



Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

A-level

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 1 Introductory topics in psychology

7182/1

Time allowed: 2 hours

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

[Turn over]



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For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

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.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO



SECTION A

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

Answer ALL questions in this section.

0 1

Which factors affecting minority influence are illustrated by the following examples?

For EACH example, write the correct factor in the space provided. [3 marks]

Members of a religious group give up their Saturday mornings to distribute leaflets about the importance of worship.

An environmental group acknowledges that recycling can be time-consuming while emphasising its importance for the future of the planet.



All of the members of the 'Flat Earth Society' agree that the Earth is flat and not round.

0 2

Name ONE explanation of resistance to social influence.
[1 mark]

[Turn over]



03

A teacher was absent and left work for students to complete during the lesson. Some students in the class did not do the work their teacher had left for them.

Use ONE possible explanation of resistance to social influence to explain why this happened. [4 marks]

[Turn over]



0	4
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Describe how situational variables have been found to affect obedience. Discuss what these situational variables tell us about why we obey. [16 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.



[Turn over]





[Turn over]



1 1



[Turn over]





[Turn over]





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[Turn over]



SECTION B

MEMORY

Answer ALL questions in this section.

0 5

**Briefly outline ONE way in which researchers have investigated the capacity of short-term memory.
[2 marks]**

06

**Briefly outline ONE way in which researchers have investigated the duration of short-term memory.
[2 marks]**

[Turn over]



0	7
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A student showed participants a film of a car accident. After watching the film, each participant was asked to write down what they had seen. The student was surprised to see that the descriptions of the accident were quite different.

The student's psychology teacher suggested that the participants' recall might be improved by using cognitive interview techniques.

**Suggest TWO cognitive interview techniques that could be used to improve participants' recall of the film.
[4 marks]**



[Turn over]



0	8
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Rory is talking with his grandparent and playing a game on his phone at the same time. The game involves matching blocks of the same colour to complete vertical and horizontal lines. It is only when his grandparent asks him to describe his route to school that Rory puts down his game so he can concentrate fully on his answer.

Discuss the working memory model. Refer to Rory's behaviour in your answer. [16 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.



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[Turn over]



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SECTION C

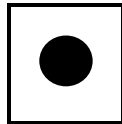
ATTACHMENT

Answer ALL questions in this section.

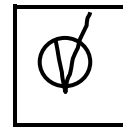
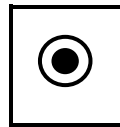
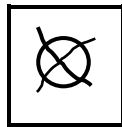
Only TWO answers for each multiple-choice question are allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

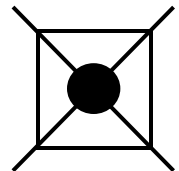
CORRECT METHOD



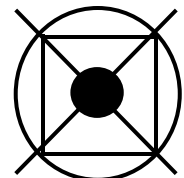
WRONG METHODS



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.



0	9
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Which TWO of the following attachment concepts were NOT introduced by Bowlby?

Shade TWO boxes only. [2 marks]

A Affectionless psychopathy

B Critical period

C Interactional synchrony

D Internal working model

E Multiple attachment stage

[Turn over]



1 0

Outline ONE example of cultural variation in attachment. [2 marks]

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[Turn over]



1	1
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Lenny is being interviewed for a TV dating show. He describes his approach to relationships:

“My friends would say I’m scared of commitment and need to settle down. I suppose they’re right, I’m in my late thirties now. I fall in love constantly but my relationships never last more than a few weeks. My mum left when I was very young, I don’t know if that has something to do with it...”

Explain how, according to attachment research, Lenny’s early experience might have influenced his later relationships. [4 marks]



1	2
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Outline Lorenz's AND Harlow's animal studies of attachment. Discuss what these studies might tell us about human attachment. [16 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.



[Turn over]





[Turn over]



[Turn over]





[Turn over]





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SECTION D**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY****Answer ALL questions in this section.**

1	3
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Describe the statistical infrequency AND failure to function adequately definitions of abnormality.**[6 marks]**





1 4

Outline ONE limitation of systematic desensitisation as a treatment for phobias. [3 marks]

[Turn over]



1	5
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A biological psychologist wanted to see if there was a positive correlation between heart rate (measured in beats per minute) and levels of a stress hormone (measured in micrograms) in people with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). She wrote a directional hypothesis and collected data from 20 people with OCD.

The psychologist chose to use the Pearson's r test to analyse the data because she was testing for a correlation.

