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

B541

PSYCHOLOGY

Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

FRIDAY 21 JANUARY 2011: Afternoon

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, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. 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.**

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.**

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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]**

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]

5 Describe Diamond & Sigmundson’s (1997) study of the castrated twin boy.

[4]

6 Outline ONE limitation of Diamond & Sigmundson’s study.

[2]

7 Explain how research into sex and gender may be used to promote equal opportunities.

[3]

Section A Total [15]

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]

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]

26 Give TWO limitations of Watson & Rayner’s study.

1. _____ **[1]**
2. _____ **[1]**

27 Describe and evaluate ONE theory of atypical behaviour, such as phobias.

[10]

Section E Total [20]

Paper Total [80]

ADDITIONAL PAGE

If you use this lined page to complete the answer to any question, the question number(s) must be clearly shown.

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