

NAME:

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YEAR 9 PSYCHOLOGY EXAM

PART A: CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

1. Eysenck devised a Criminal Personality Theory.

(a) State what is meant by extroversion in relation to criminal behaviour.

.....  
..... [2]

(b) A psychologist wanted to investigate the neuropsychology involved in extraversion. Outline one way she could carry out her investigation.

.....  
..... [2]

(c) Outline **one** criticism of Eysenck's theory.

.....  
..... [2]

2. Outline the process of synaptic transmission.

.....  
..... [2]

3. Participants in Heaven's (1996) study into personality and delinquency completed questionnaires which included rating scales.

(a) Explain **one** strength of questionnaires as used in this study.

.....  
..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** way that the procedure of Heaven's study could be improved.

.....  
..... [2]

4. Heaven decided to use a longitudinal study in his research. **Explain the difference between a cross-sectional study and a longitudinal study.**

Longitudinal study: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cross-sectional study: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

5. Describe how restorative justice can help to reduce acquisitive reoffending.

.....  
.....  
..... [3]



## PART B: MEMORY

7. The neuropsychologist

A neuropsychologist has been assigned two new patients. Patient A is unable to recall any memories from before she suffered her brain injury, while Patient B is unable to form any new memories since his brain trauma.

For both patients, identify the type of amnesia and the area of the brain associated with this type of memory loss.

Patient A:

Type of Amnesia

.....

Associated Brain Area

.....

Patient B:

Type of Amnesia

.....

Associated Brain Area

..... [4]

8. A group of people with amnesia were tested for recall. When they were given 30 images to memorise, they remembered a median of 5 images.

Calculate the median expressed as a fraction in its lowest form of the total number of images. Show your workings.

Median = ..... [2]

9. (a) Identify which of the following shows why Braun et al.'s (2002) study of autobiographical memories may show age bias.

- A only cartoon characters were investigated
- B only childhood memories were investigated
- C only paper advertisements were investigated
- D only university students were investigated

Your answer

[1]

(b) Identify how Braun et al.'s study lacked ecological validity.

- A participants were made to give adverts more direct attention than normal
- B participants' imagination inflation was measured using numerical scales
- C the character of Ariel did not exist when the participants were younger
- D the character of Mickey Mouse did not look realistic on the poster

Your answer

[1]

(c) Identify a weakness of using an independent measures design in Braun et al.'s study

- A differences in the ratings of the pleasantness of the advert may be due to demand characteristics
- B differences in the ratings of the pleasantness of the advert may be due to participant variables
- C differences in recall of shaking hands with a character may be due to demand characteristics
- D differences in recall of shaking hands with a character may be due to participant variables

Your answer

[1]

10. Outline the **two tests** used in **Wilson et al.'s study of Clive Wearing**.

Test 1: \_\_\_\_\_

What did they do? \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

Test 2: \_\_\_\_\_

What did they do? \_\_\_\_\_

[2]





## PART C: RESEARCH IN PSYCHOLOGY

### Source

A psychologist carried out a laboratory experiment to test the effects on children of eating sweets close to their bedtime. Her participants were a group of 7 to 11 year olds.

On the first night, the participants were each given an identical packet of sweets to eat one hour before going to sleep in the laboratory. They all went to bed at the same time in the same room. The next morning, each participant was interviewed separately and asked to talk about any dreams they had experienced. The psychologist rated the dreams on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being 'not frightening' and 10 being 'very frightening'.

The next night, the same participants were used. This time, they were not allowed any sweets before bedtime. All of the routines stayed the same as the night before. Once again, they were interviewed the next morning and their dreams were rated by the psychologist.

**Median ratings for how frightening dreams were when participants had sweets or did not have sweets**

1.



The psychologist concluded that eating sweets close to their bedtime results in children having more frightening dreams.

12. From the list below, identify the *null hypothesis* for the study in the Source. [1]

Show your answer by ticking **one** box.

There will be no significant difference in how frightening dreams are whether participants have had sweets immediately before going to sleep or not.

There will be a significant difference in how frightening dreams are depending on whether participants have had sweets immediately before going to sleep or not.

There will be a significant correlation between number of sweets eaten and how frightening dreams are.

13. Identify the sample in the study in the source.

.....

..... [1]

14. The study had an independent variable and a dependent variable.

Draw a line to match each variable with the correct example from the study.

[2]

Variable	Example from Study
independent variable	Whether participants were given sweets immediately before bedtime or not.
dependent variable	Whether participants were 7 or 11 years old.
	How frightening participants' dreams were.

15. Identify whether the following statements about experiments are true or false.

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

[2]

TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE

Experiments can only be carried out in a laboratory.

TRUE                      FALSE

Experiments allow researchers to establish cause and effect.

TRUE                      FALSE

16. Experiments can lack ecological validity.

(a) State what is meant by ecological validity.

.....  
..... [1]

(b) Give **one** reason why the study in the source may have lacked ecological validity.

.....  
..... [1]

17. Using the bar chart in the Source, give the median rating for how frightening dreams were after participants had sweets.

..... [1]



**ADDITIONAL PAPER (please indicate which question you are adding below)**

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<p><b>Critical Buddy Reflection – to be completed after marking</b></p> <p>Areas of strength:</p>  <p>Areas for improvement:</p>  <p>Proposed goals for revision in the Year 9 Units</p> <p>1.</p>  <p>2.</p>  <p>Signed (critical buddy): _____</p> <p>I have discussed &amp; agreed this with my critical buddy (my signature):</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Marks breakdown</b></p> <p><i>Criminal Psychology</i></p> <p>_____ / 25</p> <p><i>Memory</i></p> <p>_____ / 21</p> <p><i>Research in Psychology</i></p> <p>_____ / 9</p> <hr/> <p><b>TOTAL</b></p> <p><b>/ 55</b></p>
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