



**GCSE**

**4432/01**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNIT 2: Cognitive Psychology; Individual Differences;  
and Ethics and Research Issues in Psychology**

**P.M. THURSDAY, 4 June 2015**

**1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** 0 \_\_\_\_\_

<b>For Examiner's use only</b>		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Maximum Mark</b>	<b>Mark Awarded</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.**

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.**

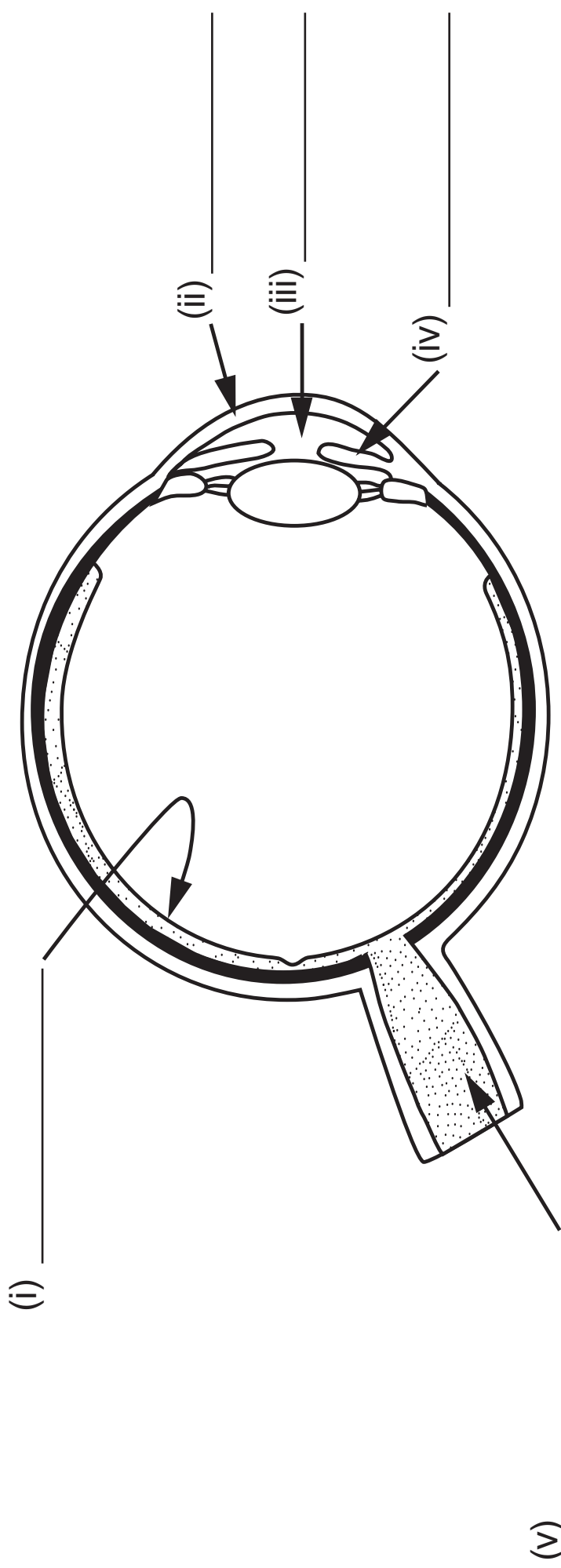
**Answer ALL questions.**

**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 (question 5(c)).**















**2(b) Explain ONE strength of Ceci's (1993) research on the suggestibility of a child witness. [2]**

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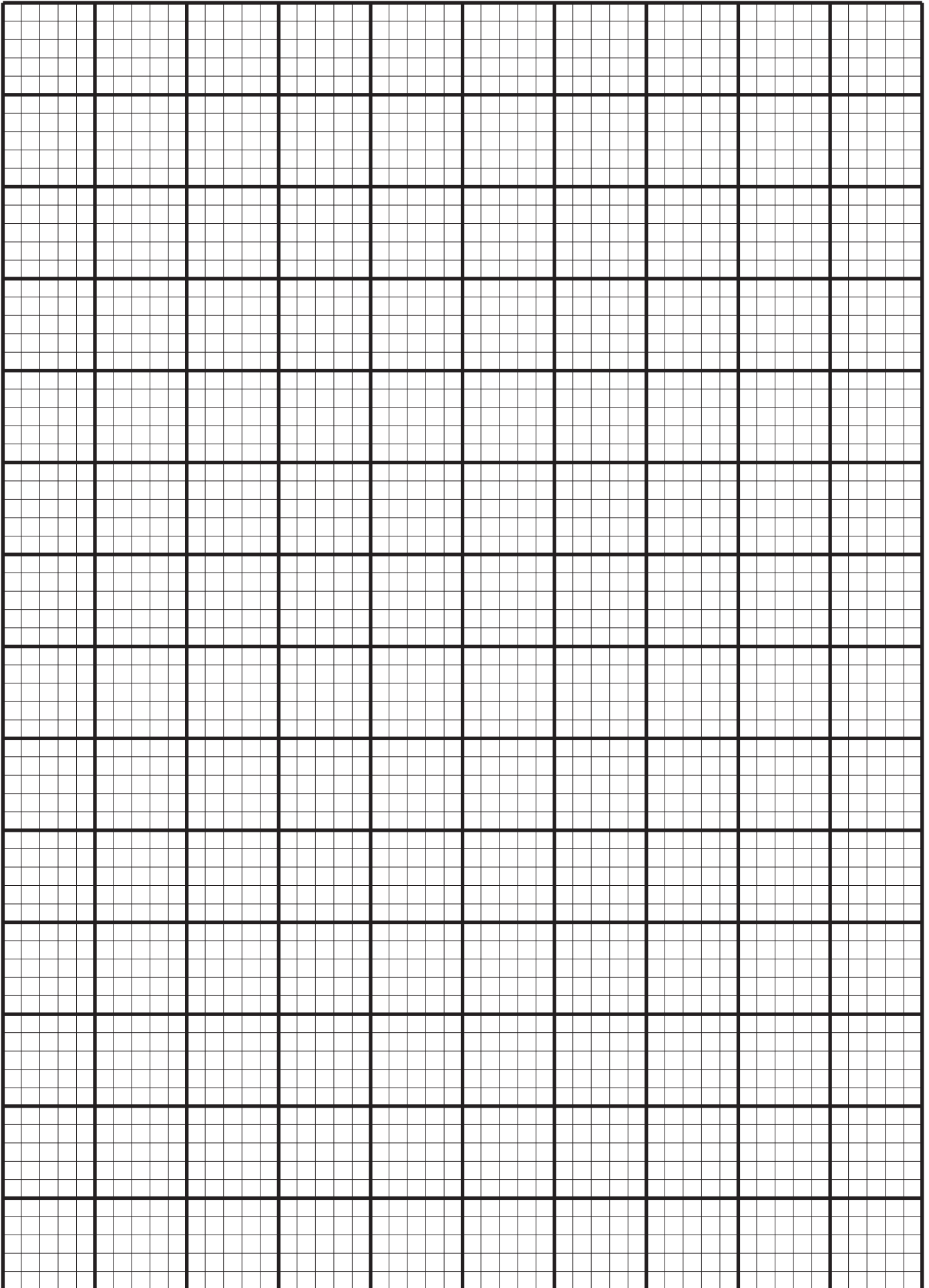
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2(c) Loftus and Palmer (1974) conducted a laboratory experiment into the effect of leading questions on eye-witness testimony. The findings of the first part of their study are below.

<b>VERB</b>	<b>MEAN SPEED ESTIMATE (MPH)</b>
<b>Smashed</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Collided</b>	<b>39.3</b>
<b>Bumped</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>Hit</b>	<b>34.0</b>
<b>Contacted</b>	<b>31.8</b>

(i) Draw an appropriate graph opposite to display the findings of the study. [5]

2(c) (ii) State ONE conclusion that can be made from the findings in the table. [2]

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**(d) (i) Explain ONE advantage of using a laboratory experiment in psychological research. [2]**

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**(ii) Explain ONE disadvantage of using a laboratory experiment in psychological research. [2]**

