the patient who has been diagnosed with acrophobia.

..... [1]

(c) Name the type of phobia that Patient A has been diagnosed with.

..... [1]

24 Outline what is meant by the term ‘atypical behaviour’.

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

25 Watson & Rayner (1920) carried out an experiment into phobias on Little Albert.

Outline the **findings** of their experiment.

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

