

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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Other Names										
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For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2010

# Psychology Psychology (Short Course)

**41801**

**Unit 1 Making Sense of Other People**

**Tuesday 18 May 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am**

**You will need no other materials.**  
You may use a calculator.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- In questions 3(b) and 4(c), you will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
 Answer these questions in **continuous prose**.



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**Section A Memory**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

**1 (a)** Look at the following statements about forgetting.

Loss of memory for events that happened before brain damage occurred	
Information received recently makes it harder to recall something learned earlier	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** statement about forgetting and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it.

- A** Interference
- B** Retrograde amnesia
- C** Anterograde amnesia

(2 marks)

**1 (b)** Read the following article.

***The Exam System is Unfair!***  
***(says an upset mum)***

A mother, defending her daughter’s poor GCSE results, has attacked the examination system. ‘It is not fair,’ she told our reporter. ‘She spends hours in her bedroom revising and when I test her there, she knows all the answers. As soon as she gets into the exam room, she seems to forget everything.’

Explain how the ability to recall information might be affected by context. Refer to the article in your answer.

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(3 marks)



**1 (c)** Identify and briefly describe **one** practical application of the levels of processing explanation of memory.

Practical application .....

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Brief description .....

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*(3 marks)*

**1 (d) (i)** Describe **one** study in which reconstructive memory was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Reason .....

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Method .....

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Results .....

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Conclusion .....

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*(4 marks)*

**Turn over ►**



1 (d) (ii) Evaluate the study that you have described in your answer to 1(d)(i).

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(3 marks)

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15



**Section B Non-verbal communication**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

**2 (a)** Define the term *verbal communication*.

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(2 marks)

**2 (b)** Read the following article which appeared in the problem page of a popular teenage magazine.

***He won't take 'No' for an answer***

Dear Problem Page,

My ex-boyfriend keeps asking me to go out with him again, but I am not interested. I keep saying 'No', but he doesn't seem to believe I mean it. What can I do?

Yours sincerely,  
Gill Moore

Reply: Perhaps you need to think about how you are saying "No"! Psychologists have found that tone of voice has more effect than the verbal message. You must sound convincing when you say "No".

What is meant by *paralinguistics*? Refer to the article in your answer.

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(3 marks)

**Turn over ►**



2 (c) Look at the following descriptions of non-verbal communication.

Mirroring another person's body position	
Positioning the arms so that they are folded across the body	
The pupils in the eyes expand to look large	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** description and write either **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the box next to it.

- A** Closed posture
- B** Open posture
- C** Dilation
- D** Postural echo

(3 marks)

2 (d) Describe **one** study in which personal space was investigated. Include in your answer the reason why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

Reason .....

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Method .....

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Results .....

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Conclusion .....

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(4 marks)



**2 (e)** Explain **at least one** practical implication of studies of non-verbal communication.

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(3 marks)

<b>15</b>

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**



**Section C Development of personality**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**Total for this question: 15 marks****3 (a)** Read the following descriptions of behaviour.

Sarah likes to spend time on her own. She has a small number of very close friends.	
Ruth is sociable, lively and easy going. She has many friends and enjoys going to parties.	
Amanda tends to be anxious, irritable and moody. She lacks confidence.	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** description and write either **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the box next to it.

- A** Extrovert
- B** Neurotic
- C** Introvert
- D** Stable

*(3 marks)*



**3 (b)** Describe **and** evaluate **one** study of temperament. Include in your answer the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. Evaluate the study that you have described. **(Answer in continuous prose.)**

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(6 marks)

*Extra space* .....

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Turn over ►



3 (c) Read the following article.

**Pensioner Robbed of Life Savings**

A local man has been arrested for robbing a pensioner of his life savings. A police officer said, 'He has done this many times before. He enters pensioners' homes by telling lies about working for a roofing company. He shows no remorse for his crimes.'

A psychologist said, 'Tests have shown that there are biological reasons for antisocial behaviour. Brain scans have pointed to problems in the amygdala.'

Identify **two** characteristics of antisocial personality disorder that can be found in the article.

Characteristic 1 .....

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Characteristic 2 .....

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(2 marks)

3 (d) (i) What is the role of the amygdala? (Tick the correct box.)

