



GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
PSYCHOLOGY
 Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

B542

Candidates answer on the Question Paper

OCR Supplied Materials:
None

Other Materials Required:
None

Thursday 20 May 2010
Afternoon

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate Forename		Candidate Surname	
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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional answer space is available on the lined pages at the back of the book. Answers on these pages must be clearly numbered.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- You will be awarded marks in questions 20 and 25 for the quality of written communication including your use of specialist terms, spelling and grammar.
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions

SECTION A – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Self

1

The Party People

Jason met three new people at his friend’s party:

- Emma was very shy and didn’t stay long;
- Marta stayed until the end, but was very anxious all of the time that she was there;
- Stephen was the ‘life and soul’ of the party and came across as very confident.

Using the source;

(a) name the person who would be described as an extravert;

..... [1]

(b) name the person who would be described as neurotic.

..... [1]

2 Draw a line to match each of the following terms to its correct definition.

TERM

EXAMPLE

Self concept

An individual’s view of their self.

Ideal self

The kind of person an individual would like to be.

How much an individual values their self.

[2]

3 Outline what is meant by the term ‘unconditional positive regard’.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

4 Outline the **procedure** used in Van Houtte & Jarvis' study into self-esteem in pet owners.

.....

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.....

.....

..... [3]

5 Identify **two** limitations of Van Houtte and Jarvis' study from the list below. Show your answer by ticking the relevant boxes.

- the sample only represented one sex
- the sample only represented children
- the sample only represented pet owners
- the sample only represented one nationality

[2]

6 Research into the self can be used in counselling.

Describe how counselling can be used to help people.

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.....

..... [4]

Section A Total [15]

SECTION B – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Perception

7 Look at the following picture.



Explain **two** depth cues used in the picture.

1.
..... [2]

2.
..... [2]

8 When perceiving the visual world, we use a number of constancies.

Name **two** types of constancies.

1. [1]

2. [1]

9 Outline **one** way research into perception can be used in advertising.

.....
.....
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.....
.....
..... [3]

10 Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

Give your answer by circling either TRUE or FALSE as shown below.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE
<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input checked="" type="radio"/> FALSE

(a) Nativist theory states that perception is a biological process.

<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE	[1]
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(b) The effect of perceptual set is an example of bottom-up processing.

<input type="radio"/> TRUE	<input type="radio"/> FALSE	[1]
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11 Describe the constructivist theory of perception.

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..... [4]

Section B Total [15]

SECTION C – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Cognitive Development

- 12 Complete the following table which shows examples of Piaget's different stages of cognitive development.

No.	Stage of Cognitive Development	Example
1	Sensori-Motor	A child likes exploring the world through touch.
2		A child believes that objects have feelings.
3		A child is able to put objects in sequences and orders.
4	Formal Operational	

[3]

- 13 Draw a line to match each of the following terms to its correct definition.

TERMS

Conservation

Egocentrism

Object Permanence

De-centring

DEFINITIONS

When children understand that something exists even if they cannot see it.

When children understand more than one aspect of a situation.

When children understand logical processes.

When children understand that the properties of certain objects remain the same.

When children understand the world only from their own perspective.

[4]

14 Piaget (1952) carried out an experiment, using rows of counters, to test children’s conservation of number.

Outline **two** limitations of Piaget’s experiment.

1.
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..... [2]

2.
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..... [2]

15 Describe how research into cognitive development can be applied to education.

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..... [4]

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Criminal Behaviour

16 Use the table below to show whether each factor would lead to an increase or decrease in crime figures.

Show your answer by ticking **one** box in each row.

The first one has been done for you.

Factor	Increases crime figures	Decreases crime figures
Fewer crimes are punished.	✓	
More people are too scared to report crimes.		
More people do not realise they have been victims of crime.		
More activities and actions are being made illegal.		

[3]

17

The Case of Elton

Elton was recently arrested by the police for mugging an old man. He said that he had copied the leader of his gang, Dave. Why? Because Dave had got away with it time and time again. Elton had seen Dave making ‘easy money’.

Using the source:

(a) identify the person who is a role model for criminal behaviour;

..... [1]

(b) identify **one** way in which criminal behaviour was vicariously reinforced.

..... [1]

18 Outline what psychologists mean by a criminal personality.

.....

 [2]

19 Give **two** facial features that psychologists have associated with criminals.

1. [1]

2. [1]

20 Describe and evaluate Mednick *et al's* (1984) study into the genetic basis of criminal behaviour.

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..... [6]

Section D Total [15]

SECTION E – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Non-Verbal Communication

21

The Evolution of Non-Verbal Communication

Human beings use a number of non-verbal cues to help protect themselves. They may, for example, avoid staring or use open body language to calm down difficult situations. Non-verbal cues can be positive in a different way. Smiling and blushing may actually help us to attract others.

Using the source:

(a) give **one** example of a non-verbal cue associated with survival;

..... [1]

(b) give **one** example of a non-verbal cue associated with reproduction.

..... [1]

22 Explain how a psychologist could carry out social skills training.

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..... [3]

23 Describe the **findings** of Yuki *et al's* (2007) cross-cultural research into non-verbal communication.

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..... [3]

24 Outline **one** limitation of Yuki *et al's* study.

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..... [2]

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15
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