

Monday 30 January 2012 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B542/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

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. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- 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 pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- 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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Criminal Behaviour

1 The biological theory states that people are born criminals.

From the list below, identify **three** terms associated with the biological theory of criminal behaviour.

[3]

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

- brain dysfunction
- facial features
- heritability
- nurture
- reinforcement
- role model

2 (a) Outline **one** problem of defining crime.

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

(b) Outline **one** problem of measuring crime.

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

3 Describe Mednick *et al's* (1984) study into the genetic basis of criminal behaviour.

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..... [4]

4 Describe how psychological research has been used to reduce crime.

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..... [4]

Section A Total: [15]

SECTION B – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Cognitive Development

5

Cognitive Differences

Gloria has four children. According to Piaget’s theory, each one of them is at a different stage of cognitive development.

- Ben is only 6 months old so has a very limited understanding of his world.
- Mark is the eldest child and is very good at logical thinking.
- Neil is already very good at mathematics but needs to use objects to help him to solve problems.
- Rachel’s language development is very advanced but she still assumes that objects have feelings.

Using the source:

(a) Name the child who is at the sensori-motor stage of cognitive development.

..... [1]

(b) Name the child who is at the pre-operational stage of cognitive development.

..... [1]

(c) Name the child who is at the formal operational stage of cognitive development.

..... [1]

6 According to Piaget’s theory, cognitive development occurs in invariant stages.

Outline what is meant by *invariant* stages.

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

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

TERM	DEFINITION
Conservation	When children understand more than one feature of a situation.
De-centring	When children are able to have a mental representation of something.
Object Permanence	When children think in abstract ways.
	When children understand that the properties of certain objects remain the same.

[3]

8 Evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

.....

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..... [4]

9 Outline **one** way in which psychological research has influenced the education of children.

.....

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..... [3]

Section B Total: [15]

Turn over

SECTION C – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Perception

10

A Discussion on Perception

Dr Green: I believe that perceptual abilities can only develop through experience.
Dr Black: I disagree. There is evidence to show perceptual abilities are innate.
Dr Brown: I am confused. Why do advertisers spend so much money on trying to alter audience's perceptions? Is this possible?

Using the source:

- (a) Name the person who supports the nativist theory of perception.
..... [1]
- (b) Name the person who supports the constructivist theory of perception.
..... [1]
- (c) Identify the application of psychological research being discussed.
..... [1]

- 11 Describe the **findings** of Haber & Levin's (2001) experiment into depth perception and familiarity of objects.
-
-
-
-
-
-
- [3]

- 12 Outline **one** limitation of Haber & Levin's study.
-
-
-
- [2]

13 Explain how illusions show the difference between sensation and perception.

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

14 Look at the following picture.



Explain how **two** depth cues are used in this picture.

1.

..... [2]

2.

..... [2]

Section C Total: [15]

SECTION D – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Self

15

Dates and Traits

The following are descriptions of three men who have joined a dating agency.

- Robert describes himself as a shy and intelligent man with a good sense of humour.
- Chris describes himself as a hard working man who can be anxious and eager to please.
- Luke describes himself as a confident and friendly man with many hobbies.

Using the source:

(a) Name the man who would be described as extravert.

..... [1]

(b) Name the man who would be described as neurotic.

..... [1]

(c) State what is meant by a trait.

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

16 Describe the **procedure** used in Van Houtte & Jarvis' study into pet ownership.

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

SECTION E – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Non-Verbal Communication

19 Social learning theory is one explanation of non-verbal communication.

Complete the passage below by filling in the gaps.

You must choose a different word for each gap from the list below:

- imitated**
- observed**
- punished**
- reinforced**

“Social learning theory states that non-verbal communication firstly needs to be
 behaviour. If this behaviour is then it is more likely to be”
[3]

20 Outline **two** criticisms of the social learning theory of non-verbal communication.

1.

 [2]

2.

 [2]

21 Explain **one** way in which social skills training is used in real life.

.....

 [3]

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15
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