

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 1 Introducing Psychology

PYB1

Thursday 10 January 2008 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 to be marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Questions carrying 10 marks should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions, you will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

SECTION A: APPROACHES

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Outline **one** way in which Rogers influenced the development of psychology. (2 marks)
- (b) The table below shows some of the ideas that researchers have contributed to the development of psychology. State **one** contribution for (i) and give the names of the researchers for (ii) and (iii). Label your answers clearly.

Table 1

Name of researcher	Ideas that have contributed to the development of psychology
Wundt	(i)
(ii)	Humans and other species have evolved from common ancestors.
(iii)	Psychology should focus on observable behaviour and its consequences.

(3 marks)

- (c) Mia is revising for her history examination. Her teacher asks her the following question, “Who was the mother of Queen Elizabeth I?” Mia thinks hard. She then remembers what her teacher taught her in the previous history lesson. She then replies, “Anne Boleyn”.

Outline the information-processing approach and illustrate it with reference to the description above. (5 marks)

- (d) Discuss the psychodynamic approach in psychology. (10 marks)

2 (a) Outline the role of the adrenal glands in the fight or flight response. (2 marks)

- (b) Tom has a phobia of mice. He saw a mouse scurry across the floor. Tom immediately felt sick and he felt the hairs on the back of his neck stand on end. Some time later, his heart stopped pounding and he got his breath back.

From the description above, identify **three** of Tom's bodily responses and state whether **each** response results from the action of the sympathetic or parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. (3 marks)

- (c) Describe **one** study in which selective breeding was used to investigate the genetic basis of behaviour. Indicate in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (d) Discuss **at least two** methods that have been used to investigate localisation of function (cortical specialisation) in the brain. (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 health psychologist was interested in whether there was a relationship between nutrition and examination results. The psychologist predicted that, the more fat that a child consumed, the lower his or her average GCSE points score would be.

The psychologist conducted the study over two years at a local secondary school. A stratified sample of 20 14-year-old pupils was selected to take part in the study.

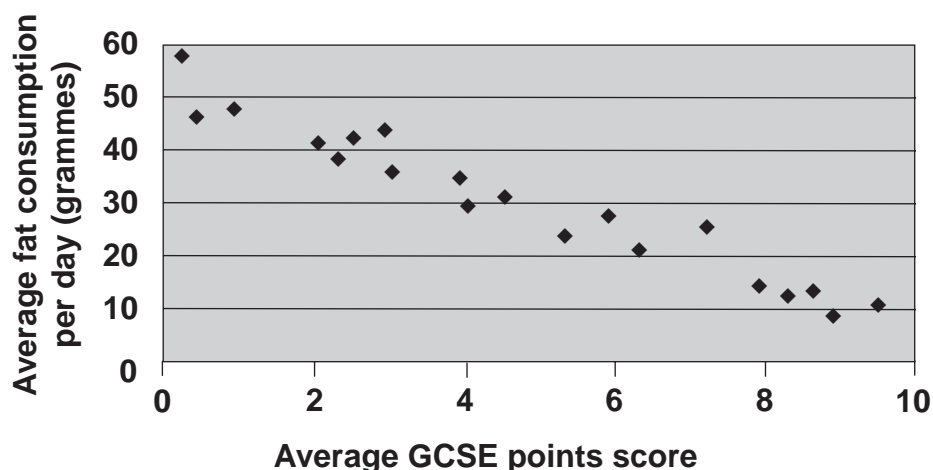
The psychologist obtained data from the following sources:

- records of daily fat consumption in grammes
- interviews with teachers and parents
- observations of behaviour in the classroom and the school canteen
- GCSE results.

For each pupil, the psychologist calculated the average fat consumption per day in grammes and the average GCSE points score.

These results are shown in the scattergram below (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1: Scattergram of the relationship between average fat consumption per day (in grammes) and average GCSE points score



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- (a) Identify the type of correlation shown in **Figure 1** and state what it shows about the relationship between fat consumption and GCSE results. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between an experiment and a correlational study. (4 marks)
- (c) A newspaper report claimed that the study showed a relationship between fat consumption and GCSE results.

Suggest **one other** possible explanation for the relationship shown in the scattergram (**Figure 1**). Justify your answer. (2 marks)

- (d) The psychologist selected the pupils for this study by stratified sampling.
- (i) Describe how a stratified sample might be obtained. (3 marks)
- (ii) State **one** strength and **one** limitation of stratified sampling. (2 marks)
- (e) The psychologist carried out a participant observation, rather than a non-participant observation, of the pupils' behaviour in the classroom.

State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of participant observation. (2 marks)

- (f) The psychologist interviewed PE teachers at the school in order to assess pupils' attitudes towards exercise.
- (i) Write **one** open question that might be used to obtain information about a pupil's attitude towards exercise. (1 mark)
- (ii) Write **one** closed question that might be used to obtain information about a pupil's attitude towards exercise. (1 mark)
- (g) Identify and explain **one** ethical issue that the psychologist should have considered in this study. (3 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) Using an example, state what is meant by the term *sex role*. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) With reference to the study of gender, briefly explain **one** ethical issue that might arise when conducting cross-cultural research. (2 marks)
- (ii) With reference to the study of gender, briefly explain **one** methodological issue that might arise when carrying out a case study. (2 marks)
- (c) In relation to gender, describe what is meant by nature **and** nurture. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss **at least two** methodological and/or ethical issues which might arise when using the experimental method to investigate gender differences. Refer to research in your answer. (10 marks)

- 5 (a) Julia notices that her friend Ruth goes salsa dancing twice a week, so Julia starts going salsa dancing too. Julia carries on going to classes because everyone tells her that she is very good at dancing.

From the description above, identify an example of the following:

- (i) modelling;
- (ii) reinforcement. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Give a social learning theory explanation of identification. (1 mark)
- (ii) Give a psychoanalytic explanation of identification. (1 mark)
- (iii) State **one** difference between these two explanations. (1 mark)
- (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) Describe and discuss biological explanations of gender development. Refer to **at least one** study of gender in your answer. (10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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