



GCSE

4432/01

PSYCHOLOGY

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

P.M. THURSDAY, 9 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 0 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	10	
2.	14	
3.	13	
4.	14	
5.	16	
6.	13	
Total	80	

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.

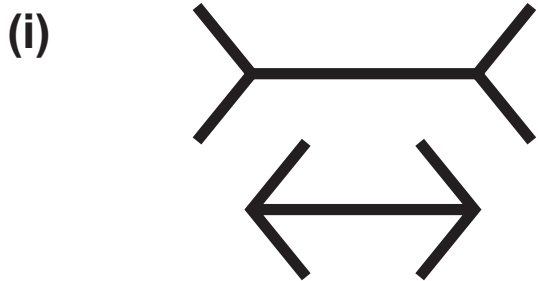
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in answers that involve extended writing (question 4(c)).

Answer ALL questions.

1(a) Match up the part of the eye with its correct function by drawing a line from the part of the eye on the left to the description on the right. [6]

(i)	LENS	A hole in the middle of the iris.
(ii)	PUPIL	Changes shape to focus on objects at various distances.
(iii)	IRIS	Contains the cells that are sensitive to light.
(iv)	CORNEA	It contracts and relaxes to control the amount of light entering the eye.
(v)	OPTIC NERVE	Carries information from the eye to the brain.
(vi)	RETINA	Transparent cover on the front of the eye that allows light in while protecting it.

1(b) Identify and outline the following visual illusions.



(i) _____ [2]

1(b) (ii)



(ii) _____ [2]

2(b) Choose appropriate words from the list to complete the paragraph below. [6]

hypothesis

testable

ecological

variables

artificial

aim

cause and effect

A piece of research begins with an

_____ . The researcher then

attempts to test a _____ .

The advantages of an experiment are that you can show

_____, you can control all

other _____ and you can

collect a lot of data. The disadvantages of an experiment

are that it is _____ and

behaviour shown by participants may not be natural and

the experiment lacks _____

validity.

2(c) Loftus and Palmer (1974) investigated the effect of leading questions on eyewitness testimony.

(i) Outline ONE advantage of Loftus and Palmer's (1974) laboratory experiment. [2]

2(c) (ii) Outline ONE disadvantage of Loftus and Palmer's (1974) laboratory experiment. [2]

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- 3(a) Piaget's research suggested that children go through four stages of cognitive development. [4]

Complete the FOUR missing items in the table below.

