

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

B542/01

PSYCHOLOGY

**Studies and Applications in
Psychology 2**

FRIDAY 7 JUNE 2013: Afternoon

**DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

MODIFIED ENLARGED

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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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. 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.

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.
- Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

- 1 Answer the following questions about Mednick et al's (1984) study into criminal behaviour.**

For each question, choose ONE answer by ticking the relevant box.

(a) What type of study did Mednick et al carry out?

an adoption study

☐

a cross-cultural study

☐

a longitudinal study

☐

[1]

(b) What data did Mednick et al use in their study?

criminal records

☐

newspaper reports on crime

☐

video evidence of crimes being committed

☐

[1]

(c) What was the nationality of the people studied by Mednick et al?

Danish

☐

German

☐

Swedish

☐

[1]

(d) Which set of parents had the most effect on whether a child became a criminal or not?

adoptive parents

☐

biological parents

☐

both sets of parents

☐

[1]

2 (a) Give ONE example of a role model for criminal behaviour.

_____ **[1]**

(b) Give ONE example of how criminal behaviour may be vicariously reinforced.

_____ **[1]**

3 The biological theory states that there are a number of factors associated with criminal behaviour.

(a) Identify ONE facial feature associated with criminal behaviour.

_____ [1]

(b) Outline how heritability is associated with criminal behaviour.

_____ [2]

(c) Outline how brain dysfunction is associated with criminal behaviour.

_____ [3]

4 Evaluate how well the biological theory explains criminal behaviour.

[3]

SECTION B – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

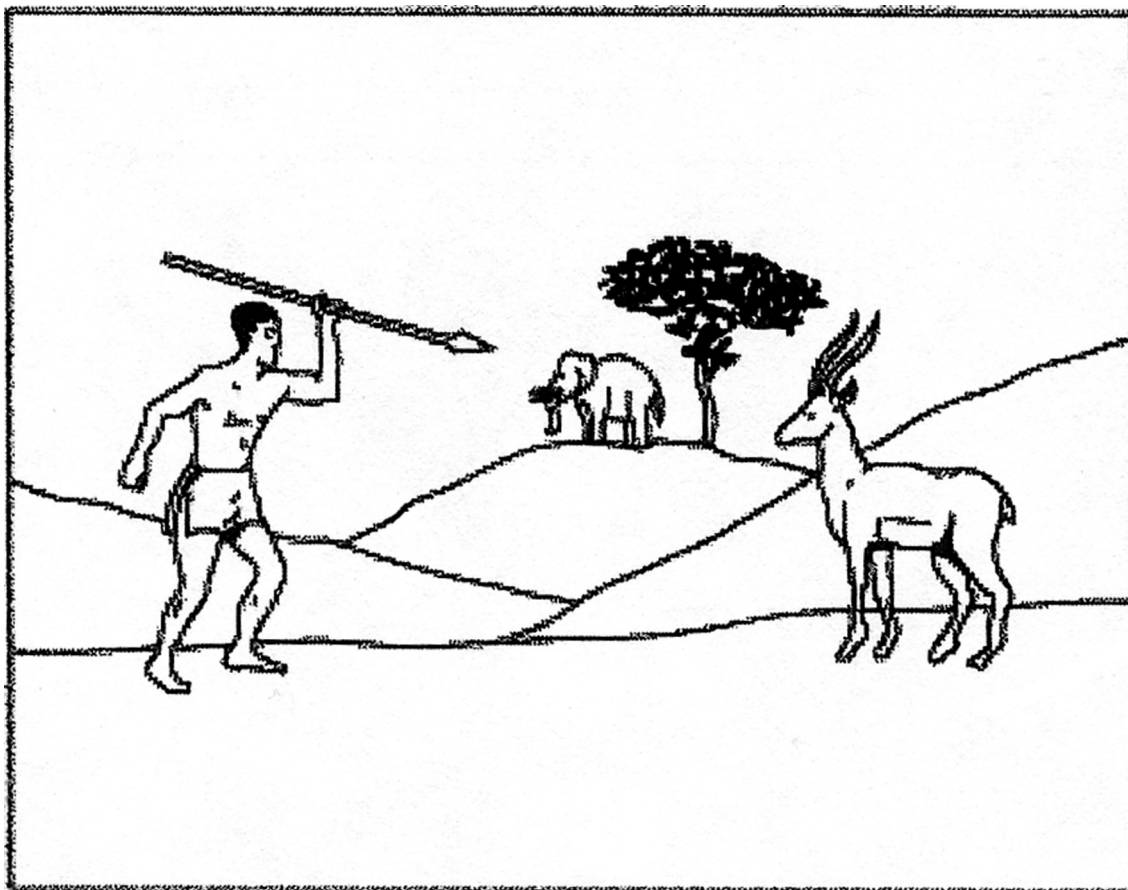
PERCEPTION

- 5 Complete the following table to show different types of constancies and an illustration of each one.

