

General Certificate of Education
January 2006
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 1 Introducing Psychology

PYB1

Wednesday 11 January 2006 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is PYB1.
- Answer **three** questions.
- Answer **one** question from **Section A**, the **compulsory** question in **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C**.
- Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Questions carrying 10 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in these answers.

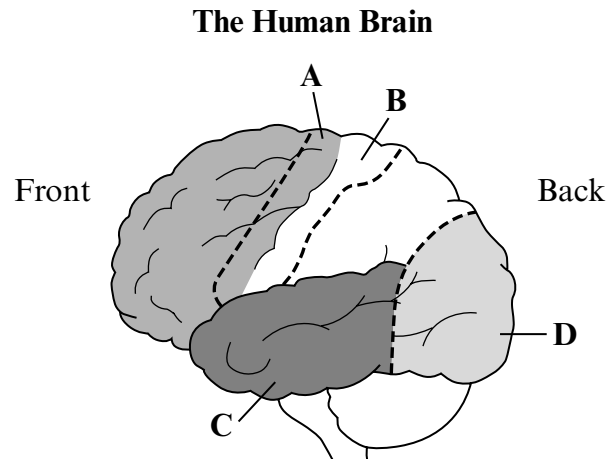
SECTION A: APPROACHES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Outline **one** way in which Skinner influenced the development of psychology. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Outline **two** criticisms of the psychodynamic approach. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Lesley is anxious and has low self-esteem. As a child, she felt that, no matter how hard she tried to please people, no one ever approved of her. She sometimes feels worthless.
- Referring to the humanistic approach, explain **one** possible cause of Lesley's problems. *(4 marks)*
- (d) Psychology has been defined as the scientific study of behaviour and experience. Describe and discuss how psychologists study behaviour and experience scientifically. *(10 marks)*

- 2 (a) Below is a diagram of the human brain. It is labelled **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.



Copyright © Oxford University Press, from *Advanced Psychology Through Diagrams* by GRAHAME HILL, OUP, 2001

Write in your answer book which letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, matches each of the areas below:

- (i) auditory area;
 - (ii) somatosensory area;
 - (iii) visual area;
 - (iv) motor area. (4 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between the terms *genotype* and *phenotype*. (3 marks)
- (c) State what is meant by *selective breeding*. Explain why it has been used by psychologists to investigate the genetic basis of behaviour. (3 marks)
- (d) Discuss how knowledge of evolution has contributed to our understanding of behaviour. Illustrate your answer with examples. (10 marks)

Turn over for the next section

SECTION B: RESEARCH METHODS

Answer **all** parts of the compulsory question in this section.

This question carries 20 marks.

- 3 A psychologist wanted to investigate differences between the language development of five-year-old girls and boys.

Ten girls and ten boys were selected from a local primary school.

To assess each child's language development, the psychologist administered a test. A high score on the test indicated good language development and a low score indicated poor language development.

The results are given in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: The scores, means and standard deviations for girls and boys on a test of language development

	Girls' scores	Boys' scores
	46	52
	58	32
	90	51
	41	86
	52	42
	73	62
	81	47
	79	65
	47	70
	82	48
Mean	64.9	55.5
Standard deviation	18.0	15.5

- (a) In your answer book, sketch a bar chart of the **mean** scores presented in **Table 1**. Provide a suitable title and correctly label your bar chart. (3 marks)
- (b) What do the mean scores indicate about language development in these girls and boys? Justify your answer. (2 marks)
- (c) (i) Outline what is meant by the term *standard deviation*. (2 marks)
- (ii) What do the standard deviations indicate about the language development of these girls and boys? Justify your answer. (2 marks)

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- (d) Before the investigation, the psychologist conducted a pilot study.

State what is meant by a *pilot study*. (1 mark)

- (e) The psychologist used a random sampling technique to select the children for this study.

State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of random sampling. (2 marks)

- (f) Outline and explain **one** ethical issue that should have been considered when this study was being conducted. (4 marks)

- (g) The psychologist decided to conduct an unstructured interview with one child who achieved a high score on the language test.

State **one** strength and **one** limitation of an unstructured interview. (2 marks)

- (h) Following the investigation, the psychologist conducted a non-participant observation at the primary school.

Outline what is meant by *non-participant observation*. (2 marks)

Turn over for the next section

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGY OF GENDER

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 4 (a) Identify and briefly describe **one** reason for conducting cross-cultural research. (3 marks)
- (b) Using an example, explain what is meant by *androgyny*. (3 marks)
- (c) Amelia was watching a medical drama on television. It showed a female nurse saving a patient's life. Amelia said to her mummy, "I am a girl. When I grow up, I want to be a nurse like the lady on the television."

Outline what is meant by the terms *gender role* and *gender identity*. For each term, refer to the example of Amelia. (4 marks)

- (d) Describe and discuss methodological **and/or** ethical issues which might arise when using case studies to investigate gender. Refer to **at least one** case study in your answer. (10 marks)
- 5 (a) Outline Freud's explanation of the *Oedipus complex*. (3 marks)
- (b) A number of students have a disagreement about which of the three definitions below can be applied to the terms *modelling* and *reinforcement*:
- a person's desire to be like another person or to be part of a particular social group;
 - the process by which a response is strengthened;
 - a procedure whereby a person observes another person and then attempts to imitate his or her behaviour.

In your answer book, write down the definition which illustrates each of the following:

- (i) modelling;
- (ii) reinforcement. (2 marks)
- (c) Describe **one** study in which the cognitive developmental theory of gender was investigated. Indicate in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (d) Discuss biological explanations of gender development. Refer to **at least one** study in your answer. (10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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