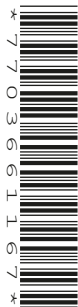




Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Friday 24 May 2019 – Morning****GCSE (9–1) Psychology****J203/01** Studies and applications in psychology 1**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes****You must have:**

- a scientific or graphical calculator

Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

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Last name

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**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 (\*).
- This document consists of **20** pages.

2

## Section A

## Development

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 (a) Identify which of the following is a feature of the sensori-motor stage of cognitive development.

- A animism
- B conservation
- C decentration
- D object permanence

Your answer

☐

[1]

(b) Identify what Piaget meant when he stated that the stages of development are invariant.

- A the stages are not universal
- B the stages can be reversed
- C the stages can occur in any order
- D the stages occur in a fixed order

Your answer

☐

[1]

(c) Identify which of the following is a criticism of Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development.

- A focuses too much on children as individuals
- B ignores the role of nature in development
- C is overly holistic when explaining how the mind develops
- D is too reductionist by over-simplifying the cause of development

Your answer

☐

[1]

2

A teacher is working with a group of children aged 7 to 11 years. She notices that they have developed several skills. For example, Abi can focus on more than one aspect of a situation and Marco can place things in rank order. Lucinda now understands that although the appearance of something changes, the quantity does not. The teacher believes this is because of the stage of cognitive development they are in.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the stage of cognitive development the children are in according to Piaget's theory.

..... [1]

(b) Identify the child that is showing the ability to conserve.

..... [1]

3 Choose **two** of the following and place them in the correct order to show the stages of development.

ADOLESCENCE

PRE-NATAL

OLD AGE

..... childhood ..... adulthood [2]

4 Outline how the brain develops and changes in **either** childhood **or** adolescence. In your answer you should make reference to brain development and how these changes can affect behaviour.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

5 From Blackwell et al.'s (2007) research study into fixed and growth mindsets:

(a) (i) Describe how fixed or growth mindsets were measured in Study 1.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) There were 198 males and 175 female participants in Study 1.

Calculate the percentage of the sample that were female, expressed to one decimal place. Show your workings.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(b) Describe **one** finding from the Blackwell et al. (2007) research study into fixed and growth mindsets.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

5

6

Karen has just qualified as a teacher. One of her students is having difficulties with her studies. The student believes that she is not clever enough to study at A level. Karen is working with her to help her to achieve in her studies.

Using the source:

Explain why it is important that Karen knows about fixed and growth mindsets if she is going to help the student.

.....

.....

.....

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.....

..... [3]

- 7 Willingham criticised the theory that students have different ways of learning. Outline **one** way in which Willingham criticised learning styles.

.....

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..... [2]

- 8 Outline how Willingham's theory favours nurture over nature.

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..... [2]

## Section B

## Psychological Problems

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 9 (a) Identify the independent variable in Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al.'s (1991) study into schizophrenia.
- A whether participants had a history of alcohol and drug use or not
  - B whether participants had been given amphetamine or not
  - C whether participants had chronic schizophrenia or not
  - D whether participants performed on the Wisconsin Card Sorting test or not

Your answer

☐

[1]

- (b) Identify which of the following is a criticism of the sample used in Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al.'s (1991) study.
- A the sample consented to the tests
  - B the sample contained both black and white participants
  - C the sample contained both males and females
  - D the sample was too small

Your answer

☐

[1]

- (c) Identify which of the following statements could be a conclusion from Daniel, Weinberger, Jones et al.'s (1991) study.
- A the study did not support either the biological or learning theory
  - B the study found support for both the biological and learning theory
  - C the study found support for the biological theory
  - D the study found support for the learning theory

Your answer

☐

[1]

10 A recent mental health survey done in England showed the following:

Mental health problem	Percentage of people suffering
Generalised anxiety disorder	6.0
Depression	3.3
Phobias	2.4
OCD	1.3
Panic disorder	0.6
Post-traumatic stress disorder	4.4
Mixed anxiety and depression	7.8

Using the data in the source:

(a) Identify the mental health problem least prevalent in England.

..... [1]

(b) Calculate the fraction of people who suffer from generalised anxiety disorder expressed in its lowest possible form. Show your workings.

