Modified Enlarged 36pt

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Monday 3 June 2019 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) in Psychology

J203/02 Studies and applications in psychology 2

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:
a scientific or graphical calculator

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number ☐☐☐☐☐

Candidate number ☐☐☐☐

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

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 90.

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

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

SECTION A

Sleep and Dreaming

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1 (a) Identify the stage of sleep where most dream activity takes place, according to the Activation Synthesis Theory. [1]

A RAM

B REM

C ROM

D RTM

Your answer

(b) Identify what the pons area of the brain does during sleep, according to the Activation Synthesis Theory.

[1]

A   blocks signals

B   redirects signals

C   sends signals

D   translates signals

Your answer ☐

(c) Identify which part of the brain tries to give meaning to the electrical activity of the brain during sleep, according to the Activation Synthesis Theory. [1]

A   brain stem

B   cerebral cortex

C   hypothalamus

D   pineal gland

Your answer ☐

2   Explain how the Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming is criticised for being reductionist.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

3 **Give TWO functions of sleep.**

1. _____

   _____

2. _____

   _____

[2]

4 There are a number of stages of sleep.

Look at the following diagram.

Draw lines to match the definition to its correct stage of sleep. One stage does not have a matching definition. [3]

DEFINITION

STAGE OF SLEEP

| The stage before REM sleep when people are in a deep sleep. |

Stage 1

| The stage of light, drowsy sleep where people can be stirred quite easily. |

Stage 2

Stage 3

| The stage where people lose consciousness and brain waves begin to slow down. |

Stage 4

5

> A psychologist wanted to investigate the meaning of dreams. To do this, she carried out a study using a series of interviews in which she had conversations with people about their common dreams and their recent experiences. She concluded that what actually happened in dreams was a symbol of deeper emotions the person was feeling. For example, one of her participants, named David, often dreamt about walking around naked. The psychologist related this to an anxiety the person had about letting out a secret he had been trusted with.

Using the source:

(a) Name the type of interview used in the study.

_____ [1]

(b) Identify the phrase that explains the manifest content of dreams.

_____ [1]

(c) Identify the example of latent content in David's dreams.

_____ [1]

(d) Write an open question that the psychologist could have used in her study.

_____

_____ [1]

(e) Outline ONE strength of collecting qualitative data in this study.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

6 **Describe TWO criticisms of the Williams et al. (1992) study into the bizarreness in dreams.**

1. _____

_____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

_____

[4]

7   **Although Pawel works long hours, he finds it difficult to get to sleep at night as he suffers from sleep onset insomnia.**

   Using your knowledge of psychological research, outline ways in which Pawel could be helped to get a better night's sleep.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____ **[4]**

SECTION B

Social Influence

Answer ALL questions in this section.

8   (a) Identify the type of experiment used for Experiment 1 of Bickman's (1974) study into obedience. [1]

A   field

B   laboratory

C   natural

D   quasi

Your answer ☐

(b) Identify ONE of the independent variables in Experiment 1 of Bickman's (1974) study. [1]

A   age of the experimenter giving orders

B   dress of the experimenter giving orders

C   location of the experimenter giving orders

D   sex of the experimenter giving orders

Your answer

(c) Identify the situation which had the lowest rates of obedience in Experiment 1 of Bickman's (1974) study. [1]

A   giving a dime to a stranger

B   moving to the other side of a bus stop

C   picking up litter

D   there was no difference in obedience rates

Your answer ☐

9 **Evaluate the way that Bickman (1974) carried out his research into obedience.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[6]**

10

> Cerys thinks her Science teacher, Mr Singh, is very strict. She is very well behaved in his lessons, and always does her homework on time. She has seen how cross Mr Singh gets when other students don't do as they're told. She will do anything to avoid being told off by him because, when he is angry, he is really scary.

Using the source:

(a) Name the authority figure.

_____ **[1]**

(b) Explain the effect of authority on obedience.

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[2]**

11 **Using an example, explain what is meant by deindividuation.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[3]**

12 (a) Complete the following passage about the sample used in the NatCen (2011) study into the August riots by filling in the gaps.

You must choose a different term for each gap from the list below. [3]

eighteen   deviancy   ethnicity

fifteen   thirty

Around _____ people were interviewed in Tottenham. There was an even split between people over and under _____ years. People represented a range in terms of gender, _____ and work status.

(b) The NatCen (2011) study found there were different categories of people involved in riots including:

watchers

rioters

looters

Choose ONE of the above categories and outline what the findings showed about them.

Category: _____

What the findings showed about this category of people:

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[2]**

13 **Outline how the hippocampal volume of the brain is associated with dispositional explanations of social influence.**

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[2]**

14 **A researcher observed the amount of social activity that occurred in a workplace over one day. He counted 60 pro-social acts and 15 anti-social acts.**

Calculate the ratio of pro-social to anti-social acts expressed in its lowest possible form. Show your workings.

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[2]**

SECTION C

Memory

Answer ALL questions in this section.