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3(a) Below are two definitions of abnormality. Identify the psychological term for each definition. [2]

DEFINITION	TERM
1. Not behaving in a way that society would expect.	
2. Behaving in a way that is rare in the population.	

(b) Explain ONE limitation for each of the definitions of abnormality in the table above. [4]

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4(a) Draw **THREE** lines linking Bruner's modes of representation to the correct definition. [3]

<b>Iconic</b>	<b>Information in the form of a code, such as language.</b>
<b>Symbolic</b>	<b>Images to accompany verbal information.</b>
<b>Enactive</b>	<b>Action based information stored in memory.</b>

(b) Describe 'SCAFFOLDING' as proposed by Bruner. [2]

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<b>CHILD PAIR</b>	<b>NURSERY ONE (SCAFFOLDING)</b>	<b>NURSERY TWO</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

**4(c) Two nurseries used different methods to encourage development of language. One nursery used scaffolding, as proposed by Bruner and the other did not. A psychologist wanted to compare the development of language by children at both nurseries. The psychologist recorded the number of new words learnt during a week by ten children at each nursery. A matched pairs design was used.**

**The findings are shown in the table opposite:**

- (i) The children were matched on the number of words already known. Identify TWO other appropriate characteristics that could be used to match the children in each nursery. [2]**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

4(c) (ii) Explain ONE disadvantage of using a matched pairs design in psychological research. [2]

(iii) Calculate the mean number of words learnt in a week. Show your calculations.

