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| For Examiner's Use | |
| Examiner's Initials | |
| Question | Mark |
| 1 | |
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General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2014

Psychology

41802

Unit 2 Understanding Other People

Tuesday 10 June 2014 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 1(b) and 3(d), 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**.



J U N 1 4 4 1 8 0 2 0 1

Section A Learning

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

Total for this question: 15 marks

- 1 (a)** Read the following statements about flooding and decide whether they are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.
(Tick the correct boxes.)

[3 marks]

| | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|------|-------|
| It is difficult to protect the person undergoing flooding from harm. | | |
| For flooding to be successful, the person undergoing treatment is expected to give up the right to withdraw. | | |
| Flooding is a gradual treatment so it is not as stressful as other treatments. | | |

- 1 (b)** Describe and evaluate the use of systematic desensitisation as a treatment for phobias.
(Answer in continuous prose.)

[6 marks]

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1 (c) What do psychologists mean by the term 'punishment'? Give an example. **[3 marks]**

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1 (d) Outline **at least one** of Pavlov's contributions to our understanding of learning. **[3 marks]**

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Turn over for the next section

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Turn over ►



Section B Social Influence

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

Total for this question: 15 marks

2 Read the following article.

NEWS FLASH!

“Hoodies and large crowds are to blame for riots”

A psychologist has said that during the recent riots, some people felt that they could act in any way they wanted to. He called this deindividuation. He said that hoodies and large crowds are the reason for this. He suggested that without the hoodies and large crowds, people may not have acted so aggressively.

2 (a) With reference to the article above, briefly outline what is meant by deindividuation.

[3 marks]

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2 (b) (i) Describe **one** study in which deindividuation was investigated.

Include in your answer the aim of the study, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

[4 marks]

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Method

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Results

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Conclusion

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2 (b) (ii) Some people say that studies of deindividuation lack ecological validity. Outline **at least one other** criticism of the study that you have described in your answer to **2(b)(i)**. **[3 marks]**

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2 (c) Imagine that you have been asked to conduct a study to investigate social loafing. Use your knowledge of psychology to describe how you would conduct your study.

In your answer, give details about:

- the conditions that you would have
- the task the participants would be given
- the way in which you would measure social loafing.

[3 marks]

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Extra space

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2 (d) Outline **one** practical implication of the results of research into obedience.

[2 marks]

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Section C Sex and gender

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

Total for this question: 15 marks

3 (a) What is meant by the term ‘gender identity’? Give an example of a behaviour which shows gender identity in a boy.

[3 marks]

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3 (b) Read the following descriptions of behaviour. Decide whether the description applies to social learning theory **or** gender schema theory. Tick the correct box next to each description.

[3 marks]

| | Social Learning Theory | Gender Schema Theory |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shelley is 4 years old and watches her mother putting on make-up. She picks up some make-up and starts to do the same. | | |
| Arun believes that all boys want to play with cars and that all girls want to play with dolls. | | |
| Clare sees her older sister being rewarded for sweeping. Clare then starts to sweep. | | |

Turn over ►



3 (c) Evaluate the gender schema theory of gender development.

[3 marks]

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3 (d) Outline and evaluate the psychodynamic theory of gender development.
(Answer in continuous prose.)

[6 marks]

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Section D Aggression

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

Total for this question: 15 marks

4 (a) Look at the following statements that relate to the social learning theory of aggression.

| | |
|---|--|
| Judging whether our own behaviour is appropriate or not appropriate. | |
| A person receives a reward after producing a desirable behaviour. | |
| Someone acts aggressively, providing an example for someone else to follow. | |

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

- A** Monitoring
- B** Modelling
- C** Punishment
- D** Reinforcement

[3 marks]

4 (b) Outline the method and results of **one** study in which the development of aggression was investigated.

[3 marks]

Method

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Results

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4 (c)

“Talking cures don’t work!”

A doctor recently said that we have wasted too much time talking to aggressive criminals, trying to change their behaviour. He suggests that biological treatments would be more successful.

4 (c) (i) Identify **one** biological way of reducing aggression.

[1 mark]

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4 (c) (ii) Briefly explain how the biological way of reducing aggression that you identified in 4(c)(i) might help to reduce aggressive behaviour.

[2 marks]

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4 (c) (iii) Outline at least **one** criticism of the biological way of reducing aggression that you identified in your answer to 4(c)(i).

[3 marks]

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4 (d)

Another doctor suggested that aggressive criminals should do activities that would reduce their frustration and therefore reduce their aggressive behaviour. He said that playing sport could help to reduce aggression.

4 (d) (i) The suggestion above is an example of:
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

| | |
|--|--|
| A psychodynamic way of reducing aggression | |
| A social learning way of reducing aggression | |

4 (d) (ii) Using your knowledge of the frustration aggression hypothesis, outline how the aggressive behaviour of criminals might be reduced.

[2 marks]

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Section E Research methods

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

Total for this question: 20 marks

5 A psychology student conducted an investigation into treatments for phobias. She wanted to find out which of the following was the more successful treatment:

- flooding
- systematic desensitisation.

This is what she did.

- She went to a clinic for people with phobias.
- She selected 10 people who were treated using flooding and 10 who were treated using systematic desensitisation.
- At the end of their treatment, each participant completed a questionnaire in which they rated the success of their treatment programme.

5 (a) The psychology student used opportunity sampling to obtain her sample. Outline how she could have done this.

[2 marks]

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5 (b) (i) The questionnaire contained both open questions and closed questions. The following question was asked on the questionnaire:

‘How do you feel after your treatment programme?’

This is an example of:
(Tick the correct box.)

[1 mark]

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A closed question | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| An open question | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Turn over ►



5 (b) (ii) Outline **one** advantage of using open questions in a questionnaire.

[2 marks]

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5 (b) (iii) Outline **one** advantage of using closed questions in a questionnaire.

[2 marks]

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5 (c) (i) The psychology student needed to consider ethical issues during her investigation. One issue was confidentiality and she dealt with this by not recording any personal details about the participants.

Apart from confidentiality, identify **one** other ethical issue that the psychology student should have considered.

[1 mark]

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5 (c) (ii) Briefly explain why the issue that you identified in your answer to **5(c)(i)** should have been considered in this study.

[2 marks]

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5 (c) (iii) Outline how she could have dealt with the issue that you identified in your answer to 5(c)(i).

[2 marks]

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Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



- 5 (d)** As part of the questionnaire, participants were also asked to rate the success of their treatment on a 10 point scale. The scale was 1–10, with 1 being no improvement and 10 being excellent improvement.

Table 1 Participant ratings of the success of the treatment

| Participant | Flooding rating | Participant | Systematic Desensitisation rating |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 | 12 | 7 |
| 3 | 9 | 13 | 6 |
| 4 | 3 | 14 | 8 |
| 5 | 8 | 15 | 7 |
| 6 | 10 | 16 | 8 |
| 7 | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| 8 | 2 | 18 | 7 |
| 9 | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| 10 | 7 | 20 | 6 |
| | | | |
| MEDIAN | | | 7 |

- 5 (d) (i)** Using the information in **Table 1** above, work out the median rating for flooding.

[1 mark]

You may use this space to work out the median.

Median =



5 (d) (ii) Explain why the median ratings for flooding and systematic desensitisation could be misleading when drawing a conclusion about the success of these treatments.

[3 marks]

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5 (e) (i) The psychology student decided to carry out case studies using one participant from each of the two treatment groups. What is a case study?

[2 marks]

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5 (e) (ii) Outline **one** disadvantage of using case studies in psychological research.

[2 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS



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