15 (a) Identify the stage of information processing which involves the formatting of information. [1]

A   encoding

B   input

C   output

D   storage

Your answer ☐

(b) Identify the type of forgetting which occurs when memory is overloaded.
[1]

A decay

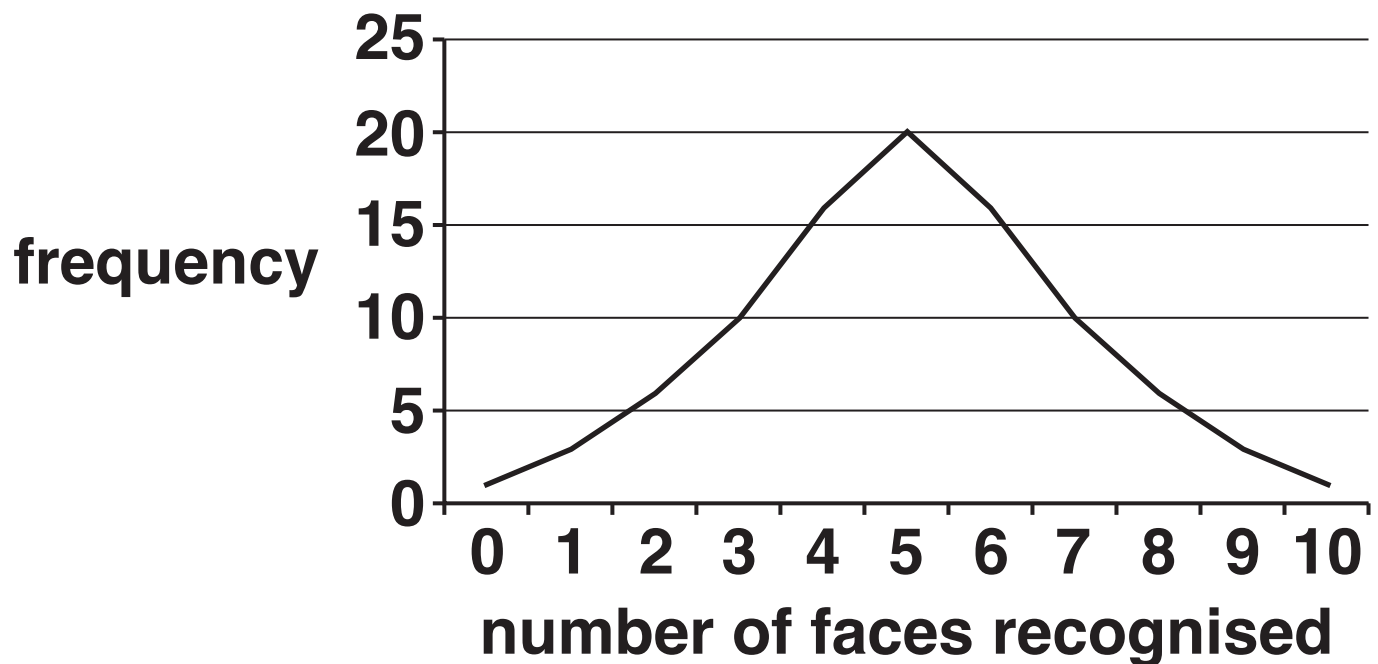B displacement

C interference

D retrieval failure

Your answer ☐

(c) Identify the part of the brain associated with procedural memory.
[1]

A cerebellum

B frontal lobe

C hippocampus

D temporal lobe

Your answer ☐

16 The following line graph shows the number of faces recognised in a memory experiment.

A line graph to show the number of faces recognised.

(a) Name the type of distribution shown in this graph.

_____ [1]

(b) Give the modal number of faces recognised.

_____ [1]

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17

> The following conversation took place between three students who were discussing their exams.
>
> Ivan: I'm really poor at remembering stuff in the first place. I forget it almost as soon as I've heard or read it.
>
> Kane: My problem is remembering things over time. I can revise for hours at night but then can't recall the information the next day when I'm in the exam.
>
> Samuel: I find it really hard to remember something if I find it boring. That's why I don't do so well in geography exams.

Using the source:

(a) Name the student who has a problem with his short-term memory.

_____ [1]

(b) Name the student who has a problem with his long-term memory.

_____ [1]

(c) Outline how Kane could use cues to help him recall what he has revised.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

18 Describe ONE criticism of the Multi-store model of memory.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

19* Use your knowledge and understanding from across the psychology course to explain how far you agree with the following viewpoint:

"Questionnaires are useful for researching people."

In your answer, refer to the use of questionnaires in the Braun et al. (2002) study into reconstructive memory and AT LEAST ONE other study which has used questionnaires. [13]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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SECTION D

Research Methods

Answer ALL questions in this section.

A psychologist investigated whether the length of a school lesson affects how well students concentrate. She observed a number of classes across local secondary schools where the length of lesson varied from 40 minutes to 60 minutes. Lessons were observed via a secret camera which the teachers had consented to but the students were not aware of. Every lesson was observed by the psychologist and her assistant who both rated each lesson for how well a class concentrated, with 10 indicating very high levels of concentration and 1 indicating very low levels. They were based in a separate room in the school when they did this.

The results from the study are shown in the table below.

Lesson duration (mins)	40	45	50	55	60
Median rating for concentration	6	6.5	7.5	6	5

Using the source:

20 What type of observation was used to collect the data? [1]

Tick ONE of the boxes below to show your answer.

Controlled observation ☐

Natural observation ☐

21 Explain whether the observation was participant or non-participant.

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

22 (a) Explain why the observation was an example of a covert observation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ [2]

(b) Explain ONE strength and ONE weakness of using a covert observation for this study.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[4]**

23 The psychologist collected primary data.

State what is meant by primary data.

_____

_____ **[1]**

24 **Explain why the psychologist had an assistant doing the ratings with her in this study.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[3]**

25 **The psychologist calculated the median rating for each length of lesson.**

Outline how a median score is calculated.

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[2]**

26 **Using the data in the source, suggest conclusions that can be drawn about the effect of lesson length on concentration levels.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ **[3]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

41

42

42

43

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