



**GCSE**

**4431/01**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**UNIT 1: Social, Biological and  
Development Psychology**

**P.M. MONDAY, 6 June 2016**

**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>10</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>14</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 (questions 1(b) 3(d) and 5(c)).**

**Answer ALL questions.**

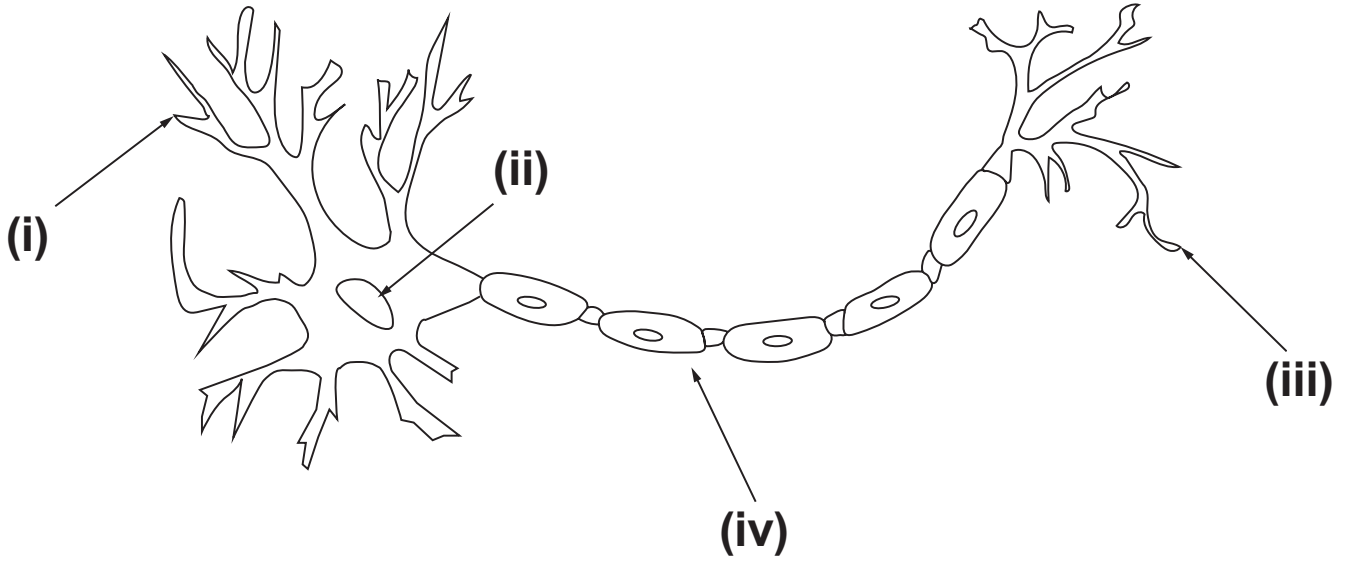
**1(a) Draw FOUR lines from the terms on the left to the correct definition on the right. [4]**

<b>(i) Clairvoyance</b>	<b>The sending of information from one mind to another.</b>
<b>(ii) Telepathy</b>	<b>Obtaining information which is not available by the normal five senses.</b>
<b>(iii) Precognition</b>	<b>The ability to perceive the future before it happens.</b>
<b>(iv) Psychokinesis</b>	<b>The ability of an individual to influence an object without direct intervention.</b>





2(a) Label the parts of the neuron below. [4]



(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_





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**3(a) Elliott (1977) conducted a study into the causes of prejudice. Choose appropriate words from the list below to complete a description of Elliott's procedure. [6]**

**privileges**

**laboratory**

**reversed**

**split**

**field**

**happy**

**intelligent**

**stereotype**

**badly**

**3(a) Elliott conducted a type of**

**\_\_\_\_\_ experiment. Elliott divided her class of primary school children into two groups, those with blue eyes and those with brown eyes.**

**Elliott told the blue eyed group that they were more \_\_\_\_\_ and would be given extra \_\_\_\_\_. The blue eyed group behaved according to their \_\_\_\_\_ and treated the brown eyed children \_\_\_\_\_. The brown eyed children became angry and depressed. The next day Elliott told the class that she had made a mistake and \_\_\_\_\_ the procedure.**

**3(b) Outline what is meant by the term 'prejudice'. [2]**

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**3(c) Give ONE example of the following types of discrimination that may occur in everyday life:**

**(i) Sexism. [2]**

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**(ii) Homophobia. [2]**

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**3(c) (iii) Racism. [2]**

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**4. Helen and Christopher were watching an action film. In the film a police officer shot a gangster with a gun. When the film finished Helen turned to Christopher and pretended to shoot him.**

**(a) Describe the type of learning that best explains Helen's behaviour. [2]**

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**4(b) Outline ONE difference between classical conditioning and operant conditioning. [2]**

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**(c) Outline ONE similarity between classical conditioning and operant conditioning. [2]**

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**5(b) Outline ONE ethical issue in Harlow and Harlow's (1965) study. [2]**

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**6(a) Identify THREE features of Walster et al's (1966) procedure. [3]**

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**6(b) (i) Outline ONE strength of the three factor theory of love. [2]**

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**(ii) Outline ONE weakness of the three factor theory of love. [2]**

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