

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 1 Introducing Psychology

PYB1

Tuesday 22 May 2007 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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 Wundt contributed to the development of psychology. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Briefly explain **one** assumption of the humanistic approach in psychology. (2 marks)
- (ii) Briefly explain **one** assumption of the cognitive approach in psychology. (2 marks)
- (c) Outline what psychologists mean by common-sense **and** scientific explanations. Use an example to illustrate the difference between these two types of explanation. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss the behaviourist approach in psychology. (10 marks)
- 2 (a) Outline **one** difference in function between a motor neuron and a sensory neuron. (2 marks)
- (b) What is meant by the terms *genotype* and *phenotype*? Use an example to illustrate the difference between them. (4 marks)
- (c) Briefly discuss **one** limitation of the biological approach in psychology. (4 marks)
- (d) Ben and his friends are at a theme park. They are waiting in a queue to ride a terrifying rollercoaster. Ben starts to feel sick and his hands become hot and sticky. As he moves near to the front of the queue, he feels his heart pounding. After the ride, Ben feels very thirsty and tired.

Describe the role of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) **and** the adrenal glands in a stressful situation. Use this knowledge to explain Ben's responses before **and** after the rollercoaster ride. (10 marks)

SECTION B: RESEARCH METHODS

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

This question carries 20 marks.

- 3 A psychologist was interested in conducting a case study of an individual who had been convicted of a criminal offence.

To investigate why the offender committed the crime, the psychologist used various methods of data collection, including:

- interviews with the offender and the offender's family
- observations of the offender's behaviour in prison
- analysis of the offender's school reports and medical notes
- psychometric tests on the offender.

(a) (i) What is meant by a *case study*? (1 mark)

(ii) Explain **one** strength of the case study method. (2 marks)

(b) The psychologist used the offender's family as a source of information about the offender's childhood.

Apart from ethical issues, identify and explain **one** problem of using this source of information. (3 marks)

(c) Distinguish between a *structured* and an *unstructured* interview. (3 marks)

(d) The psychologist conducted a number of overt observations of the offender's behaviour in various prison situations.

(i) What is meant by *overt observation*? (1 mark)

(ii) Outline **one** methodological problem that might arise when just one psychologist observes a person's behaviour. (2 marks)

(iii) Explain how the problem you have identified in (d) (ii) can be overcome. (2 marks)

(iv) Explain **one** advantage of conducting an observation in a natural setting compared with an observation in a laboratory setting. (3 marks)

(e) Identify and explain **one** ethical issue the psychologist should have considered before conducting this study. (3 marks)

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGY OF GENDER

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 4 (a) Using an example, outline what is meant by a *sex-role stereotype*. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe what is meant by the term *cultural diversity* in relation to gender. (3 marks)
- (c) Hassan is four years old. His nursery teacher has noticed that he likes to play with building blocks and construction toys. When Hassan is asked by his nursery teacher what he would like to be when he grows up, Hassan replies, "I want to be a builder 'cos I'm a big, strong boy."
- Outline what is meant by the terms *gender identity* and *gender role*. Refer to the comments made by Hassan in your answer. (4 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss the use of cross-cultural research in studying gender. Refer to **at least one** cross-cultural study of gender in your answer. (10 marks)
- 5 (a) (i) Give **one** typical sex chromosome pattern. (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **one** atypical sex chromosome pattern. (1 mark)
- (b) Kohlberg proposed three stages of gender development.

Read the following statements.

- A** A child understands that someone stays the same biological sex even though he/she may change in appearance.
- B** A child understands that people stay the same sex throughout life.
- C** A child understands that people can change sex by changing their appearance.
- D** A child is able to label his/her own sex correctly.

In your answer book, write down which statement (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) is a correct definition of the following:

- (i) gender identity;
- (ii) gender stability;
- (iii) gender constancy.

Label your answers clearly.

(3 marks)

- (c) Describe **one** study in which the social learning 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 a psychoanalytic explanation of gender development. *(10 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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