

**Monday 23 January 2012 – Afternoon**

**GCSE PSYCHOLOGY**

**B541/01** Studies and Applications in Psychology 1

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 **19** and **23** for the quality of your written communication.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sex & Gender

1

A Case of Androgyny

Zoe is a 14 year old who enjoys playing rugby. She is very competitive but is also very sensitive to other people’s needs. Zoe spends a lot of time with her friends but also finds time to help care for her elderly grandmother.

Using the source:

(a) State Zoe’s sex.

..... [1]

(b) Give **one** example of Zoe’s masculine behaviour.

..... [1]

(c) Give **one** example of Zoe’s feminine behaviour.

..... [1]

2 Outline what is meant by the Oedipus complex.

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

3 Complete the passage below by filling in the gaps.

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

- hormones      oestrogen      testosterone      XX      XY**

“The biological theory states that males and females have different gender roles because of different sex chromosomes. In males these chromosomes are ..... and in females they are ..... Males and females also produce different levels of ..... which means they behave differently. Males produce more ..... than females.”

[4]

4 Outline **one** criticism of the biological theory of gender development.

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..... [2]

5 Describe Diamond & Sigmundson's (1997) case study of a twin boy.

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..... [4]

[Section A Total: 15]

**SECTION B – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**Attachment**

6

A Morning at Nursery

Four babies react differently when their parents leave them at nursery.

- Leo gets upset when his parents leave him but the staff can comfort him easily.
- Violet hardly notices that her father has gone and carries on playing happily.
- Yasmin lets her parents leave but then cries all day.
- Henry is very clingy when his mother tries to leave and is then awkward with her when she tries to comfort him.

From the source:

(a) Name the child who shows a secure attachment.

..... [1]

(b) Name the child who shows an insecure-avoidant attachment.

..... [1]

(c) Name the child who shows an insecure-ambivalent attachment.

..... [1]

7 Look at the following diagram.

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

**KEY CONCEPT**

**DEFINITION**

Critical Period

Where an attachment is broken following separation of infant and caregiver.

A time in which it is crucial that an infant forms an attachment.

Monotropy

Attachment to one primary caregiver.

[2]

8 Outline **one** criticism of Bowlby's theory of attachment.

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

9 (a) Identify **two** effects of deprivation.

- 1. .... [1]
- 2. .... [1]

(b) Identify **two** effects of privation.

- 1. .... [1]
- 2. .... [1]

10 Describe how research into attachment relates to the care of children.

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

[Section B Total: 15]

SECTION C – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Memory

11

Stages of Memory

Harry heard his Science teacher say that the class had homework to do but he did not write it down. He just told himself a number of times what he had to do for homework. He did this until he knew it was stored in his memory. When he got home that night he nearly forgot about the homework. He then saw a Science programme on television which reminded him what he had to do.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the phrase which shows the input stage of memory.

..... [1]

(b) Identify the phrase which shows the retrieval stage of memory.

..... [1]

12 Terry (2005) carried out an experiment to test the serial position effect in memory.

Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

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

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

(a) Terry only tested the recall of words.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) Terry tested recall under artificial conditions.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) Terry only tested people over the age of 60.

TRUE

FALSE

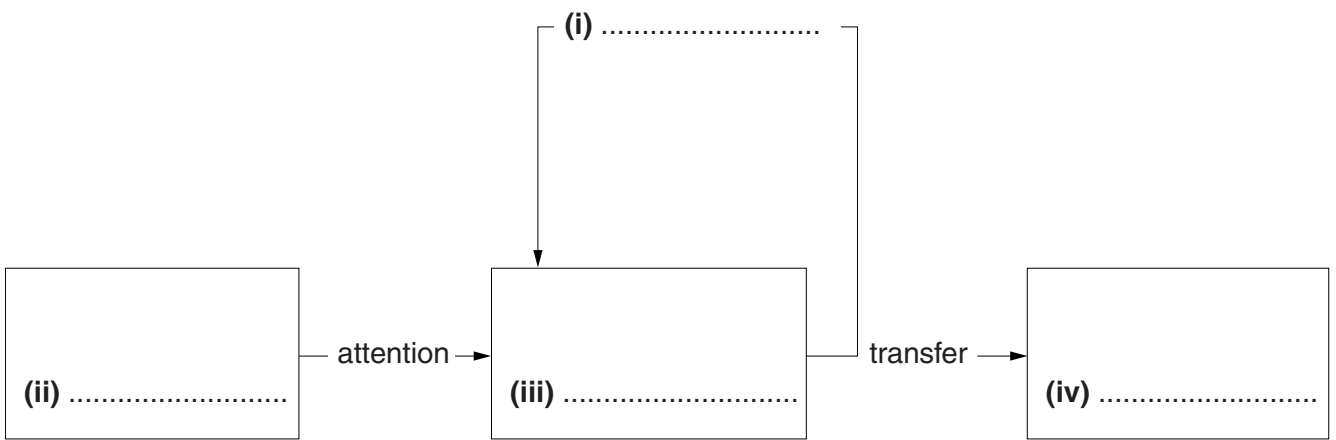
[1]

13 Describe **one** application of research into memory.

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

14 Below is a diagram of the multi-store model of memory.

Complete the diagram by writing the correct terms in the four spaces labelled (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).



[4]

15 Evaluate the multi-store model of memory.

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

[Section C Total: 15]

**SECTION D – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES**

**Atypical Behaviour**

16 Complete the following table of common phobias.

Type of Phobia	Definition
School phobia	Atypical fear of attending school
Arachnophobia	
	Atypical fear of heights
Agoraphobia	

[3]

17 Amanda has an irrational fear of flying.

Explain how **one** type of behaviour therapy could be used to treat Amanda's phobia.

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

18 Outline what is meant by the term 'preparedness' in relation to phobias.

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



19 Describe and evaluate the behaviourist theory as an explanation of phobias.

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..... [6]

**[Section D Total: 15]**

SECTION E – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

**Obedience**

20 Some personality types are more obedient than others.

Identify **one** type of personality associated with obedience, from the list below, by ticking the correct box.

Authoritarian

Disciplinarian

Utilitarian

[1]

21 Outline **one** way in which research into obedience can be used to help keep order in institutions.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

22

The Case of Jenna

Jenna is 13 years old. Jenna’s parents think that it is in her nature to be defiant. However, they have noticed that Jenna is very well behaved when she is around children who are good at following instructions. Jenna’s parents wonder whether they have enough authority over her.

Using the source:

(a) Explain why Jenna is very well behaved around children who are good at following instructions.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Explain why Jenna may be better behaved if her parents had more authority over her.

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

23 Describe and evaluate Bickman’s (1974) study into obedience.

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..... [10]

[Section E Total: 20]



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