

General Certificate of Education
June 2004
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 1 Introducing Psychology

PYB1

Thursday 27 May 2004 Afternoon Session

In addition to this paper you will require:
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.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Questions carrying 10 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in these answers.
- In answers to questions carrying 10 marks, you will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

SECTION A: APPROACHES

Answer **one** question from this Section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Outline **one** criticism of the behaviourist approach. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain **one** way in which Wundt influenced the development of psychology. (3 marks)
- (c) John is playing tennis. He perceives the ball coming towards his left-hand side. He decides to respond by playing a backhand shot. John returns the ball and wins the point.
- Outline the information-processing approach and illustrate it with reference to aspects of John's behaviour. (5 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss **at least two** features of the psychodynamic approach. (10 marks)
- 2 (a) Below are three definitions:
- A** a person's characteristics that are determined solely by the environment;
- B** a person's genetic make-up;
- C** a person's characteristics that are determined by genetics and the environment.
- In your answer book, write down which of the above is a definition of
- (i) a genotype;
- (ii) a phenotype. (2 marks)
- (b) Outline **one** limitation of the biological approach in psychology. (3 marks)
- (c) Evolutionary theorists claim that the physical and behavioural characteristics of a species are likely to be the result of natural selection.
- Using an example, explain what is meant by the term "natural selection". (5 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss the genetic basis of **either** intelligence **or** schizophrenia. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (10 marks)

Turn over ►

SECTION B: RESEARCH METHODS

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

This question carries 20 marks.

- 3 Two psychologists observed a sample of children of three years of age. To save time, the sample was obtained from a nearby nursery. The aim was to investigate differences in play behaviour between same-sex pairs and boy-girl pairs.

The children were observed playing together in a laboratory playroom containing a selection of toys.

The psychologists assigned the children to pairs. There were ten boy-boy pairs, ten girl-girl pairs and ten boy-girl pairs.

As the children played, both psychologists recorded the frequency of friendly behaviours for each pair.

Friendly behaviours included sharing a toy, a positive verbal response to the other child and a positive behaviour to the other child, such as smiling.

The frequency of friendly behaviours in same-sex and boy-girl pairs is shown in the bar chart (**Figure 1**).

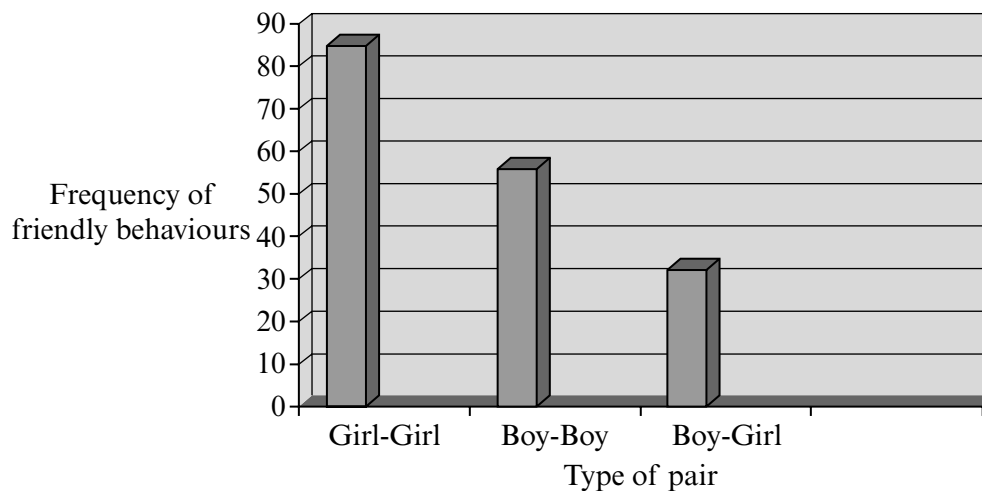


Figure 1: The frequency of friendly behaviours in same sex and boy-girl pairs

- (a) What might the psychologists conclude from the bar chart shown in **Figure 1**? (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Identify the independent variable in this study. (1 mark)
- (ii) Identify the dependent variable in this study. (1 mark)
- (c) State an appropriate hypothesis for this study. (2 marks)

- (d) Identify the sampling method used by the psychologists in this study. (1 mark)
- (e) Explain **one** methodological reason why it was important for both psychologists to observe the children in this study. (3 marks)
- (f) Distinguish between *participant* and *non-participant* observation. (3 marks)
- (g) Explain **one** disadvantage of conducting this observation in a laboratory setting. (3 marks)
- (h) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue raised by this study. (1 mark)
- (ii) Explain how the issue which you have identified in your answer to (h)(i) could have been addressed. (2 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

Turn over ►

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGY OF GENDER

Answer **one** question from this Section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 4 (a) In preparation for a careers interview, a class of students were asked to provide at least one trait that would characterise their personality. Persons **A**, **B** and **C** described themselves as “forceful”, “sympathetic” and “intelligent” respectively.

In your answer book, identify which trait is stereotypically

(i) masculine;

(ii) feminine. (2 marks)

- (b) Distinguish between the terms *sex* and *gender*. (3 marks)

- (c) Describe **one** case study in which gender was investigated. Indicate in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. (5 marks)

- (d) Describe and discuss the use of cross-cultural research to investigate gender differences. Refer to **at least one** study in your answer. (10 marks)

- 5 (a) Name **one** sex hormone and outline the effects that it might have on behaviour. (3 marks)

- (b) Briefly describe Freud’s explanation of the *Electra complex*. (3 marks)

- (c) Jack, who is 5 years old, was watching his favourite cartoon on the television. The cartoon was about a boy who was rewarded for helping his father with jobs, including washing the car. After the cartoon had ended, Jack immediately went to his father and said, “Daddy, can we wash the car, please?”

With reference to the social learning approach, explain the effect of the cartoon on Jack’s behaviour. (4 marks)

- (d) “A child’s understanding of gender develops in a series of stages over time.”

Discuss the cognitive approach to explaining gender development. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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