

A-level PSYCHOLOGY (7182/1)

Paper 1 Introductory Topics in Psychology

2017

Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you may have:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the bottom of this page.
- Answer **all** questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 96.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature _____

Section A**Social influence**Answer **all** questions in this section**0 1**

Which of the following terms best matches the statements below? Choose **one** term that matches **each** statement and write A, B, C, D or E in the box next to it. Use each letter once only.

- A Identification
- B Informational social influence
- C Normative social influence
- D Compliance
- E Internalisation

0 1. **1**

Publically changing behaviour whilst maintaining a different private view.

[1 mark]**0 1**. **2**

Group pressure leading to a desire to fit in with the group.

[1 mark]**0 1**. **3**

When a person lacks knowledge of how to behave and looks to the group for guidance.

[1 mark]**0 1**. **4**

Conforming to the behaviour of a role model.

[1 mark]

0 2

Briefly outline **and** evaluate the findings of any **one** study of social influence.

[4 marks]

Section A continues on the next page

Section B

Memory

Answer **all** questions in this section

0 4

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

An experiment was carried out to test the effects of learning similar and dissimilar information on participants' ability to remember.

In **Stage 1** of the experiment, 10 participants in **Group A**, the 'similar' condition, were given a list of 20 place names in the UK. They were given two minutes to learn the list. 10 different participants in **Group B**, the 'dissimilar' condition, were given the same list of 20 place names in the UK. They were also given two minutes to learn the list.

In **Stage 2** of the experiment, participants in **Group A** were given a different list of 20 more place names in the UK, and were given a further two minutes to learn it. Participants in **Group B** were given a list of 20 boys' names, and were given a further two minutes to learn it.

In **Stage 3** of the experiment, all participants were given five minutes to recall as many of the 20 place names in the UK, from the list in **Stage 1**, as they could. The raw data from the two groups is below.

Table 1: Number of place names recalled from the list in Stage 1

Group A	Group B
5	11
6	10
4	11
7	13
8	12
4	14
5	15
4	11
6	14
7	14

0 4 . **1** What is the most appropriate measure of central tendency for calculating the average of the scores, from **Table 1**, in each of the **two** groups? Justify your answer. **[2 marks]**

0 4 . **2** Calculate the measure of central tendency you have identified in your answer to **question 04.1** for **Group A** and **Group B**. Show your calculations for each group. **[4 marks]**

0 4 . **3** In **Stage 3** of the experiment, several participants in **Group A**, the 'similar' condition, recalled words from the **Stage 2** list rather than the **Stage 1** list.

Use your knowledge of forgetting to explain why this may have occurred.

[2 marks]

Section C**Attachment**

Answer **all** questions in this section

0	6
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Name **three** stages in the development of attachments identified by Schaffer.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

[3 marks]

0	7
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Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

A nursery school worker and her manager were chatting at the end of the day.

'How did the new toddlers settle in today?' asked the manager.

'They behaved very differently', replied the nursery school worker. 'Max was distressed when his mother left but was happy to see her at the end of the day.'

'Jessica arrived clinging to her mother and I could not calm her down when her mother left.'

'William barely seemed to notice when his mother left and did not even look up when she returned to collect him.'

Name the attachment type demonstrated by **each** of the children in the conversation above by writing the attachment type next to the name below.

[3 marks]

Max

Jessica

William

0 8

Briefly evaluate learning theory as an explanation of attachment.

[4 marks]

0 9

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

A group of researchers used 'event sampling' to observe children's friendships over a period of three weeks at break times and lunchtimes during the school day.

Explain what is meant by 'event sampling'.

[2 marks]

Section C continues on the next page

Extra space

Turn over for the next section

Section D

Psychopathology

Answer **all** questions in this section

1 2

Which **two** of the following are examples of Jahoda’s criteria for ‘ideal mental health’? Shade **two** boxes only. For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

- A Dependence on others
- B Environmental mastery
- C Lack of inhibition
- D Maladaptiveness
- E Resistance to stress

[2 marks]

1 3

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

The following article appeared in a magazine:

Hoarding disorder – A ‘new’ mental illness

Most of us are able to throw away the things we don’t need on a daily basis. Approximately 1 in 1000 people, however, suffer from hoarding disorder, defined as ‘a difficulty parting with items and possessions, which leads to severe anxiety and extreme clutter that affects living or work spaces’.

