

Thursday 8 June 2017 – Afternoon

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B542/01 Studies and Applications in Psychology 2

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

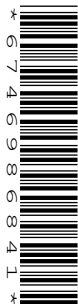
OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 15 minutes



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **80**.
- The quality of your written communication will be taken into account in marking your answers to the questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** the questions.

SECTION A – Individual Differences

The Self

- 1 What is meant by 'free will'?

Choose **one** answer by ticking the relevant box.

When an individual...

can make their own choices

☐

is different from others

☐

is controlled by others

☐

[1]

2

Personality Tests

Stuart did an online test in which he was asked about several features of his personality. At the end, he was categorised as a neurotic extrovert. He wasn't surprised as he thinks he is very confident and sociable, but knows that he gets quite anxious when faced with a difficult situation.

Using the source:

- (a) Identify **one** word that is the same as the idea of a 'trait'.

..... [1]

- (b) Identify **one** word associated with the idea of 'neuroticism'.

..... [1]

- (c) Identify **one** word associated with the idea of 'extraversion'.

..... [1]

- 3 Van Houtte & Jarvis (1995) did a study into the self.

Draw a line to match each feature of the experiment with the detail of the study.

[3]

Feature	Detail
Dependent variable	Pet ownership or not
Independent variable	Pre-adolescent children
Sample	Rating scales
	Self esteem

- 4 Outline **one** limitation of the procedure used in Van Houtte & Jarvis's study.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 5 Anita says she feels worthless. She believes that her family do not support her and that she has no real friends.

Explain how research into the self could be used to help Anita.

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..... [4]

- 6 Outline **one** criticism of the way humanistic theory explains the development of the self.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

SECTION B – Social Psychology***Non-Verbal Communication***

7 Yuki *et al* (2007) carried out a study into the interpretation of facial expressions.

(a) Outline what participants had to do when presented with the faces in this study.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Identify the culture that focused on eyes more than mouths when interpreting emotions.

..... [1]

Training Children to Communicate

A psychologist conducted social skills training with a group of young children who were finding it difficult to socialise with their peers. The children watched a television cartoon in which the characters used positive non-verbal communication. The children were then left to play with each other. Some of the children copied the positive behaviours, and when they did, the psychologist praised them and gave them a sticker. Each time a child's non-verbal communication was very negative, she made them sit on a chair in the corner.

From the source:

(a) Identify an example of imitation.

.....
 [1]

(b) Identify an example of observation.

.....
 [1]

(c) Identify an example of punishment.

.....
 [1]

(d) Identify an example of reward.

.....
 [1]

- 9 (a) Outline what is meant by *cultural variations* in non-verbal communication.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Outline the role of cultural variations when using the social learning theory of non-verbal communication.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 10 Outline **two** criticisms of using the social learning theory to explain non-verbal communication.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

..... [4]

SECTION C – Developmental Psychology

Cognitive Development

11 What is meant by 'invariant stages' in cognitive development?

Choose **one** answer by ticking the relevant box.

Stages that are...

in a set order

☐

related to age

☐

the same everywhere

☐

[1]

12

Growing Up

Bobby is 18 months old. He has only just started recognising himself in a mirror. However, he has been able to recognise his parents from a young age and will look for them if he cannot see them.

His older sister Matilda has just started to understand what something must be like from another person's point of view. She also knows that something has the same properties even if its appearance changes.

From the source:

(a) Name Bobby's stage of cognitive development using Piaget's theory.

..... [1]

(b) Name Matilda's stage of cognitive development using Piaget's theory.

..... [1]

(c) Identify the phrase associated with object permanence.

.....
 [1]

(d) Identify the phrase associated with conservation.

.....
 [1]

13 Evaluate how well Piaget's theory explains cognitive development.

..... [4]

14 Piaget (1952) compared children in different stages of cognitive development. He did this by conducting an experiment which involved rows of counters.

Outline the findings from this experiment.

..... [3]

15 Outline **one** real-life application of research into cognitive development.

..... [3]

SECTION D – Biological Psychology

Criminal Behaviour

16

The following statements were taken from interviews with a group of police officers.

Officer Forbes: “All criminals like taking risks. It’s what makes them different from normal people.”

Officer van Vliet: “If criminals are set the right example, they will change their ways.”

Officer Grogan: “It would be helpful if members of the public would actually report crimes when they happen.”

Officer Gooch: “It’s easy to spot a criminal – they have a distinct set of facial features.”

Officer King: “It would be helpful if everyone could agree on what a crime is – unfortunately it seems to depend so much on an individual’s own experiences.”

Using the source:

(a) Name the officer whose statement supports the idea of a criminal personality.

..... [1]

(b) Name the officer whose statement shows there are problems defining crime.

..... [1]

(c) Name the officer whose statement shows there are problems measuring crime.

..... [1]

17 Outline **either** the role of heredity **or** brain dysfunction in criminal behaviour.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

..... [3]

18 Mednick *et al* (1984) investigated the role of biology in criminal behaviour.

Explain **one** limitation of the findings.

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..... [3]

19* Describe how social learning theory can explain criminal behaviour.

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..... [6]

SECTION E – Cognitive Psychology

Perception

20 Using examples, explain **two** depth cues used in perception.

1

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2

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.....

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.....

.....

[6]

21 Identify whether the following statements about constructivist theory are true or false.

Give your answer by circling either TRUE or FALSE as shown below.

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

(a) Constructivist theory states that we are born with our perceptual abilities.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) Constructivist theory believes that perceptual set has a role in perception.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) Constructivist theory ignores the role of top-down processing in perception.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(d) Constructivist theory can explain why we perceive the world in such different ways.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

[10]

. [10]

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