

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4432/01

PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT 2: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY; INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES; AND ETHICS AND RESEARCH ISSUES IN PSYCHOLOGY

A.M. FRIDAY, 18 May 2012

1½ hours

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1	6	
2	6	
3	11	
4	8	
5	15	
6	18	
7	16	
Total	80	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the Quality of Written Communication used in answers that involve extended writing (questions 5(c) and 7(c)).

Answer all questions.

1.

Ceci (1993) performed a meta-analysis. This reviewed all the research that had been conducted over the past 100 years into children as witnesses.

The researcher was interested in: the suggestibility of child witnesses; the honesty of child witnesses; and whether the children have difficulty in distinguishing reality from fantasy.

The researcher found that younger children were more suggestible as witnesses. It was also found that children gave the answer they believed the questioner wanted.

Using **only** the passage above, answer the following questions:

(a) How many years of research were reviewed in Ceci's (1993) study? [1]

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(b) Identify the **three** areas that were of interest to the researchers. [3]

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(c) Describe the findings of Ceci's (1993) review. [2]

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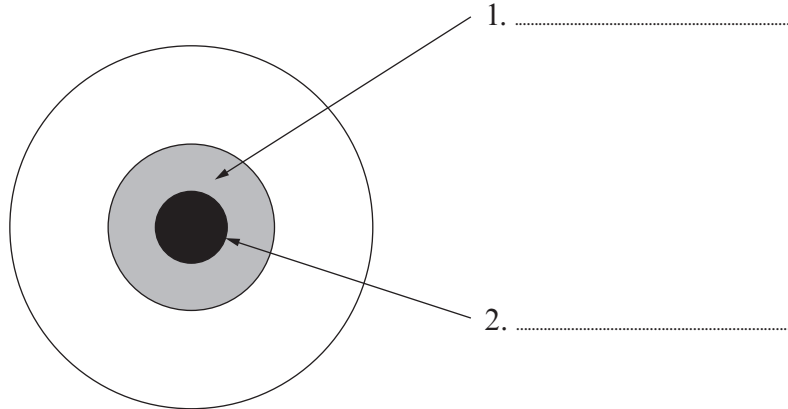
(Total 6)

2. (a) Using **only** the words in the box below answer the questions that follow.

Retina	Optic Nerve	Iris	Pupil	Blind Spot
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(i) Label the diagram of the eye.

[2]



(ii) Name the part of the eye that carries information to the brain.

[1]

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(b) Explain how a visual illusion can help the understanding of visual perception.

[3]

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(Total 6)

3. (a) Draw **four** lines linking the ethical issue on the left to the correct definition on the right. [4]

Confidentiality

Ensuring that participants are not put under stress.

Deception

Participants cannot be identified.

Protection from harm

Participants are told about the research after the study has finished.

Informed Consent

Participants are told about the research before starting to see if they are willing to participate.

Participants are not told the true aim of the research.

(b) Video clips of famous psychological research are frequently posted on the website 'YouTube'. Millions of people are able to access these clips and see the original participants taking part in the research.

(i) Explain **two** ethical issues that may arise from posting research on 'YouTube'. [4]

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(ii) Discuss how you could deal with **one** of the ethical issues you have identified in (i) above. [3]

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(Total 11)

4. Bruner’s theory of cognitive development suggests that classroom assistants play a vital role in education. They can provide the scaffolding needed for students to reach a higher level in understanding and problem solving.

(a) Describe Bruner’s modes of representation/scaffolding theory. [4]

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(b) (i) Describe **one** strength of Bruner’s theory. [2]

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(ii) Describe **one** weakness of Bruner’s theory. [2]

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(Total 8)

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**PLEASE TURN OVER
FOR QUESTION 5**

5. Ffion suffers from arachnophobia (she has a phobia of spiders).

(a) List **four** symptoms of phobias.

[4]

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(b) Describe how a psychologist, following the behavioural approach, would treat Ffion's phobia. [5]

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(c) Discuss the effectiveness of the behavioural approach to treating mental illness. [6]

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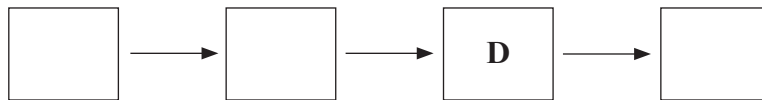
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(Total 15)

6. (a) Use the letters below to put the **four** stages of Piaget’s theory of cognitive development in the correct order. The concrete operational stage has already been filled in. [2]

Letters	Stages
A	The pre-operational stage
B	Formal operational stage
C	The sensori-motor stage
D	Concrete operational stage



(b)

1 An observation method was used to study an opportunity sample of pupils aged
 5 from eight to ten at a local primary school. This age group should be in the
 concrete operational stage of development. Piaget predicted that children in the
 concrete operational stage would be able to sort objects into categories, understand
 conservation, and be able to see things from another’s perspective.