Apart from ‘deviation from ideal mental health’, outline **three** definitions of abnormality. Refer to the article above in your answer.

[6 marks]

Extra space

1 4

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

Kirsty is in her twenties and has had a phobia of balloons since one burst near her face when she was a little girl. Loud noises such as 'banging' and 'popping' cause Kirsty extreme anxiety, and she avoids situations such as birthday parties and weddings, where there might be balloons.

Suggest how the behavioural approach might be used to explain Kirsty's phobia of balloons.

[4 marks]

Section D continues on the next page

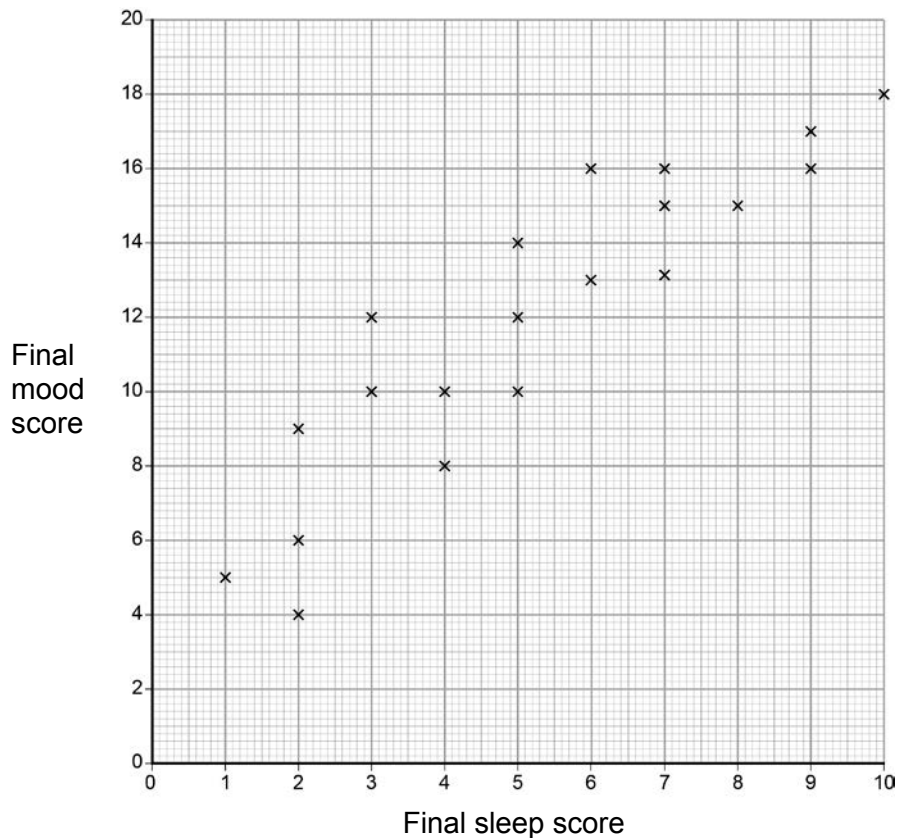
1 5

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

Twenty depressed patients were treated using cognitive behavioural therapy. Over the course of the six-week treatment, each patient's mood was monitored every week using a self-report mood scale (where a score of 20 = extremely positive mood and a score of 0 = extremely negative mood). Each week they also completed a quality of sleep questionnaire which was scored from 10 = excellent sleep to 0 = very poor sleep.

At the end of the study the researchers correlated each patient's final mood score with his or her final sleep score. The results are shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Scattergram to show the relationship between final mood scores and final sleep scores for 20 patients at the end of therapy



1 5 . 1

Outline the type of relationship shown in **Figure 1** above and suggest why it would not be appropriate for the researchers to conclude that better sleep improves mood.

[2 marks]

1 5 . **2** Outline **one** way in which the researchers should have dealt with ethical issues in this study.

[2 marks]

1 5 . **3** The sleep questionnaire used by the researchers had not been checked to see whether or not it was a reliable measure of sleep quality.

Explain how this study could be modified by checking the sleep questionnaire for test-retest reliability.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

1	6
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Outline cognitive behaviour therapy as a treatment for depression.

[4 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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