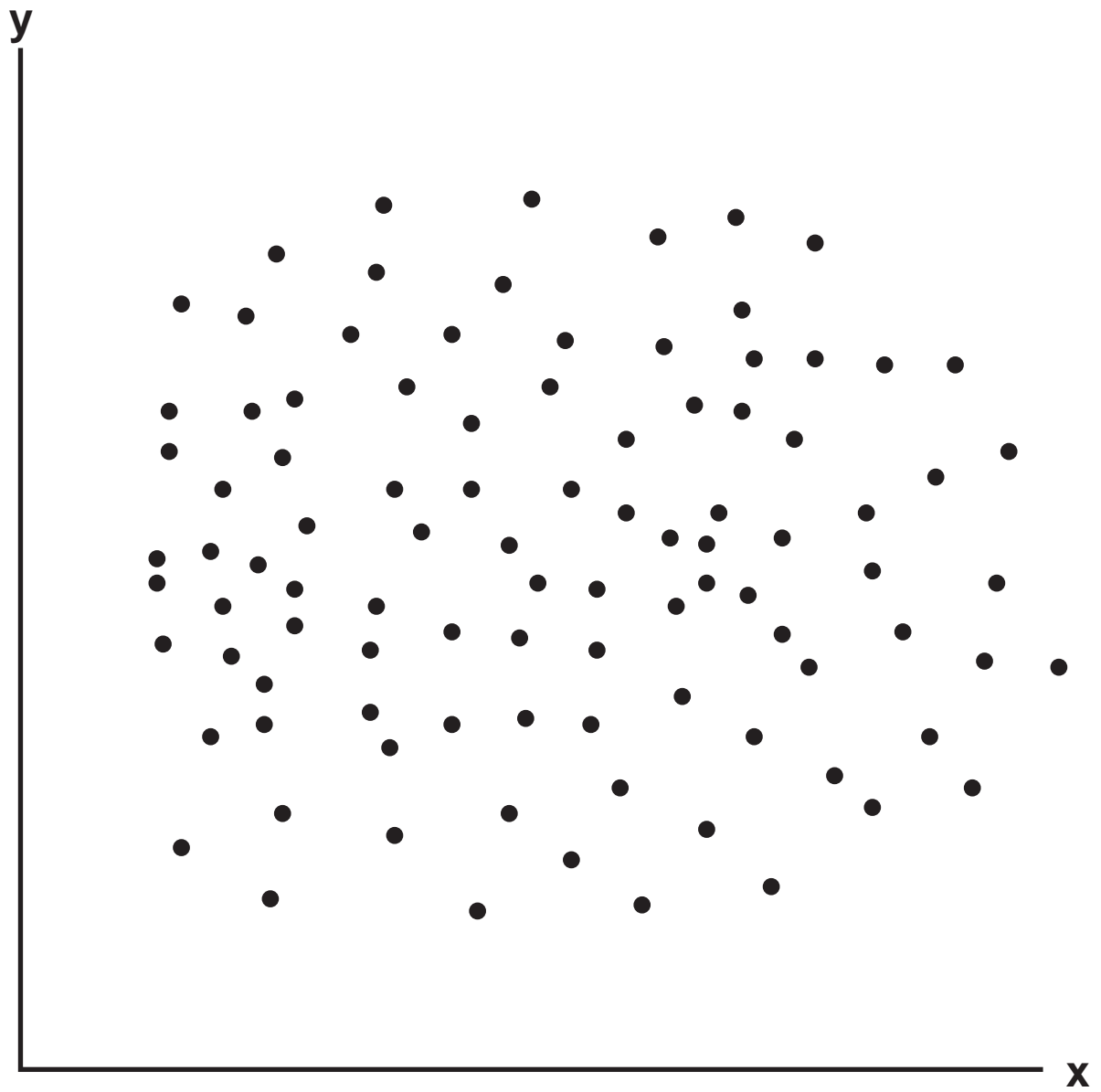
Stages	Characteristic
Sensori-motor	(i)
(ii)	egocentric
Concrete operational	(iii)
(iv)	abstract thinking

3(c) Name the psychologist who proposed the Zone of Proximal Development. [1]

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5. A psychologist was interested in the effect of placing pupils into ability sets. To investigate this, the psychologist carried out a correlation study.

(a) Draw ONE conclusion from the scattergraph opposite. [2]



x = Ability set y = Self esteem

5(b) Outline what is meant by a 'correlation study'. [2]

(c)(i) Outline ONE advantage of using a correlational study in this research. [2]

5(c) (ii) Outline ONE disadvantage of using a correlational study in this research. [2]

(d) Identify and briefly explain ONE sampling method that could have been used to select participants in this research. [2]

5(e) (ii) Describe how you could deal with ONE of the issues that you identified in (e)(i) in this research. [2]

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6. A psychologist used a case study to investigate the effects of using systematic desensitisation to treat patients for phobias. Patient 1 had a fear of spiders, patient 2 had a fear of clowns and patient 3 had a fear of snakes.

(a) Outline what is meant by a case study. [2]

6(b) (i) Outline ONE advantage of using a case study. [2]

(ii) Outline ONE disadvantage of using a case study. [2]

6(c) In the last month of treatment the patients recorded how many anxiety attacks they were having each week.

PATIENT	MEAN ANXIETY ATTACKS
1	4
2	16
3	10

- (i) Draw an appropriate graph on the grid opposite to display the findings of the study. [5]
- (ii) State ONE conclusion that can be drawn from the findings in the table. [2]

