

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
AS LEVEL
H167/02
PSYCHOLOGY
Psychological themes through
core studies**

**MONDAY 23 MAY 2016: Afternoon
TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

First name						Last name					
Centre number						Candidate number					

**No additional materials required for this
Question Paper.**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

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INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Complete the boxes on the first page with your name, centre number and candidate number.

Answer ALL the questions.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 75.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

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SECTION A – Core studies

Answer ALL the questions.

- 1 (a) In Milgram’s study of obedience, the majority of participants reached the most severe shock available on the shock generator.**

Outline ONE reason to explain the high amounts of obedience observed.

[2]

- (b) From Bocchiaro et al.’s study into disobedience and whistleblowing:**

Identify TWO quantitative findings.

[2]

(c) To what extent does the study by Bocchiaro et al. change our understanding of responses to people in authority?

[3]

2 (a) From Loftus and Palmer's first experiment:

Describe ONE way the information the participants received after viewing the traffic accidents influenced their memory.

[2]

(b) From Grant et al.'s study on context-dependent memory:

Describe TWO ways the assessment of memory was standardised.

[4]

5 (a) From Freud's study of Little Hans:

Explain ONE strength of the way data was gathered in this study.

[2]

(b) From the study by Baron-Cohen et al. on autism in adults:

Describe ONE way the Eyes Task was checked to ensure it was a valid theory of mind test.

[2]

SECTION B – Areas, perspectives and debates

Answer ALL the questions.

6 (a) Outline ONE principle or concept of the social area in psychology.

[2]

(b) Outline how Bocchiaro et al.'s study links to the social area of psychology. Support your answer with evidence from this study.

[3]

(e) Describe ONE reason why conducting reductionist research is useful.

[3]

SECTION C – Practical applications

Answer ALL the questions.

‘Sesame Street’ and learnt behaviour?

‘Sesame Street’ is an educational TV programme which aims to show that television can have positive effects on young children in preparation for school. Research has shown that viewers of ‘Sesame Street’ were better prepared to learn to read and do arithmetic, and this readiness seemed to be a result of watching the show and not of other variables, such as how educated their parents were or how much they read to their children. The advantage held even through secondary school, with students who had watched the programme at age 5 gaining consistently higher grades in English, mathematics and science compared to those who had not watched the programme at a young age. Longitudinal research has also shown that watching ‘Sesame Street’ is related to gaining a greater sense of competence, being less aggressive and demonstrating more motivation for academic achievement. Teenagers who are less aggressive can take part in school more effectively and will in turn feel good about their achievements because they will be rewarded for their motivation and academic success.

7 (a) Identify ONE psychological issue raised by the article on the previous page. Support your answer with evidence from the article.

[3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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