One type of constancy has been done as an example.
[4]

Type of Constancy	Illustration
1 Size Constancy	We know that people stay the same size even though they appear to get smaller if they walk away from us.
2	
3	

6 Look at the following picture.



Explain TWO depth cues that have been used in this picture.

1 _____

_____ [2]

2 _____

_____ [2]

- 7 Describe TWO differences between top-down processing and bottom-up processing in perception.**

Difference 1 _____

_____ **[2]**

Difference 2 _____

_____ **[2]**

- 8 Describe how psychological research has been used to influence perception in advertising.**

_____ **[3]**

SECTION C – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

9

WHAT LOLA UNDERSTANDS

Alex and Jamie are parents to a 3 year old named Lola. They are discussing Lola's cognitive abilities.

Jamie: I was very cross when Lola hit me the other day. She did not seem to realise how much she upset me. It is like she does not know how others see things.

Alex: It's just a stage she is at. She doesn't really understand feelings.

Jamie: Is that why she thinks chairs have feelings? Have you noticed that she says 'sorry' to them if she bumps into them. I am worried she is not going to be very clever when she's older.

Alex: Don't be silly. All children her age think like that.

Jamie: I'm not sure. I think we should be doing more things to speed up her development. Her language is advanced but we don't want her to fall behind.

Alex: Now you're being ridiculous. Children will develop when they are good and ready.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the phrase that is associated with egocentrism.

_____ [1]

(b) Name the stage of development Lola is at, according to Piaget's theory.

_____ [1]

(c) Name the parent who supports Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

_____ [1]

10 (a) State what is meant by ‘invariant’ with reference to stages of cognitive development.

_____ [1]

(b) State what is meant by ‘universal’ with reference to stages of cognitive development.

_____ [1]

11 Describe ONE of Piaget’s experiments into conservation.

_____ [4]

- 12 From the list below, identify TWO limitations of Piaget's (1952) experiment into the conservation of number. [2]**

Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

the task was artificial ☐

the sample was gender biased ☐

he made the mistake of asking the same question twice ☐

children were caused high levels of distress ☐

- 13 Give TWO ways in which Piaget's theory has been criticised.**

1 _____

2 _____

_____ **[2]**

- 14 Explain what Vygotsky meant by a zone of proximal development.**

_____ **[2]**

SECTION D – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

THE SELF

- 15 (a) Give ONE reason why an individual might go to counselling.

_____ [1]

- (b) Listening is one feature of counselling.
Give ONE OTHER feature of counselling.

_____ [1]

- 16 Identify whether the statements about Van Houtte & Jarvis' (1995) study into self esteem are true or false.

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

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

- (a) Van Houtte & Jarvis' sample consisted of children aged 16 to 18.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

- (b) Van Houtte & Jarvis collected information on children's parents' marital status and the number of siblings they had.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) Van Houtte & Jarvis used an observation to study self esteem.

TRUE FALSE **[1]**

(d) Van Houtte & Jarvis found that pet owners had lower self esteem than non-pet owners.

TRUE FALSE **[1]**

17 Explain ONE limitation of Van Houtte & Jarvis' study.

[3]

[illegible]

SECTION E – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION

19

THE INSTINCT TO COMMUNICATE

Some psychologists use evolutionary theory to explain non-verbal communication. They believe that facial expressions, such as glaring and winking, are natural. They believe that certain types of body language are natural too – such as, wiggling bottoms and clenching fists. They conclude that non-verbal communication is there to help us to survive and reproduce.

Using the source:

- (a) Identify ONE example of non-verbal communication associated with reproduction.

_____ [1]

- (b) Identify ONE example of non-verbal communication associated with survival.

_____ [1]

20 Social learning theory can be used to explain non-verbal communication.

Draw a line to match each of the following social learning terms to its correct example.

[4]

**SOCIAL
LEARNING
TERM**

EXAMPLE

observation

Children are less likely to use a rude gesture again if they have been told off for it.

imitation

From the day they are born, babies see people using lots of different facial expressions.

reinforcement

If an individual's smile is returned by another person smiling, then the individual is more likely to smile again.

punishment

A person uses eye contact regardless of what people around them do.

Teenagers are likely to copy the kind of body language that they see their idols using.

21 Evaluate the way in which social learning theory explains non-verbal communication.

[4]

[10]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margins.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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