

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



**GCSE**

4432/01



S16-4432-01

**PSYCHOLOGY**

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

P.M. THURSDAY, 9 June 2016

1 hour 30 minutes

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

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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.

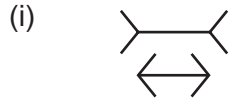
You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in answers that involve extended writing (question 4(c)).

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.

(b) Identify and outline the visual illusions below.



(i) ..... [2]

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(ii) ..... [2]

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4432  
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2. Anna aged seventy three had been to the local shop when she noticed a group of noisy teenagers coming towards her. Anna quickly crossed the road to avoid them.

(a) Give reasons for Anna's behaviour. [4]

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(b) Choose appropriate words from the box 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.

(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]

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

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4432  
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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

- (b) Outline **two** limitations of Piaget's stage theory of cognitive development. [4]

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

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(d) Describe how Bruner's modes of representation/scaffolding can be used to support teaching. [4]

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4. (a) List **four** symptoms of schizophrenia.

[4]

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(b) Describe how ECT can be used to treat mental illness.

[4]

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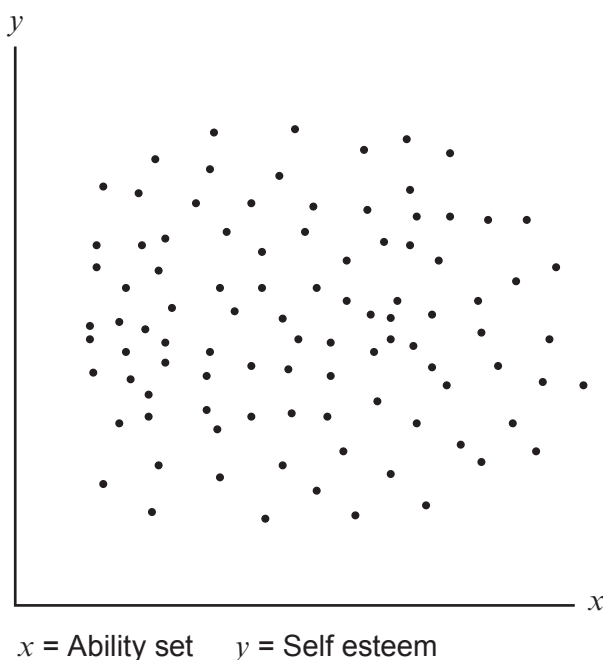
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5. A psychologist was interested in the effect of placing pupils into ability sets. To investigate this, the psychologist carried out a correlation study.



- (a) Draw **one** conclusion from the above scattergraph. [2]

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

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

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(ii) Outline **one** disadvantage of using a correlational study in this research. [2]

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

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(e) (i) Identify and briefly describe **two** ethical issues that may have arisen in the above research. [4]

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(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]

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(b) (i) Outline **one** advantage of using a case study. [2]

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

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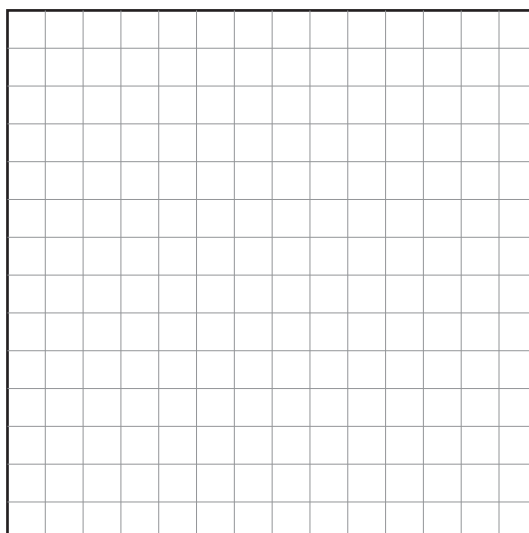
- (c) In the last month of treatment the patients recorded how many anxiety attacks they were having each week.

PATIENT	MEAN ANXIETY ATTACKS
1	4
2	16
3	10

Draw an appropriate graph below to display the findings of the study.

- (i)

[5]



- (ii) State **one** conclusion that can be drawn from the findings in the table.

[2]

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