

**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

**Tuesday 17 May 2011
Morning**

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

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Obedience

1 Answer the following questions about Bickman’s (1974) study into obedience.

(a) From the list below, identify the **two** types of uniform used in the study.

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes;

- army uniform
- guard uniform
- milkman uniform
- postal worker uniform

[2]

(b) Give **two** of the orders that were given to participants in the study.

1. [1]

2. [1]

(c) Identify whether the following statement is true or false.

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

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

In Bickman’s study, findings showed that participants were more likely to obey someone in a uniform rather than someone in civilian clothes.

TRUE FALSE [1]

2 Describe **one** limitation of Bickman’s study.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

3 Look at the following diagram.

Draw a line between two boxes to match the key concept to its definition.

KEY CONCEPT

DEFINITION

Obedience

Defiance

Following commands from someone in power.

Not accepting responsibility for one's own actions.

Resisting commands or not following instructions.

[2]

4 Explain the effects of the following situational factors on obedience.

(a) Setting

Effect:
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(b) Authority

Effect:
.....
.....
..... [3]

Section A Total [15]

SECTION B – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Memory

5 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;

encoding output retrieval storage transfer

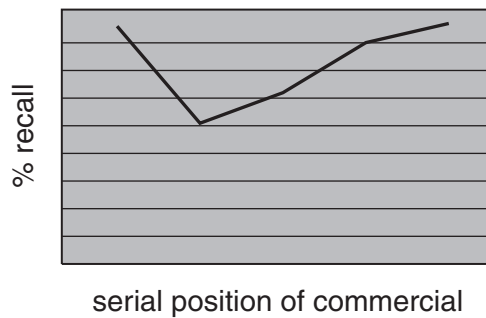


[4]

6

The Terry Study

Below are some of the findings from Terry's (2005) experiment. The graph shows a primacy and a recency effect.



Using the source:

Outline how the multi-store model would explain Terry's findings.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

7 Give **one** limitation of Terry's experiment into the serial position effect.

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

8 Outline the levels of processing theory of memory.

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

9 Describe **one** memory aid.

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

Section B Total [15]

SECTION C – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

Atypical Behaviour

10 Complete the following table of common phobias.

Phobia	Definition
Arachnophobia	
Social phobia	
School phobia	Fear of being in school or attending school.

[2]

11

The Case of Little Albert

Watson & Rayner (1920) conditioned an 11 month old baby to fear a white rat. They did this by pairing a white rat with a loud bang over a number of trials. Through classical conditioning, Albert learned to associate the two stimuli so that the white rat alone triggered a fear response.

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]

12 Give **two** limitations of Watson & Rayner's study.

1.
..... [1]

2.
..... [1]

13 Watson & Rayner's study supported the behaviourist theory.

Evaluate the behaviourist theory of atypical behaviour.

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

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

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

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Attachment

15

Observing Separation Protest

A psychologist observed the following behaviours in a small group of infants:

- Child W hardly noticed when her carers left the room and she carried on playing even when they returned.
- Child X was very distressed when his carers left the room and then was very demanding when they returned.
- Child Y was very depressed when her carers left the room and carried on being depressed when they returned.
- Child Z was upset when his carers left the room but soon settled down. He was pleased to see them when they returned.

Using the source:

(a) Give the letter of the child who shows an insecure-avoidant attachment.

..... [1]

(b) Give the letter of the child who shows a secure attachment.

..... [1]

(c) Give the letter of the child who shows an insecure-ambivalent attachment.

..... [1]

16 In the source, the psychologist used separation protest as a measure of attachment.

Outline **one** other way in which a psychologist could measure attachment.

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

SECTION E – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex and Gender

19

Evolutionary Gender Roles

The theory of evolution states that males and females have developed differently to perform different roles. It argues that females have the instinct to care for children and to be sensitive to other people’s needs. Meanwhile, males are naturally more aggressive so they can protect their family and fight for resources.

Using the source:

(a) Give **one** behaviour which is instinctive to females according to evolutionary theory.

..... [1]

(b) Give **one** reason why males are naturally more aggressive according to evolutionary theory.

..... [1]

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

Complete the table to show whether each factor is associated with males **or** females.

The first one is done for you as an example.

Factor	Male	Female
Testes	✓	
Oestrogen		
Testosterone		
XY chromosomes		
XX chromosomes		

[4]

