Surname _________________________________

Other Names ______________________________

Centre Number ______________________________

Candidate Number ______________________________

Candidate Signature ______________________________

AS

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 1   Introductory Topics in Psychology

7181/1

Monday 15 May 2017            Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

For this paper you may use:
• a calculator.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]
INSTRUCTIONS

• Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
• Answer ALL questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write 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 72.
• You will be assessed on your ability to:
  – use good English
  – organise information clearly
  – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO
SECTION A

Social Influence

Answer ALL questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD

WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.
Which of the following statements best describes the agentic state?

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

A  People feel responsible for their actions and act according to their own principles

B  People feel that they are not responsible for the actions of a group

C  People make others feel responsible for their actions

D  People no longer feel responsible for their actions as they are acting for an authority figure

[Turn over]
Select the phrase that best describes internalisation.

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

A  The individual adopts a role as a member of a group

B  The individual changes his/her beliefs but it is a temporary change

C  The individual changes his/her public and private beliefs

D  The individual goes along with the group but does not agree with them
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[Turn over]
Briefly outline and evaluate normative social influence as an explanation for conformity. [4 marks]
Daniel and Matthew are in the same class at school but have very different views on success. Daniel is convinced that success is due to hard work and determination, whilst Matthew believes that luck and fate determine success.

The class is putting on a play and neither Daniel nor Matthew wants to participate. Their friends are trying to persuade them to take part.

Using your knowledge of locus of control, identify which boy is most likely to resist the social influence of his friends. Explain why. [4 marks]
Another boy in the class, Tom, refuses to take part in the play.

Explain how Tom’s refusal to take part might affect Daniel’s and Matthew’s ability to resist social influence. [2 marks]
Outline research into the effect of situational variables on obedience and discuss what this tells us about why people obey. [12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.
Identify the main type of coding used in EACH of the following components of the multi-store model of memory. [2 marks]

Short term memory ____________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

Long term memory ____________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

[Turn over]
Memory studies are sometimes criticised for being unrealistic. Briefly explain TWO ways that this criticism could be addressed in memory research. [4 marks]
Zina witnessed a violent incident. The attacker pulled out a knife and threatened the victim. Zina was close to the attacker and was very frightened and anxious. Her friend, Amanda, was further away and less anxious. The police took witness statements from both Zina and Amanda. Their statements were very different.

Using your knowledge of research into the effects of anxiety on eye-witness testimony, explain why Zina’s and Amanda’s statements are different. [4 marks]
A psychologist decided to interview both Zina and Amanda five months later to see if they could still remember the same level of detail about the incident.

Explain ONE ethical issue the psychologist must consider before interviewing Zina and Amanda. [2 marks]
Describe and evaluate interference as an explanation for forgetting. [12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.
SECTION C

Attachment

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Identify TWO infant behaviours that are characteristic of an insecure-resistant attachment type. [2 marks]
A researcher is investigating gender differences in classification of attachment. They conduct a study using Ainsworth’s ‘Strange Situation’. The results are shown in FIGURE 1 below.

FIGURE 1

The proportions of boys and girls who are classified as securely attached

KEY

- BOYS
- GIRLS
Using the information in FIGURE 1, estimate the percentage of BOYS and GIRLS that are securely attached. [2 marks]

BOYS = ________________________________

GIRLS = ________________________________

[Turn over]
In a different study, 150 children were classified as securely attached. Of these, 40% were boys. How many of the 150 children were girls? Show your workings. [2 marks]
The researcher collected quantitative data using the ‘Strange Situation’. He then decided to collect qualitative data by conducting interviews with some of the parents of the infants.

Describe TWO differences between these types of data. [4 marks]
Outline Bowlby’s theory of maternal deprivation. [3 marks]
Explain ONE criticism of Bowlby’s theory of maternal deprivation. [3 marks]
Outline and evaluate the learning theory of attachment. [8 marks]
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