- (i) What is meant by an ‘*observation method*’. (line 1)? [2]

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- (ii) State **two** advantages of an observation method. [4]

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(iii) State **one** disadvantage of an observation method.

[2]

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(c) The sample used in the observation described in part (b) was an opportunity sample.

(i) Explain how the researcher could have obtained the opportunity sample in this study. [2]

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(ii) Explain **one** advantage of opportunity sampling.

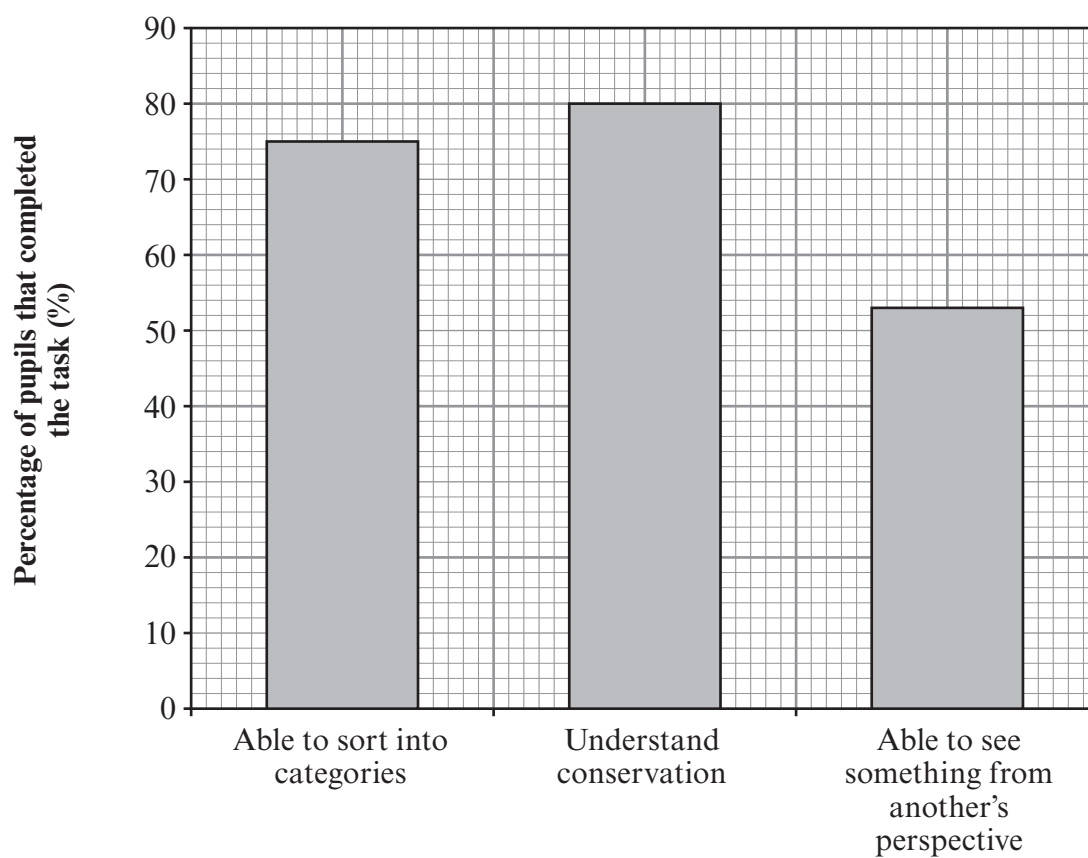
[2]

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(d) The findings of the study are shown below.



Explain how the graph supports Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

[4]

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(Total 18)

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**PLEASE TURN OVER
FOR QUESTION 7**

7. A study was conducted by a psychologist into the effectiveness of a new drug for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

Ten of the twenty participants in the study were placed in Group 1 and were given the new drug. The other ten were placed in Group 2 and received a placebo (a sugar pill that contained no drug).

The participants were unaware of the group in which they were placed.

The number of ADHD behaviours was recorded during one day.

The results are shown in the table below.

Number of ADHD behaviours	
Group 1 (New Drug)	Group 2 (Placebo)
8	1
3	8
5	6
6	3
5	12
1	1
10	7
2	3
9	4
2	51

- (a) List **four** ADHD behaviours that the psychologist may have seen. [4]

1.
2.
3.
4.

- (b) (i) Calculate the median for Group 1 (New Drug). Use the space below to show how you work out the answer. [2]

Median for Group 1 =

- (ii) Calculate the median for Group 2 (Placebo). Use the space below to show how you work out the answer. [2]

Median for Group 2 =

- (iii) What conclusion can be drawn by comparing the median scores of Group 1 and Group 2? [2]

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TURN OVER FOR PART (c)

(c) Sufferers of ADHD show a significantly higher number of ADHD behaviours than the general population.

Discuss the limitations of the statistical infrequency definition of abnormal behaviour. [6]

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(Total 16)