



Tuesday 10 June 2014 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B542/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

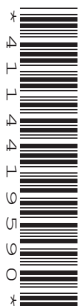
None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes

MODIFIED LANGUAGE



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**.
- The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answers to the questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – Developmental Psychology

Cognitive Development

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

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

[4]

2

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:

.....

.....

.....

2 Feature:

Criticism:

.....

.....

.....

[4]

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

.....

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

.....

[4]

SECTION B – Social Psychology

Non-Verbal Communication

- 5 Complete the table. Give 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.

.....

.....

.....

..... [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) did a study into non-verbal communication.

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

.....

 [3]

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

.....

 [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
	Gary knows that his van is actually white even though it appears orange when parked under a street light.
shape constancy	Nicole knows that the people sitting at the back of the audience are just as big as her, even though they look small.
colour constancy	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) did a study of depth perception.

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

14

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: "Yes. 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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

SECTION D – Biological Psychology

Criminal Behaviour

- 16** 'Crime is any act against the law.'

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [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 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 **three** correct boxes.

The survey was only done 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]

20* Describe the ways biological theory explains criminal behaviour.

..... [6]

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:

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) self actualisation:

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

23 Explain **one** way some psychologists criticise the humanistic theory of self.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

24* Describe and evaluate Van Houtte & Jarvis' (1995) study into pet ownership.

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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