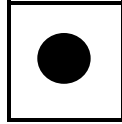
Explain ONE OTHER reason why the psychologist used a Pearson's r test in this study. [2 marks]



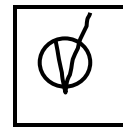
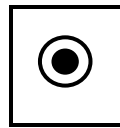
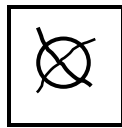
Only ONE answer for each multiple-choice question is allowed.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

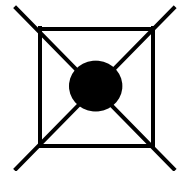
CORRECT METHOD



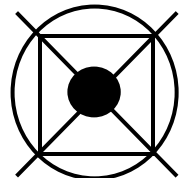
WRONG METHODS



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If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



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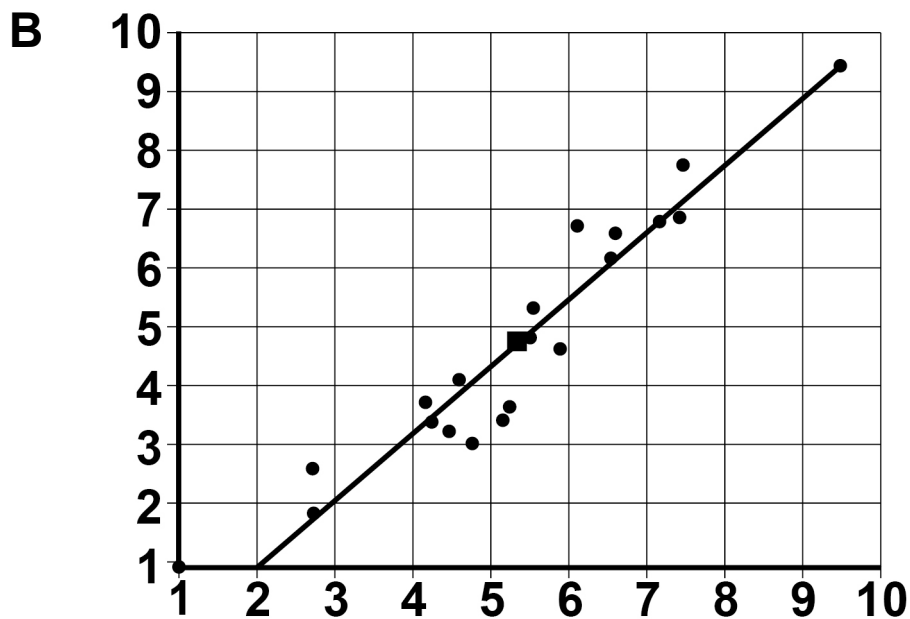
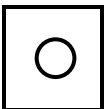
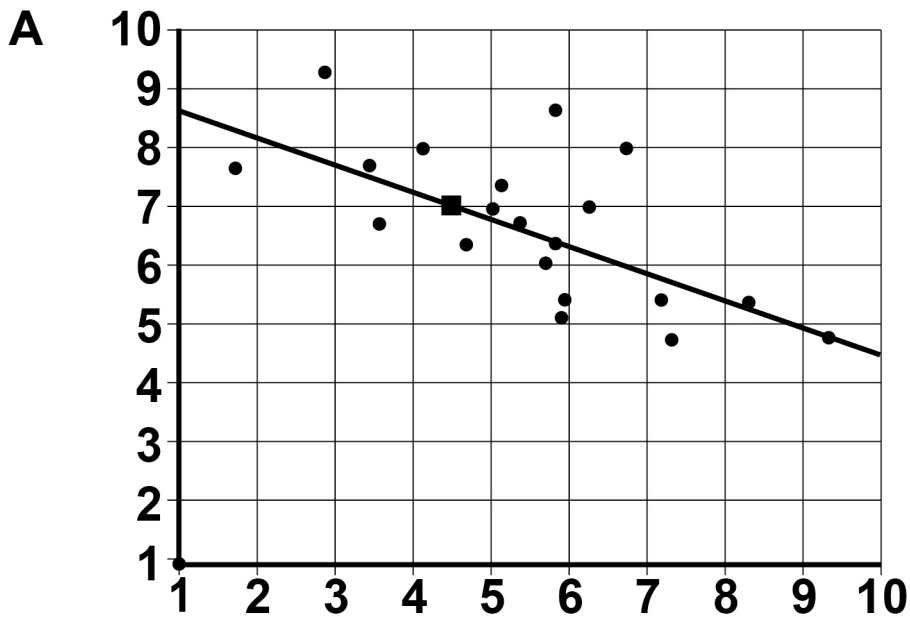
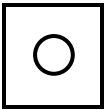


