

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4432/01



S15-4432-01

PSYCHOLOGY

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

P.M. THURSDAY, 4 June 2015

1 hour 30 minutes

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

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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

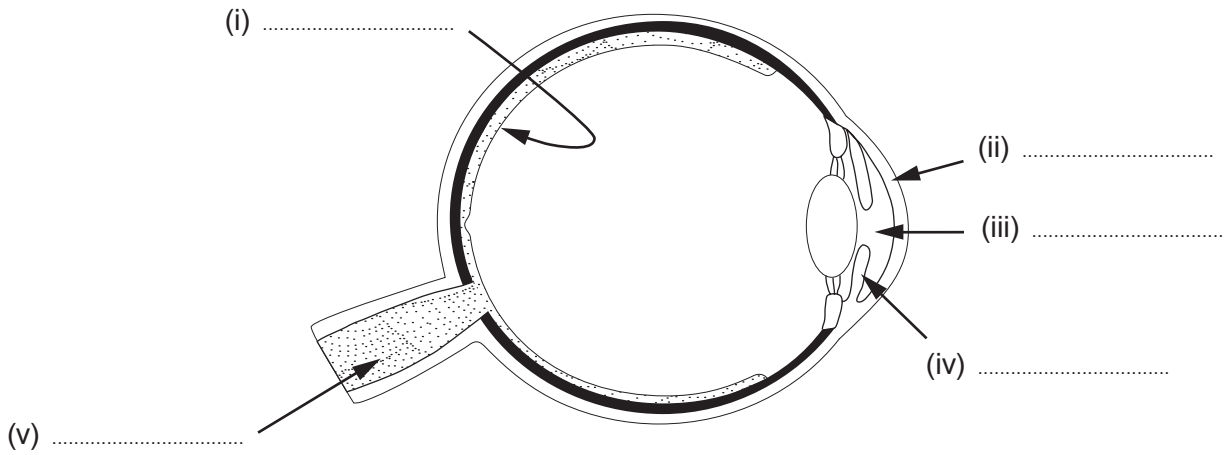
The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in answers that involve extended writing (question 5(c)).

Answer all questions.

1. (a) Label the parts of the eye using the words from the box below. [5]

retina	cornea	iris	pupil	optic nerve	lens
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- (b) Explain why the cornea is an important part of the eye. [2]

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- (c) Explain why the optic nerve is an important part of the eye. [2]

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2. (a) Describe Ceci's (1993) research on the suggestibility of a child witness. [4]

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

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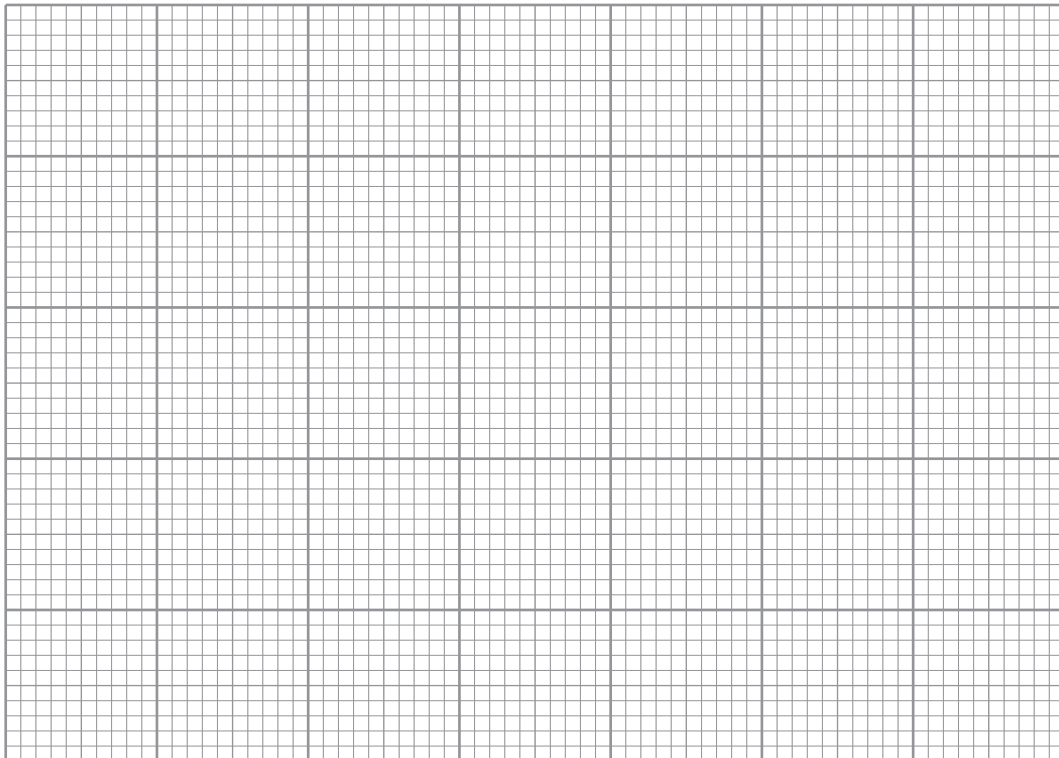
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- (c) Loftus and Palmer (1974) conducted a laboratory experiment into the effect of leading questions on eye-witness testimony. The findings of the first part of their study are below.

