OCR
RECOGNISING ACHIEVEMENT

Friday 18 May 2012 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B542/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

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. 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.

Turn over

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Cognitive Development

1 Research into cognitive development can be applied to educating children.

From the list below, identify **three** applications of research into cognitive development: **[3]**

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

Teaching children in key stages ☐

Teaching children in single sex classes ☐

Making children wear uniforms ☐

Allowing children to learn for themselves ☐

Challenging children's thinking ☐

Punishing bad behaviour ☐

2 Complete the following table to show Piaget's different stages of cognitive development. **[3]**

No.	Stage of Cognitive Development	Age
1	Sensori-Motor	0 to 2 years
2		2 to 7 years
3		7 to 11 years
4		11+ years

3 Outline **one** criticism of Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

....

....

....

.... **[2]**

4 Draw a line to match each of the following terms to the example of it.

TERM

EXAMPLE

Conservation

Egocentrism

Object
Permanence

Child A looks for her toy even when it
is hidden away from her.

Child B cannot understand how much
he has upset another child.

Child C is able to understand that her
brother has the same amount of juice
as her even though his glass is taller.

Child D can sort his clothes both by
colour and by type at the same time.

[3]

5 Describe **one** study into cognitive development.

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.... [4]

Section A Total: [15]

SECTION B – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Self

6 The humanistic theory is one explanation of the self.

Complete the passage below by filling in the gaps.

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

free will   ideal self   self concept   unique

"Humanistic theory says that individuals are .... and different from each other.

However, it believes that everyone has .... and the ability to choose their direction

in life. This means that everyone has the potential to become their ...." **[3]**

7 Trait theory is an alternative explanation of the self.

Outline how trait theory explains the self.

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.... **[3]**

8 Describe the **findings** of Van Houtte & Jarvis' study into pet ownership.

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....**[3]**

9 Outline **one** limitation of Van Houtte & Jarvis' study.

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.... **[2]**

10 Research into the self can be used in counselling.

Describe how counselling can be used to help people.

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.... **[4]**

Section B Total: [15]

Turn over

SECTION C – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Criminal Behaviour

11 Complete the table below to show whether each problem is associated with defining crime or measuring crime.

You must only tick **one** box for each problem.

The first one is done for you as an example.

Problem	Associated with defining crime	Associated with measuring crime
Ideas of what a 'crime' is vary from culture to culture.	✓	
In legal terms, most people would be classed as criminals.		
People may not report a crime if they fear the offender.		
People may not realise they have been a victim of crime.		

[3]

12

> Copycat Crime
>
> The police often worry about copycat criminals. These are people that imitate the crimes of others – perhaps because they have seen them reported in the news or watched video footage of them on the internet. The fame that goes with the crimes may be seen as rewarding. This might be why gangsters and serial killers are idols for some young people.

Using the source:

(a) Identify what vicariously reinforces criminal behaviour.

.... [1]

(b) Give **one** of the examples of a role model.

.... [1]

