



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
PSYCHOLOGY**

B542

Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

Candidates answer on the Question Paper
OCR Supplied Materials:
None
Other Materials Required:
None

**Friday 29 January 2010
Morning**

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, however additional paper may be used if necessary.

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 18 and 22 for the quality of written communication including your use of specialist terms, spelling and grammar.
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions

SECTION A – SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Non-Verbal Communication

- 1 Complete the following table to show whether each feature of non-verbal communication is associated with facial expressions or body language.

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

The first two are done for you.

Feature	Facial Expressions	Body Language
Arms folded		✓
Frown	✓	
Crossed legs		
Eye contact		
Open palms		

[3]

- 2 Outline the **procedure** used in Yuki *et al's* (2007) study into cross-cultural differences in interpreting facial expressions.

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..... [3]

- 3 Give **one** limitation of the study carried out by Yuki *et al.*

.....

..... [1]

4 Social Learning Theory is one explanation of non-verbal communication.

Complete the passage below, on Social Learning Theory, by filling in the gaps.

You must choose a different word for each gap from the list below.

developed imitates observes punished reinforced

Social Learning Theory states that non-verbal communication starts when a child
..... other people using non-verbal signals.
The child then these signals by performing them themselves.
If the signals help them to communicate then these are and they use
them again. However, if the signals do not work, or if children are for
inappropriate use they are less likely to use them again.

[4]

5 Describe **one** situation in which social skills training could be used.

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..... [4]

Section A Total [15]

SECTION B – INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

The Self

6 Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

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

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

(a) Free will is about making decisions for yourself.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
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(b) Self-esteem measures how much an individual values their self.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
------	-------	-----

(c) If people are unique, then we can make generalisations about them.

TRUE	FALSE	[1]
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7

The Case of Amin

Amin wants to be the best student in his year. His teachers think that he has too high expectations of himself, and this is making him feel depressed. To make matters worse, Amin's parents push him to work. They only reward him when he does well. They say they will only be happy when Amin has reached his full potential.

Using the source:

(a) identify the statement that refers to Amin's ideal self;

..... [1]

(b) identify the statement that refers to the concept of self-actualisation;

..... [1]

(c) identify the statement that shows that Amin lacks unconditional positive regard.

..... [1]

8 (a) State what is meant by the term 'extraversion'.

.....
..... [1]

(b) State what is meant by the term 'neuroticism'.

.....
..... [1]

9 Explain **one** criticism of the humanistic theory of the self.

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..... [3]

10 Describe Van Houtte & Jarvis' (1995) study into self-esteem.

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..... [4]

Section B Total [15]

SECTION C – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Perception

- 11 There are a number of constancies in perception.

Look at the following diagram.

Draw a line to match each type of constancy to its correct example.

TYPE OF CONSTANCY	EXAMPLE
colour constancy	My coat looks more orange in the sunlight even though I know it's actually yellow.
shape constancy	This chair looks different from different angles but I know it's not really changing.
	Marcia looks really small from a distance. If I didn't know better, I'd say she has shrunk!

[2]

- 12 Complete the following table to show different examples of depth cues.

Choose from:

height in plane linear perspective relative size superimposition

The first one has been done for you.

Depth Cue	Example
texture gradient	In a field, we can see blades of grass right in front of us but cannot see this detail further away.
	When looking out to sea, boats that are further away are closer to the horizon than boats that are nearer.
	The parallel lines of a railway track appear to converge into the distance.
	If a fence overlaps a tree in a picture, then we know the fence is nearer.

[3]

13 Explain what is meant by the following terms:

(a) top-down processing;

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) bottom-up processing;

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.....
.....
..... [2]

(c) perceptual set.

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.....
..... [2]

14 Describe **one** study into perception.

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..... [4]

Section C Total [15]

SECTION D – BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Criminal Behaviour

15 Give **three** reasons why it is difficult to measure crime.

- 1. [1]
- 2. [1]
- 3. [1]

16

The Criminal Personality

Is there such a thing as a criminal personality? Some psychologists argue that people are not born with a criminal personality as such. They say that there is a certain set of innate traits that make some people more likely to commit crimes. However, it also depends on the kind of environment a person is born into. If someone has a good start in life, these ‘criminal’ traits may lead to alternative careers. For example, people may run successful businesses or even become politicians!

Using the source:

- (a) give **one** of the alternative careers associated with the ‘criminal personality’;
..... [1]
- (b) identify **one** of the factors that decides whether a person is likely to commit a crime.
..... [1]

17 Mednick *et al* (1984) carried out an adoption study to investigate the genetic basis of criminal behaviour.

Describe **two** limitations of Mednick *et al’s* study.

- 1. [2]
- 2. [2]

SECTION E – DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Cognitive Development

19 Describe **one** application of research into cognitive development.

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..... [3]

20

A Family Affair

Nick has four children. According to Piaget’s theory, each one of them is at a different stage of cognitive development.
 Esther is the youngest child and has only just developed object permanence. Adam is the eldest child and is very good at solving abstract problems. Sophie is already very good at science and understands conservation. Luke’s language development is very advanced but he is still very egocentric.

Using the source:

- (a) give the name of the child who is at the **sensori-motor stage** of cognitive development;
 [1]
- (b) give the name of the child who is at the **pre-operational stage** of cognitive development;
 [1]
- (c) give the name of the child who is at the **concrete operational stage** of cognitive development.
 [1]

21 Outline **two** criticisms of Piaget’s theory of cognitive development.

1.

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..... [2]

2.

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..... [2]

22 Describe and evaluate **one** study into cognitive development.

..... [10]

Section E Total [20]

Paper Total [80]