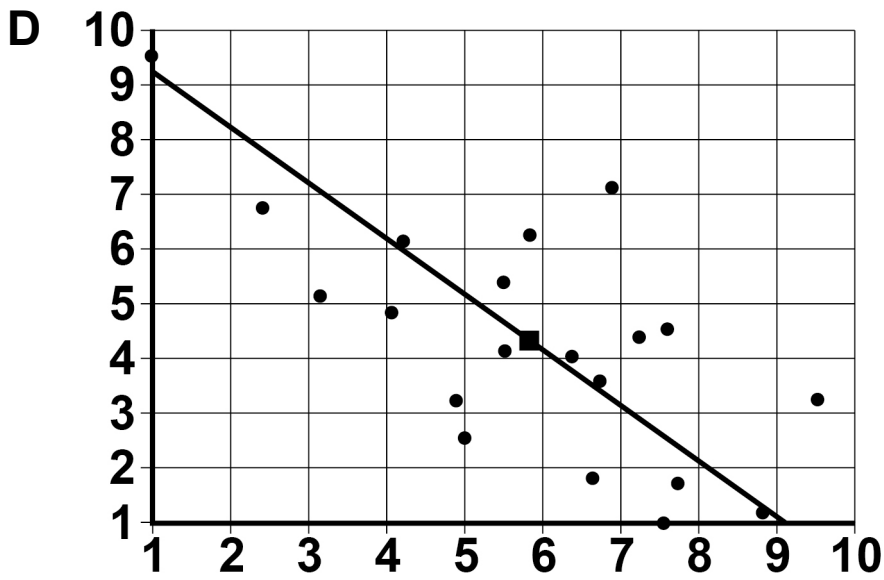
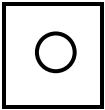
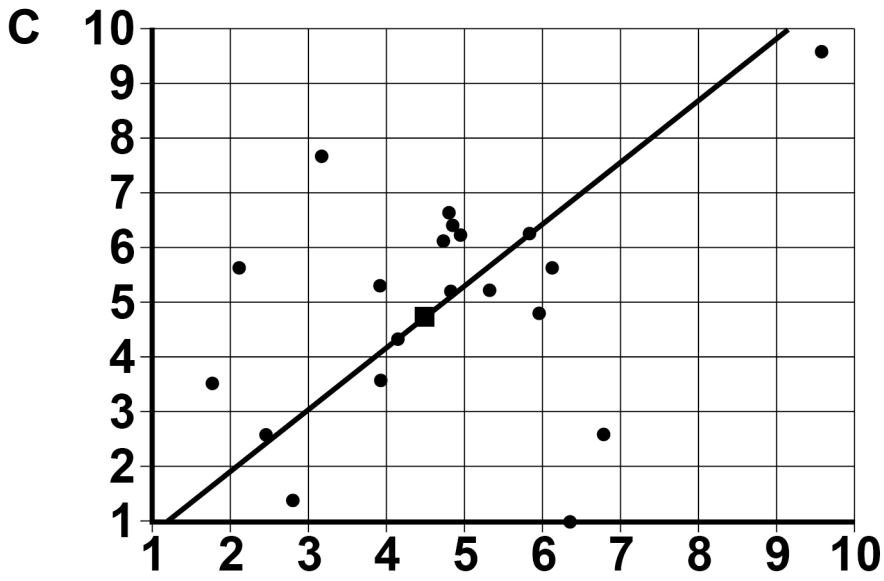
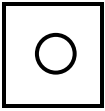
1 6

The calculated value of r for the Pearson's test was $+0.42$.

Which ONE of the following scattergrams BEST represents a correlation coefficient of $+0.42$?

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]





[Turn over]



The researcher used the following table of critical values.

TABLE 1 Critical values of r for Pearson's test

Level of significance for a one-tailed test	0.05	0.025
Level of significance for a two-tailed test	0.10	0.05
<i>df</i> = 17	.389	.456
18	.378	.444
19	.369	.433
20	.360	.423

Calculated value of r must be equal to or more than the critical value for significance to be shown

Degrees of freedom (*df*) = $N - 2$



17

Is the psychologist's calculated value significant? With reference to TABLE 1, explain your answer. [4 marks]

[Turn over]





1 8

Discuss the genetic explanation for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). [8 marks]

[Turn over]





[Turn over]



[Turn over]



END OF QUESTIONS

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24



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Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.



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Section	Mark
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TOTAL	

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