13 Outline what is meant by a 'criminal personality'.

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.... **[2]**

14 Evaluate the biological theory of criminal behaviour.

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.... **[4]**

15 Describe how research into criminal behaviour can be used in real life.

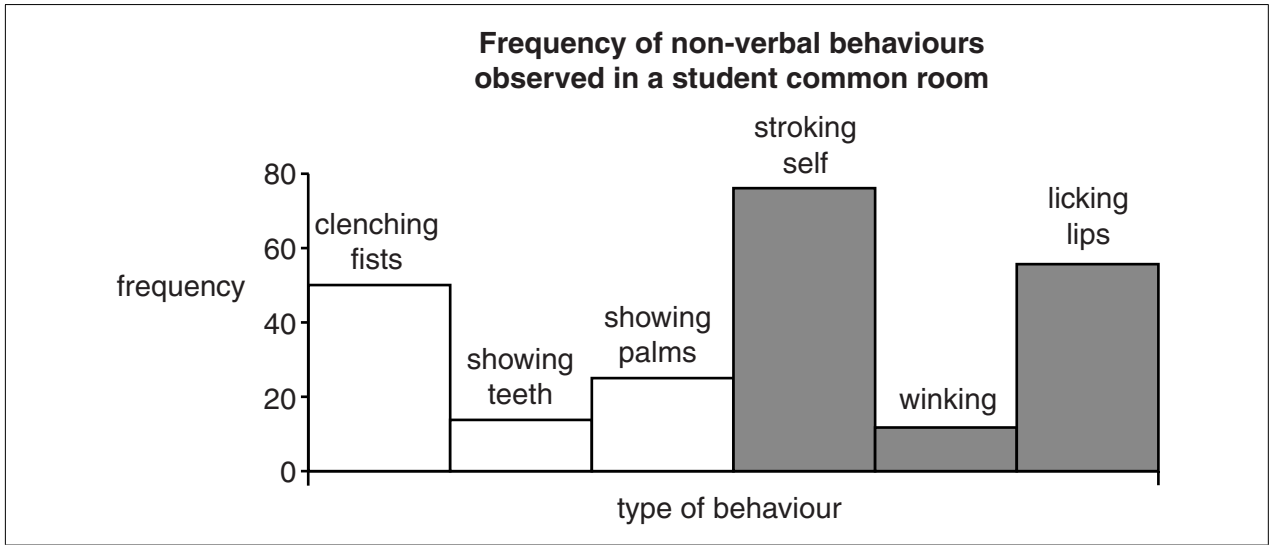...

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.... **[4]**

Section C Total: [15]

Turn over

SECTION D – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Non-Verbal Communication

16

Frequency of non-verbal behaviours observed in a student common room

Using the source:

(a) Give **one** example of a facial expression.

.... **[1]**

(b) Give **one** example of body language.

.... **[1]**

(c) Identify the most commonly observed behaviour.

.... **[1]**

(d) State the number of times clenching fists was observed.

.... **[1]**

(e) With reference to evolutionary theory, outline the difference between the behaviours shown on white bars and those shown on grey bars.

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.... **[2]**

17 Give **three** limitations of Yuki *et al*'s study into cross-cultural differences in interpreting faces.

1. ....

.... **[1]**

2. ....

.... **[1]**

3. ....

.... **[1]**

18 Describe the social learning theory of non-verbal communication.

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.... **[6]**

Section D Total: [15]

SECTION E – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Perception

19 Research into perception can be applied to advertising.

Draw a line to match each of the following research findings to its correct application.

RESEARCH FINDING   APPLICATION

It is better to advertise food just before meal times when people are feeling hungry.

Objects are perceived differently depending on the context they are in.

It is better to advertise cleaning products in a laboratory setting rather than in a dirty home.

Objects are perceived as more attractive depending on the observer's motivation.

It is better to advertise furniture visually rather than using auditory processes.

[2]

20 Name **two** types of constancies and give an example of each.

(a) (i) Name of constancy: .... **[1]**

(ii) Example: ....

.... **[1]**

(b) (i) Name of constancy:.. **[1]**

(ii) Example: ....

.... **[1]**

21 Identify whether the statements about depth cues are true or false.

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

(TRUE)   FALSE

TRUE   (FALSE)

(a) Height in plane is when objects closer to the horizon appear further away.

TRUE   FALSE   **[1]**

(b) Linear perspective is when smaller objects appear further away.

TRUE   FALSE   **[1]**

(c) Texture gradient is when less clearly detailed objects appear further away.

TRUE   FALSE   **[1]**

(d) Superimposition is when objects in front of others appear further away.

TRUE   FALSE   **[1]**

Turn over

22 Describe and evaluate Haber & Levin's (2001) study into depth perception.

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.... **[10]**

Section E Total: [20]

Additional Pages

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

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