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

(c) Explain **one** weakness of using quantitative data to describe mental health problems.

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

(d) Identify a type of graph you could use to display the data.

Tick **one** of the boxes to show your answer.

scatter diagram

☐

pie chart

☐

[1]

- 11 Describe **one** way in which the brain of someone with schizophrenia has been found to be different from the brain of someone without schizophrenia.

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..... [4]

- 12 Describe **one** criticism of the biological theory of schizophrenia.

.....

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..... [2]

- 13 Describe **one** way in which the development of neuropsychology has aided the study of schizophrenia or clinical depression.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]



14

Angela has recently had a serious operation. She is worried that she will not get better in time to go on a planned holiday to Australia. As the day of the flight gets closer, she becomes more anxious and depressed.

The ABC Model is a psychological theory that can be applied to clinical depression.

From the source:

(a) Identify an example of 'A' using the ABC Model.

..... [1]

(b) Identify an example of 'B' using the ABC Model.

..... [1]

(c) Identify an example of 'C' using the ABC Model.

..... [1]

15 Outline how the ABC Model of clinical depression ignores determinism.

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

10

## Section C

## Criminal Psychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.**16 (a)** According to Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theory:

Identify which of the following are characteristics of extraversion.

- A** angry and anxious
- B** confident and sociable
- C** impulsive and aggressive
- D** shy and quiet

Your answer

☐**[1]****(b)** According to Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theory:

Identify how personality traits are associated with criminal behaviour.

- A** criminals score high on extraversion
- B** criminals score high on neuroticism
- C** criminals score high on psychoticism
- D** criminals score high on all three

Your answer

☐**[1]****(c)** Identify which of the following best represents Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theory.

- A** Biological area
- B** Cognitive area
- C** Learning area
- D** Psychodynamic area

Your answer

☐**[1]**

17 There are many different types of crime.

Draw lines to match the type of crime with the correct definition.

### Type of crime

### Definition

Violent offences

Crimes where capital or belongings are acquired through illegal means.

Acquisitive offences

Criminal acts that cause harassment, alarm or distress to people who do not share a home with the perpetrator.

Anti-social offences

Crimes that result in physical harm or death.

Crimes involving trading in or using illegal substances.

[3]

18 Crime is often measured using questionnaires. Outline **one** problem with measuring crime in this way.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

19

Joe has committed a crime. As part of his punishment he has been ordered to work as a volunteer at a charity shop. Joe is feeling remorseful so has also asked if he can meet with the person he stole from to return the stolen goods. His probation officer thinks this is a good idea so he can apologise for his actions.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the phrase associated with restorative justice.

..... [1]

(b) Identify the phrase associated with community sentence.

..... [1]

(c) Identify **one** other form of punishment Joe could be given.

..... [1]

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

'It is really difficult to decide if a person's behaviour develops through nature, or if it develops through life experiences and interaction with the environment (nurture).'

In your answer, you should refer to theories of criminality and **at least one** other area of psychology you have studied. **[13]**

[illegible]

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15

## Section D

## Research methods – Designing an Investigation

Answer **all** questions in this section.

You have been asked to carry out an **experiment** to investigate whether learning is affected by time of day. The theory is that people will take longer to learn new things at different times of the day.

Use this space to plan your investigation.

**21** State an alternative hypothesis for your investigation.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

**22 (a)** State the dependent variable for your investigation.

Dependent variable ..... [1]

**(b)** Explain how you will measure your dependent variable in your investigation.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

23 (a) Identify **one** possible extraneous variable that may affect your investigation.

..... [1]

(b) Explain how you would control the extraneous variable you have identified in (a).

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

24 Outline the procedure you would use in your investigation.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
..... [4]

25 Explain how you would deal with **one** ethical issue in your investigation.

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

26 Describe **one** weakness of using an experiment for your investigation.

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



17

27 Explain how you would calculate the mean score to describe your results.

.....

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.....

..... [2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



[illegible]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper designed for writing. It features a series of evenly spaced horizontal blue lines across its entire width. A single vertical blue line runs down the left side, creating a narrow margin. The paper is otherwise completely empty, with no text or markings.

**OCR**  
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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