| Surname | Centre Number | Candidate Number |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Other Names | | 0 |



GCSE

4431/01

PSYCHOLOGY

UNIT 1: Social, Biological and Developmental Psychology

P.M. TUESDAY, 3 June 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

| For Ex | aminer's us | e only |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Question | Maximum Mark | Mark Awarded |
| 1. | 13 | |
| 2. | 11 | |
| 3. | 14 | |
| 4. | 13 | |
| 5. | 13 | |
| 6. | 8 | |
| 7. | 8 | |
| 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 3(c) and 4(c)).

| | | | !! . | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | teachers | guards | police | prisoners | |
| | gender roles | researchers | participants | social roles | |
| (a) | Choose appropriate | words from the box to | complete the paragra | aph below. | |
| | Zimbardo studied h | ow people conform to | | ······• | |
| | The | were | e divided into either g | uards or prisoners. | |
| | The | were | e made to wear khaki | uniforms. | |
| | The | were | e given a smock and | a stocking cap. | |
| (b) | Describe the proceed | dures of Asch's (1951) r | esearch into conform | ity. | |
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| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
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| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | ·mity. | |
| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
| (c) | (i) Explain one s | strength of Asch's (1951 |) research into confor | mity. | |
| (c) | | strength of Asch's (1951 | | | |
| (c) | | | | | |

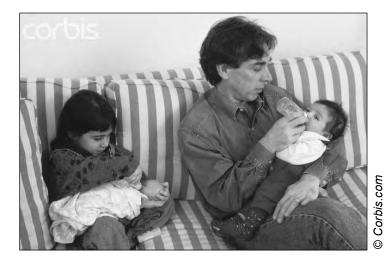
2.

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|) Dra | w a line from the terms to the correct de | finition. | [3] |
|------------|--|--|-----|
| | Racism | Treating people unfavourably on the basis of prejudiced attitudes. | |
| Dis | scrimination | Discriminating against someone on the basis of their sex. | |
| | | Prejudice towards homosexuals | |
| | Sexism | Discriminating against someone on the basis of their race. | |
|) Giv | e two examples of ageism. | | [2 |
| 1. | | | |
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| 2. | | | |
| 2. | | | |
| | ine what is meant by the term <i>stereotypi</i> | ng. | [2 |
| | ine what is meant by the term <i>stereotypi</i> | ng. | [2 |
| | ine what is meant by the term <i>stereotypii</i> | ng. | [2 |
|) De | Fine what is meant by the term <i>stereotypii</i> ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown | | [2 |
|) De | ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown | eyes, blue eyes' research. | |
|) De | ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown | eyes, blue eyes' research. | |
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|) De | ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown | eyes, blue eyes' research. | |
|) De | ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown Explain one advantage of Elliott's rese | eyes, blue eyes' research. | [2] |
|) Elli (i) | ott (1977) studied prejudice in her 'brown Explain one advantage of Elliott's rese | eyes, blue eyes' research. | [2] |

Turn over.

3.



| (a) | Using Social Learning picture. | Theory, explain | the behaviour of | the child on the | e left in the [4] |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
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| (b) | Mr Jones would like to t Explain how he could d | each his catering o this using: | class how to bake | e a cake. | |
| | (i) A visual learning | style | | | [2] |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (ii) A kinaesthetic lea | rning style | | | [2] |
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| (c) | Discuss the advantages of using learning styles as a tool in education. [6] | Examiner only |
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[5]

[2]

4. (a) Complete the **five** missing items in the table below.

| Sense | Sensory Organ | Stimulus to which the organ is sensitive |
|-------|---------------|--|
| (i) | Ears | Sound waves |
| (ii) | Tongue | Chemicals in food |
| Sight | Eyes | (iii) |
| (iv) | Skin | Pressure and temperature |
| Smell | (v) | Vapour in the air |

(b) Identify the type of Extra Sensory Perception (ESP) described below.

| Edward and John are identical twins. Even when they are apart they are able to send information from one mind to the | |
|---|------|
| other. | (i) |
| In a conversation with a friend, Mary predicted that she would win a lot of money. Later that week she won £1000 in | |
| a raffle. | (ii) |

| tion [6] | Examine only |
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| (c) | Discuss (ESP). | the | arguments | for | and | against | the | existence | of E | Extra | Sensory | Perception [6 | ո] |
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| (a) | Desc | cribe the Diamond and Sigmundson (1997) study of gender identity. | [5] |
|-----|--------------|---|------------|
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| (b) | (i) | Explain one similarity between the biological and behaviourist approaches to acquisition of gender identity. | the [2] |
| | (ii) | Explain one difference between the biological and behaviourist approaches to acquisition of gender identity. | the [2] |
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(c) Read the extract below.

Recent research by the Football Association (FA) has shown that there are significant differences in the sport choices made by both men and women.

Their findings showed that 9% of men play football at least once a week compared to less than 1% of women. The research also showed that women preferred to take part in sports such as swimming and athletics compared to team sports such as football and hockey.

Source: http://www.thefa.com

| | Using differe | your kr ences in p | owledge participatio | of the na on in team | ature/nurtu sports e.ç | re debate g. football. | , explain | why the | re are | gender [4] |
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6. (a) Two different relationships are described in the box below.

Brad and Emma

Brad and Emma have been in a relationship for two years. They both teach at the local school. During their holidays they go camping together. They regularly buy each other surprise gifts.

Dave and Katie

Dave and Katie have been together six months. Dave lost his job and so relies on Katie's wages. Dave goes out most nights with his friends. Katie is struggling to keep two jobs and rarely sees Dave.

| | Usin thes | g your understanding of the social exchange theory of relationships, explain e relationships is most likely to continue. | which of [4] |
|-----|--------------|--|-----------------|
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| | | | |
| (b) | (i) | Explain one strength of the social exchange theory of relationships. | [2] |
| | | | |
| | (ii) | Explain one weakness of the social exchange theory of relationships. | [2] |
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7.



| Describe how the study of Phineas Gage, the railway worker, has increased understanding of brain function. | [4] |
|--|-----|
| Evaluate how two brain-scanning techniques could be used to examine brain-damagindividuals. 1. | |
| | |