Nursery one (scaffolding) [2]

Mean number of words learnt in a week

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Nursery two [2]

Mean number of words learnt in a week

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**4(c) (iv) State ONE appropriate conclusion that can be drawn from the findings in (iii). [2]**

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<b>15</b>

5. John visits his doctor and reports the following symptoms:

- he can't sleep;
- increased heart rate when he leaves the house;
- headaches;
- loss of appetite;
- avoids taking his children to the park.

The doctor diagnoses John as suffering from agoraphobia (fear of open spaces).

(a) Using the above information, identify TWO symptoms of phobias. [2]

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



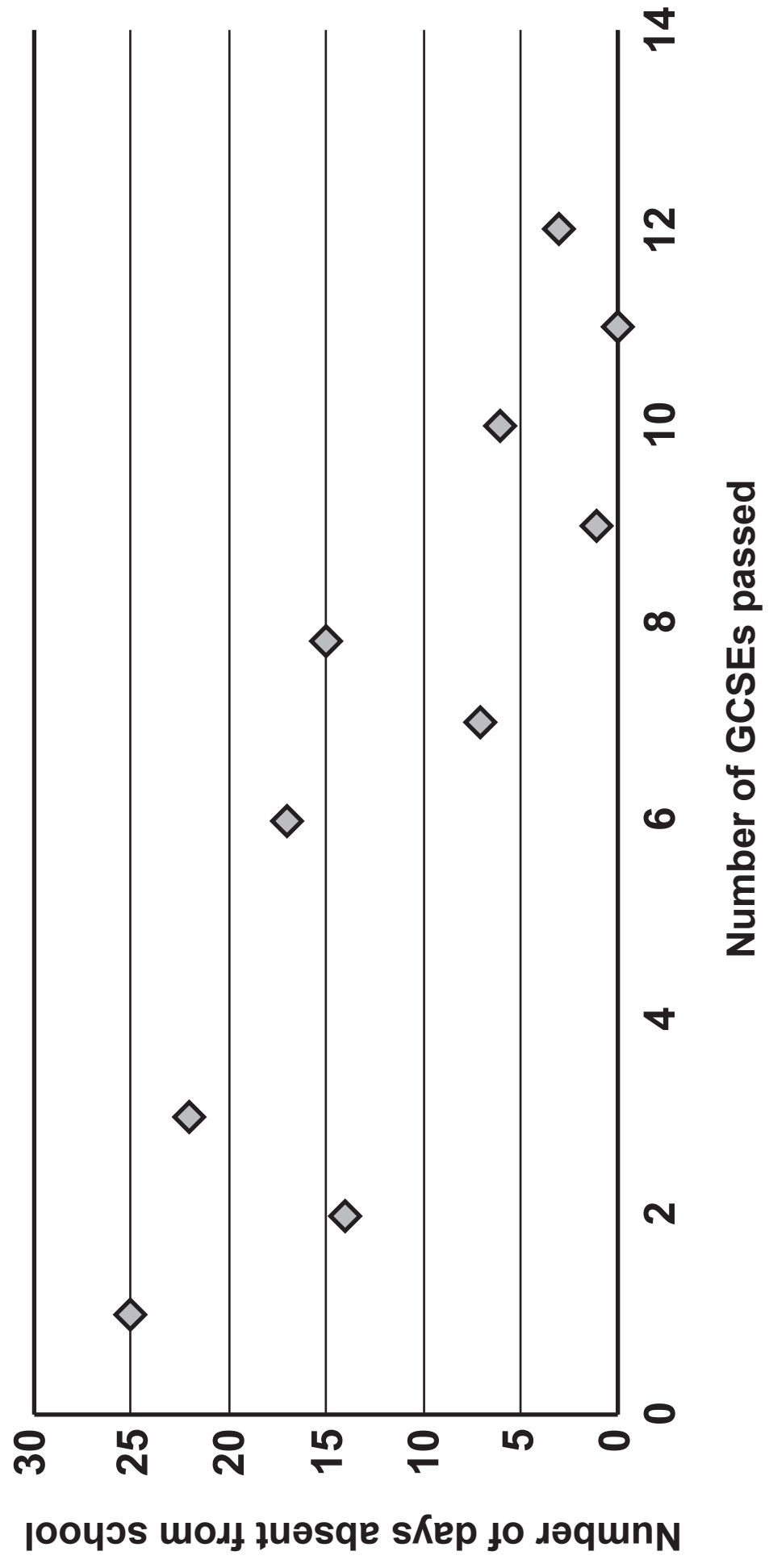








**A scattergraph to show the relationship between absence from school and exam success.**



**6. A team of psychologists wanted to investigate the relationship between absence from school and success in GCSE exams. They placed a poster in a local school asking for sixth form students to complete a questionnaire on their experiences of school. The results for the key questions in the questionnaire from ten students were plotted on the scattergraph opposite.**

**(a) The psychologists used a correlation to analyse the data. Identify the TWO co-variables in this research. [2]**

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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**6(d) (i) Name ONE ethical issue in this research. [1]**

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**(ii) Describe how you could deal with this ethical issue. [2]**

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