

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**GCSE**

**B542/01**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**Studies and Applications  
in Psychology 2**

**TUESDAY 10 JUNE 2014: Morning**

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

**MODIFIED ENLARGED**

<b>Candidate forename</b>		<b>Candidate surname</b>	
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<b>Centre number</b>						<b>Candidate number</b>				
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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.**

**The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answers to the questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

**Any blank pages are indicated.**

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**Answer ALL questions.**

## **SECTION A – Developmental Psychology**

### **Cognitive Development**

**1 Name Piaget's FOUR stages of cognitive development.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

**Different Abilities**

**Abdul is able to see things from Pippa's point of view but Pippa only sees things from her own point of view.**

**Eleanor knows to still chase after her pet cat even when he disappears into the kitchen.**

**Kelsey sees that even though her glass is shorter than her sister's, they both have the same amount of juice.**

**Using the source:**

**(a) name the child who shows object permanence.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(b) name the child who shows egocentrism.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**(c) name the child who shows conservation.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**3 Piaget's theory of cognitive development includes the following features:**

**invariant stages**

**universal stages**

**cognitive development is a natural process**

**Choose TWO of these features and outline ONE criticism of each.**

**1 Feature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Criticism:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**2 Feature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Criticism:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**[4]**

**4 Describe ONE study that used an experiment to investigate cognitive development.**

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**[4]**

## SECTION B – Social Psychology

### Non-Verbal Communication

- 5 Complete the table below by giving an example of facial expressions or body language which may communicate each message.

The first one is done for you as an illustration.

EXAMPLE OF NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION	MESSAGE
Waving a hand	‘Hello – nice to see you.’
	‘I am shocked that you said that.’
	‘I am feeling guilty.’
	‘I do feel angry about what you just said.’
	‘Please leave me alone.’

[4]

- 6 Explain how evolutionary theory relates reproduction to non-verbal communication.

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[2]



**When Non-Verbal Communication Turns Bad**

**Vicky has been learning offensive gestures from her older brother Danny. Vicky notices that Danny's friends laugh and say he is cool when he uses these gestures. This is why Vicky wants to copy Danny. However, their mother caught Vicky using a rude hand sign that she had seen Danny use. Vicky was put on the 'naughty step' and she has not used the sign since.**

**Using the source:**

- (a) identify ONE way in which Danny is reinforced for using offensive gestures.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) give the behaviour that Vicky imitated.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) state how Vicky was punished.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 8 Yuki et al (2007) carried out a study into non-verbal communication.**

**Describe how the findings of this study showed cross-cultural differences in behaviour.**

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[3]

- 9 Outline ONE example of social skills training.**

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[3]

## SECTION C – Cognitive Psychology

### Perception

10 There are a number of constancies in perception.

Look at the following diagram.

Draw a line to match each constancy with the correct example.

#### CONSTANCY

#### EXAMPLE

shape  
constancy

Gary knows that his van is actually white even though it appears orange when parked under a street light.

colour  
constancy

Nicole knows that the people sitting at the back of the audience are just as big as her, even though they look small.

Louis knows that his sunglasses may appear different from different angles but that they do not really change their form.

[2]

**11 Look at the following picture.**



**Explain TWO depth cues that can be seen in this picture.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

**12 Haber & Levin (2001) carried out a study into depth perception.**

**Outline ONE limitation of Haber & Levin's sample of participants.**

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[2]

**13 Outline what is meant by 'bottom-up' processing in perception.**

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[2]

### To See or Not to See

The following conversation took place between a teacher and a pupil:

**Mr Cole:** “I saw you in town on Saturday afternoon, Natasha. I said hello. Did you not see me?”

**Natasha:** “Sorry sir, no. I saw loads of pupils in my year though.”

**Mr Cole:** “That’s because you are used to seeing them in town. I guess you only expect to see me in school.”

**Natasha:** “So are you saying that I noticed other pupils because I expected to see them?”

**Mr Cole:** “Yep. That’s why our eyes seem to play tricks on us sometimes. Some psychologists say our brain is in control of what we see – not our eyes.”

**Using the source:**

- (a) identify the sentence that relates to the role of experience in perception.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) identify ONE sentence that relates to the concept of ‘top-down’ processing.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**15 The source in Question 14 illustrates features of the constructivist theory.**

**Evaluate the constructivist theory of perception.**

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[3]

## **SECTION D – Biological Psychology**

### **Criminal Behaviour**

**16 ‘Crime is any act against the law.’**

**Explain ONE problem of defining crime in this way.**

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**[2]**

**17 Briefly outline how a psychologist would decide whether someone had a criminal personality or not.**

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**[2]**



### **The Case of Andy**

**Andy was recently convicted of robbery. He blamed his criminal behaviour on his upbringing because his father, Terry, was a well-known thief. Andy claimed that he had been copying his father's behaviour. Terry had never been to prison for his crimes so Andy thought he would get away with it too. He also saw that his father made a lot of money selling stolen goods.**

**Using the source:**

- (a) name the person who is a role model for criminal behaviour.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) identify ONE way in which criminal behaviour was vicariously reinforced.**

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

**19 Mednick et al (1984) did a study into criminal behaviour.**

**From the list below, identify THREE limitations of the study.**

**Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.**

**The survey was only carried out in one country.**

☐

**The findings were gender biased.**

☐

**The findings relied on criminal records which may have been unreliable.**

☐

**The findings only focused on violent crimes.**

☐

**The study only investigated adoptive parents not biological parents.**

☐

**The participants could lie to the psychologists about the crimes they had committed.**

☐

**[3]**

[illegible]

## SECTION E – Individual Differences

### The Self

21 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) Self concept is the person we would like to be.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

[1]

(b) Self esteem is the distance between self concept and ideal self.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

[1]

(c) Ideal self is the person we think we are.

**TRUE**

**FALSE**

[1]

**22 Outline what is meant by the following terms:**

**(a) free will:**

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[2]

**(b) self actualisation:**

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[2]

**23 Explain ONE way in which some psychologists criticise the humanistic theory of self.**

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**[3]**

[illegible]

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[10]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



**ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE**

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












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