Verb	Mean Speed Estimate (mph)
Smashed	40.5
Collided	39.3
Bumped	38.1
Hit	34.0
Contacted	31.8

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



- (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.

- (c) The condition known as ADHD has many symptoms. Outline **four** of the symptoms of the condition. [4]

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

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

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

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- (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 below:

Child pair	Nursery one (scaffolding)	Nursery two
1	7	6
2	7	7
3	6	0
4	6	9
5	3	2
6	4	5
7	5	6
8	2	5
9	4	2
10	6	8

(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.

(ii) Explain **one** disadvantage of using a matched pairs design in psychological research. [2]

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(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

Nursery two [2]

Mean number of words learnt in a week

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

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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.

(b) Describe how implosion/flooding has been used to treat mental illness. [4]

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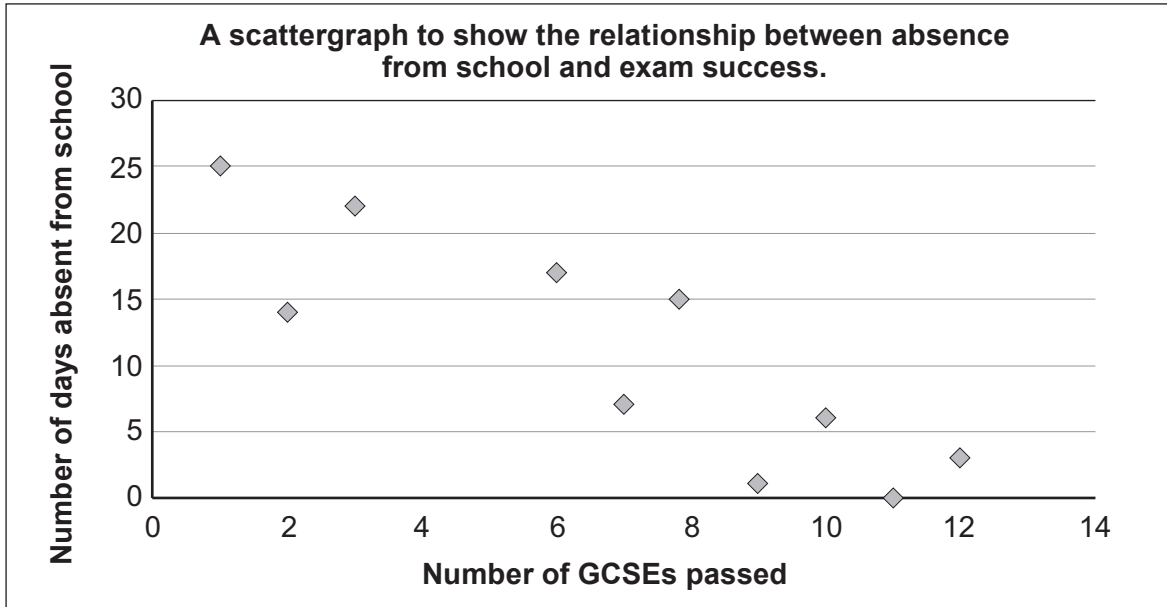
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6. A team of psychologists wanted to investigate the relationship between absence from school and success in GCSE exams. They placed a poster in a local school asking for sixth form students to complete a questionnaire on their experiences of school.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



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

1.
2.

- (b) Explain **one** disadvantage of using a correlation in this research. [3]

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(c) (i) Identify the sampling technique used in this research. [1]

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(ii) With reference to this research, explain **one** advantage of using the sampling technique identified. [3]

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(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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