

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



**PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Unit 1 Introducing Psychology**

**PYB1**

Friday 16 May 2008 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 black ink or black 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.

**There are no questions printed on this page**

---

**SECTION A: APPROACHES**

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

---

- 1** (a) Describe **one** assumption of the behaviourist approach in psychology. (3 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between scientific and common-sense explanations of behaviour. (3 marks)
- (c) Mark is 33 years old. He has low self-esteem and feels worthless. One day, his therapist asked him about his childhood. Mark said, "I never had a close relationship with my mother. She would only cuddle me if I was a good boy and did what I was told."
- With reference to **one** assumption of the humanistic approach, explain a possible cause of Mark's problems. (4 marks)
- (d) Discuss the cognitive approach in psychology. Refer to **at least one other** approach in your answer. (10 marks)
- 2** (a) Identify **three** divisions of the nervous system. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between genotype and phenotype. (3 marks)
- (c) Explain **two** limitations of the biological approach. (4 marks)
- (d) Discuss the genetic basis of **either** schizophrenia **or** intelligence. Refer to evidence in your answer. (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** Janet is 43 years old. She has received therapy for an obsessive-compulsive disorder. Her symptoms include excessive hand-washing, taking numerous showers and repeatedly cleaning the toilet.

A psychologist conducted a case study of Janet before and after she received therapy. He used a questionnaire to measure the levels of anxiety associated with Janet's disorder.

He made observations of Janet's behaviour at her home for two hours per day for one week before and one week after therapy. For each observation, he recorded the number of times Janet washed her hands, took a shower and cleaned the toilet. He calculated the average frequency of these behaviours, before and after therapy.

The results of the psychologist's observations are shown in the table below (**Table 1**).

**Table 1: The average daily frequency of Janet's behaviours before and after therapy**

Behaviours	Average frequency before therapy	Average frequency after therapy
Hand-washing	40	10
Showering	7	3
Cleaning the toilet	15	2

- (a) In your answer book, sketch a bar chart of the data given in **Table 1**. Correctly label your bar chart. (3 marks)
- (b) What might be the psychologist's interpretation of the data shown in **Table 1**? (2 marks)
- (c) State whether the data given in **Table 1** are quantitative or qualitative. (1 mark)
- (d) The psychologist conducted a non-participant observation of Janet's behaviours before and after therapy.

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

- (e) Briefly describe **one** strength of conducting an observation in a natural setting. (2 marks)

- (f) Identify and briefly explain **one** methodological problem that might have arisen because only one psychologist observed Janet's behaviour. *(3 marks)*
- (g) Explain **one** limitation of the case study method. *(2 marks)*
- (h) The questionnaire used to measure Janet's anxiety contained both open and closed questions.
- (i) Write **one** open question that might have been used to obtain information about Janet's anxiety. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Write **one** closed question that might have been used to obtain information about Janet's anxiety. *(1 mark)*
- (i) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue raised by this study. *(1 mark)*
- (ii) Explain how the psychologist might have overcome the ethical issue you have identified in your answer to (i)(i). *(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) Below are three definitions often used in the study of gender:

- A** the sense that someone has of either being male or being female;
- B** attachment to a male or female model who possesses qualities seen as rewarding;
- C** a part which a man or woman might expect to play in a given situation.

In your answer book, write down which definition (**A**, **B** or **C**) refers to

- (i) gender role;
- (ii) gender identity.

Label your answers clearly. (2 marks)

(b) Explain the difference between sex and gender. (3 marks)

(c) Describe **one** study in which the observational method was used to study gender. 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 in studying gender. Refer to **at least one** cross-cultural study of gender in your answer. (10 marks)

- 
- 5 (a) Outline **one** criticism of social learning theory explanations of gender development. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Give **one** effect that testosterone might have on a person's behaviour. (1 mark)
- (ii) Give **one** effect that oestrogen might have on a person's behaviour. (1 mark)
- (c) Kohlberg proposed a stage theory of gender development.
- State what Kohlberg meant by *gender identity*, *gender stability*, and *gender constancy*. For **each** stage, give an example of how a child might show or explain his/her understanding of gender. Label your answers clearly. (6 marks)
- (d) Describe and discuss a psychoanalytic explanation of gender development. Refer to evidence in your answer. (10 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

---

**There are no questions printed on this page**