

X212/301

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2007

FRIDAY, 1 JUNE
1.00 PM – 3.30 PM

PSYCHOLOGY
HIGHER

There are three Sections in this paper:

Section A – Understanding the Individual

Section B – Investigating Behaviour

Section C – The Individual in the Social Context

Sections A and C are each worth 40 marks.

Section B is worth 20 marks.

Candidates should answer **all** questions in Sections A and B and **two** questions from Section C.

The breakdown of knowledge and understanding (*ku*) and analysis and evaluation (*ae*) marks are indicated beside each question.



SECTION A

Marks

ku ae

UNDERSTANDING THE INDIVIDUAL

Answer ALL questions in this Section.

A1. Early Socialisation

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| (a) Name the three types of attachment that Ainsworth studied. | 3 | 0 |
| (b) What is meant by “cupboard love” theories of attachment and how do these differ from Bowlby’s view of attachment? | 3 | 4 |
| (c) Evaluate one research study that shows children can recover from deprivation or neglect. | 2 | 4 |
| (d) Briefly describe two child-rearing styles. | 4 | 0 |
| | | (20) |

A2. Memory

- | | | |
|--|----|------|
| Describe and evaluate both the “Multi-store Model” of memory and the “Working Memory Model” of memory, referring to research in your answer. | 12 | 8 |
| | | (20) |
| | | (40) |

[END OF SECTION A]

SECTION B

Marks
ku ae

INVESTIGATING BEHAVIOUR

Answer ALL questions in this Section.

Neil graduated with an honours degree in mathematics at the age of 22. Throughout his course, he was studied by a psychologist, because of a brain abnormality. From early childhood, Neil had suffered from hydrocephalus, a condition in which excess fluid builds up within the brain. Using a brain scanning technique, the psychologist determined that Neil's brain tissue was only about one-tenth of the normal weight; 90% of his brain was filled with fluid. In order to record his experiences of coping with his studies and life in general, Neil was interviewed every three months by the psychologist; she also asked him to keep a weekly diary of his experiences.

In a second study, the psychologist scanned the brains of 200 hydrocephalus patients; she found that the amount of fluid contained in their brains ranged from 10% to 95%. The psychologist also measured their IQ.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) The research conducted with Neil was a case study. What are the key features of the case study method of research? | 4 0 |
| (b) Explain how researcher bias might affect the case study of Neil. | 0 2 |
| (c) Give one further weakness of the case study method. | 0 2 |
| (d) The research described in the scenario adopted a multi-method approach. Describe one strength of a multi-method approach, in any psychological research. | 0 2 |
| (e) Explain one ethical issue that the researcher should take into account, in her study of Neil. | 0 2 |
| (f) From the scenario above, identify: | |
| (i) one example of qualitative data; | |
| (ii) one example of quantitative data. | 2 0 |
| (g) What is meant by qualitative data, in psychological research? | 2 0 |
| (h) In the second study, the researcher analysed the brain scan data. | |
| (i) Name one measure of central tendency and describe how she would calculate this. | 2 0 |
| (ii) Name one measure of dispersion and describe how she would calculate this. | 2 0 |

[END OF SECTION B]

(20)

SECTION C

Marks
ku ae

THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

Answer ONE question from Social Psychology and ONE question from Psychology of Individual Differences.

Answer all parts of your chosen questions.

Social Psychology

Answer ONE question from C1, C2, C3 or C4.

C1. Prejudice

Describe and evaluate **two** theories of the origins of prejudice, with reference to research evidence.

12 8
(20)

OR

C2. Social relationships

Describe and evaluate **two** theories of relationships, with reference to research evidence.

12 8
(20)

OR

C3. Conformity and obedience

Describe and evaluate **at least two** strategies for resisting social pressure/coercion, with reference to research evidence.

12 8
(20)

OR

C4. Anti-social behaviour

Describe and evaluate research evidence on the effects of media violence.

12 8
(20)

SECTION C (continued)

Marks
ku ae

Psychology of Individual Differences

Answer **ONE** question from **C5, C6 or C7**

C5. Atypical behaviour—definitions and origins

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| (a) Explain and evaluate one definition of atypical behaviour. | 2 | 2 |
| (b) Explain the Behaviourist approach to the origins of phobias. | 6 | 2 |
| (c) Describe the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) and assess its reliability and validity. | 4 | 4 |
| | | (20) |

OR

C6. Atypical behaviour—therapies

- | | | |
|---|---|------|
| (a) Historically, how have mental health problems been explained? | 4 | 0 |
| (b) Explain and evaluate the Humanist Approach to therapy. | 4 | 4 |
| (c) Explain and evaluate how the medical model might treat a client with schizophrenia. | 4 | 4 |
| | | (20) |

OR

C7. Intelligence

- | | | |
|--|---|------|
| (a) Define Intelligence and IQ. | 4 | 0 |
| (b) Explain and evaluate one Factor Theory of intelligence. | 6 | 2 |
| (c) Assess the effect that cultural bias may have on the validity and reliability of IQ tests. | 2 | 6 |
| | | (20) |
| | | (40) |

[END OF SECTION C]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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