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Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 4 June 2018 – 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.

2

Answer **all** questions.**SECTION A – Individual Differences*****The Self***

- 1 Trait theory suggests that people have key traits in common.

Draw a line to match each of the following traits to its correct example.

[2]

Trait	Example
Extraversion	Alina gets extremely anxious and can worry about things unnecessarily.
Neuroticism	Beatrice is very timid and does not like being the centre of attention.
	Jai is very confident and enjoys spending time with people.

- 2 Answer the following questions about Van Houtte and Jarvis's (1995) study into self esteem amongst pet owners.

For each question, choose **one** answer by ticking the relevant box.

- (a) What was the age profile of the sample?

adolescents	<input type="checkbox"/>
adults	<input type="checkbox"/>
pre-adolescents	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

- (b) What were the pet owners and non-pet owners matched on?

age group of parents	<input type="checkbox"/>
educational ability	<input type="checkbox"/>
number of brothers and sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

3

(c) Which one of these variables was measured in the study?

attachment

☐

authority

☐

autonomy

☐

[1]

(d) What did the findings show?

non-pet owners had higher self esteem than pet owners

☐

pet owners had higher self esteem than non-pet owners

☐

there was no difference in the self esteem of pet owners and non-pet owners

☐

[1]

(e) What was a limitation of the study?

cultural bias

☐

experimenter bias

☐

gender bias

☐

[1]

The Case of Sabrina

Sabrina suffers from low self esteem which means that she does not want to go to work. Her workplace arranged for her to see a therapist. The therapist suggested she was not getting enough unconditional positive regard from her work colleagues or in her personal life.

Using the source:

(a) Outline what is meant by 'unconditional positive regard'.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Explain how getting unconditional positive regard could improve Sabrina's self esteem.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

4 Evaluate how well the humanistic theory explains the self.

.....

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.....

..... [4]

SECTION B – Social Psychology

Non-Verbal Communication

5

Social Skills Training

Social skills training has been used to improve the communication of young offenders.

A trainer will model appropriate behaviours such as using a calm tone, direct eye contact, an open posture, and positive talk. The young offenders will listen to and watch these demonstrations and then try the behaviours out through role play. This may be recorded on camera for when they are given feedback.

Using the source:

- (a) Give **one** example of non-verbal communication.

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

- (b) Identify the phrase that relates to the process of observation.

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

- (c) Identify **one** phrase that relates to the process of imitation.

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

6

6 Identify whether the following statements about Yuki *et al*'s (2007) study are true or false.

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

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

(a) Yuki *et al* used a field experiment to conduct their study.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(b) Yuki *et al* used computer generated faces as part of their study.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(c) Yuki *et al* asked participants to rate faces on how angry they appeared.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

(d) Yuki *et al* found that Japanese participants focused on eyes more than mouths when rating faces.

TRUE

FALSE

[1]

7 Outline the role of reward in learning non-verbal communication.

.....

 [2]

8 Explain how cultural variations in non-verbal communication support social learning theory.

.....

 [3]

- 9 Explain **one** criticism of the way social learning theory explains non-verbal communication.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

SECTION C begins on page 8

SECTION C – Developmental Psychology

Cognitive Development

10

What Children Know

Sacha knows to look for his toys when they roll underneath his cot.

Sebastian can sort his crayons into two groups by colour and size at the same time.

Solomon is able to line up his dolls from the biggest to the smallest.

Stefan understands that his ball of modelling clay has the same mass when he flattens it.

Using the source:

(a) Name the child that shows conservation.

..... [1]

(b) Name the child that shows de-centring.

..... [1]

(c) Name the child that shows object permanence.

..... [1]

11 Complete the following passage on Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

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

age concrete formal invariant universal upbringing

Piaget believed that cognitive development is related to He said that stages followed a fixed order and are therefore He also said the stages are He identified four stages, starting with the sensori-motor stage and ending with the operational stage.

[4]

12 Describe **two** limitations of the findings from Piaget's (1952) study into the conservation of number.

1

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.....

.....

2

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.....

.....

[4]

13 Describe how Vygotsky's theory explained children's cognitive development.

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.....

[4]

SECTION D – Cognitive Psychology

Perception

14



Using the above picture:

(a) Outline **one** example of superimposition.

.....
 [2]

(b) Outline **one** example of linear perspective.

.....
 [2]

15 Give **two** features of bottom-up processing.

1

 2
 [2]

16 Outline the procedure that was used in Haber and Levin's (2001) study into depth perception.

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..... [3]

17 Describe and evaluate the constructivist theory that experience affects perception.

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..... [6]

SECTION E – Biological Psychology

Criminal Behaviour

18

The Criminal Personality

Criminals are thought to have a personality that sets them apart from those people who obey the law. Many psychologists would agree there is a set of traits criminals are born with. These traits have been identified by testing people who have been convicted of committing crime.

Using the source:

- (a) Identify the phrase associated with the biological theory of criminal behaviour.

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

- (b) Suggest **one** of the traits associated with criminal personality.

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

13

- 19 The biological theory has an explanation for criminal behaviour. Three features of this theory are:
- heritability
 - brain dysfunction
 - facial features

Choose two of these features and outline a criticism of each one.

1 Feature:

Criticism:

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 Feature:

Criticism:

.....

.....

.....

.....

[4]

- 20 Describe **one** application of research into criminal behaviour.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

[4]

21 Describe and evaluate Mednick *et al's* (1984) study into the basis of criminal behaviour.

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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