The amygdala is involved in learning from the negative consequences of our actions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is a hormone that controls emotion.	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

3 (d) (ii) Explain the role of the amygdala in antisocial personality disorder.

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(3 marks)

15



### Section D Stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**Total for this question: 15 marks**

**4 (a)** Look at the following descriptions of behaviour.

Applying a generalised set of ideas to anyone belonging to a particular group	
Treating someone favourably or unfavourably because they belong to a particular group	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches **each** description and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it.

- A** Prejudice
- B** Discrimination
- C** Stereotyping

(2 marks)

**4 (b)** Read the following statements and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

**4 (b) (i)** Adorno identified a particular pattern of personality characteristics, which he called the authoritarian personality. *(Tick the correct box.)*

True	False

(1 mark)

**4 (b) (ii)** Tajfel created conflict between two groups of boys at a summer camp. *(Tick the correct box.)*

True	False

(1 mark)

**4 (b) (iii)** Sherif's research helps us to understand how competition for scarce resources can lead to prejudice. *(Tick the correct box.)*

True	False

(1 mark)

**Turn over ►**



**4 (c)** Describe **and** evaluate Aronson's research into ways of reducing prejudice.  
**(Answer in continuous prose.)**

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*(6 marks)*

*Extra space* .....

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**4 (d)** Briefly explain **two** practical implications of research into areas such as stereotyping, prejudice and discrimination.

Practical implication 1 .....

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Practical implication 2 .....

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(4 marks)

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<b>15</b>

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**



**Section E Research methods**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**Total for this question: 20 marks**

**5** A psychology student wanted to find out whether there was a difference in the mathematical skills of males and females in his year group at school. This is what he did.

- Ten male students and ten female students from his year group volunteered to take part in his study.
- He saw each participant, one at a time, in a quiet room.
- He asked each participant to complete a mathematics test. He used the same instructions each time:

“In front of you is a mathematics test that contains 30 questions. When I give you the signal to begin, you will have 20 minutes to complete as many questions as you can. You have the right to withdraw and your results will be kept confidential. You may begin.”

**5 (a)** Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.

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(2 marks)

**5 (b)** Look at the description of the study. Identify the **two** ethical issues that the student dealt with when conducting this study.

Ethical issue 1 .....

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Ethical issue 2 .....

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(2 marks)

**5 (c)** Identify the experimental design used in this study. (Tick the correct box.)

Independent groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matched pairs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Repeated measures	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)



**5 (d)** Identify the target population for this study. *(Tick the correct box.)*

- Everybody in the student's school
- Everybody in the student's year group
- The 20 participants

*(1 mark)*

**5 (e)** Identify the sampling method used in this study. *(Tick the correct box.)*

- Opportunity
- Stratified
- Systematic

*(1 mark)*

**5 (f)** Explain **one** advantage of random sampling.

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*(3 marks)*

**5 (g)** Briefly explain why it is important to give the same instructions to all of the participants in this study.

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*(2 marks)*

**Question 5 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



5 (h) The results of the study are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: The number of correct answers out of 30 obtained by male and female participants in a mathematics test**

Male participants	Number of correct answers	Female participants	Number of correct answers
1	17	11	15
2	18	12	16
3	23	13	21
4	18	14	16
5	16	15	14
6	20	16	18
7	22	17	20
8	5	18	23
9	18	19	16
10	23	20	21
<b>Total</b>	180	<b>Total</b>	180

5 (h) (i) The mean number of correct answers for **male** participants is (*tick the correct box*):

- 9
- 18
- 36

(1 mark)

5 (h) (ii) The mode for the number of correct answers for **female** participants is (*tick the correct box*):

- 16
- 18
- 21

(1 mark)





5 (i) (i) Identify the participant with an anomalous score.

Participant number

(1 mark)

5 (i) (ii) Briefly explain how the anomalous score has affected the results.

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(2 marks)

5 (j) Read each of the following statements and decide if it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

5 (j) (i) An advantage of conducting research in natural settings is that extraneous variables are easy to control. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

5 (j) (ii) An advantage of conducting research in experimental settings is that it is usually easier to repeat the study when compared with conducting research in natural settings. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

5 (j) (iii) An advantage of conducting research in natural settings is that it is usually more true to life than research that is conducted in experimental settings. (Tick the correct box.)

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(1 mark)

  <b>20</b>
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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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