



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY PSYCHOLOGY (SHORT COURSE)

Unit 1 Making Sense of Other People

Monday 5 June 2017

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top 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 80.
- In questions 1(d) and 5(g), you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.Answer these questions in **continuous prose**.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
TOTAL	



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Section A Memory

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a)** Look at the following statements about memory.

Memory is influenced by our own beliefs.	
We cannot hold information in short term memory unless we can rehearse it.	

From the following list of terms, choose the **one** that matches each statement about memory and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Multi-store
- B** Levels of processing
- C** Reconstructive

[2 marks]

- 1 (b)** Use your knowledge of psychology to identify and briefly describe **one** practical application of the levels of processing explanation of memory.

[3 marks]

Practical application _____

Brief description _____



Section B Non-verbal communication

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 2 (a) Read the following descriptions of different types of communication.

Messages that do not require the use of words or vocal sounds	
Speaking using words	
Vocal features that accompany speech, such as tone of voice	

From the following list of terms, choose the **one** that matches each description and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Paralinguistics
- B** Non-verbal communication
- C** Verbal communication

[2 marks]

- 2 (b) (i) What is meant by personal space?

[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page



- 2 (b) (ii) Describe **one** study in which a factor that has been shown to affect personal space was investigated. Include in your answer the aim of the study, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

[4 marks]

Aim _____

Method _____

Results _____

Conclusion _____

- 2 (b) (iii) Studies of factors affecting personal space have been criticised. Outline **two** criticisms of these studies.

[4 marks]



2 (c)

A psychologist conducted a study to investigate the relationship between facial expressions and the hemispheres of the brain. A picture of a person’s face was cut down the middle. Two new pictures were created.

- One picture was the left half of the face and its mirror image.
- The other picture was the right half of the face and its mirror image.

Participants were shown both pictures. They were asked which of the two pictures they liked better and why.

Using your knowledge of psychology, outline the results that you would expect the psychologist to find and a conclusion that the psychologist could draw from the results.

[3 marks]

Results

Conclusion

2 (d)

State **one** practical implication of the results of studies of non-verbal communication.

[1 mark]

15

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ►



Section C Development of Personality

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 3 (a)** Read the following definitions of Eysenck's type theory of personality.

A personality type that describes people as lively and sociable	
A personality type that describes people as anxious and moody	
A personality type that describes people who are content with their own company	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches each definition and write either **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Neurotic
- B** Anti-social
- C** Extravert
- D** Introvert

[3 marks]

- 3 (b)** One personality scale devised by Eysenck is called the EPI. Describe what the scale contains and how it is used to measure personality.

[4 marks]



3 (c) (i) What is meant by the term temperament?

[1 mark]

3 (c) (ii) Describe **one** study in which temperament was investigated. Include in your answer the aim of the study, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn.

[4 marks]

Aim _____

Method _____

Results _____

Conclusion _____

Question 3 continues on the next page



3 (c) (iii) Evaluate the study of temperament that you have described in **3 (c) (ii)**.

[3 marks]

15



Section D Stereotyping, Prejudice and Discrimination

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 4 (a) Read the following descriptions of behaviour.

Treating someone unfavourably because of their religion	
Thinking that all girls like pink	

From the following list of terms, choose the one that matches each description and write either **A**, **B** or **C** in the box next to it. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Discrimination
- B** Prejudice
- C** Stereotype

[2 marks]

- 4 (b) (i) Adorno identified a pattern of personality characteristics, which he called the authoritarian personality.

Identify **two** characteristics of the authoritarian personality.

[2 marks]

Characteristic 1: _____

Characteristic 2: _____

Question 4 continues on the next page



4 (b) (ii) Outline **two** criticisms of Adorno's theory.

[4 marks]

4 (c) (i) The following conversation took place between two psychology students.

Dave: "Do you really believe what Tajfel said about in-groups and out-groups?"

Mike: "Yes. After all, he conducted a study that showed how easily people discriminate against out-groups."

Dave: "Well, I think we should design our own study with in-groups and out-groups and try it out with a class in this school to see if we get the same results."

Mike: "Okay, but we must not tell the participants why we are doing the study. It wouldn't work if we told them."

Use your knowledge of psychology to describe the method that Dave and Mike could use to see if in-groups discriminate against out-groups. Include in your answer:

- what they could do to carry out their study
- the results you would expect them to find in their study.

[4 marks]



4 (c) (ii) Explain why the study you have described in **4 (c)(i)** could be criticised for ethical reasons.

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next section



Turn over ►

Section E Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 5** A psychology student had an idea for a memory experiment. She wanted to see if the way words are written affect how well they are recalled.

This is what she did:

- she wrote a list of 20 words in upper case letters, for example, HOUSE, THOUGHT, OFFICE, SYMPTOM, ...
- she wrote another list of 20 words in lower case letters, for example, floor, package, garage, shops, ...
- she then put the 40 words into one list using a process of randomisation.

- 5 (a)** Describe how the student could randomise the list of 40 words. **[3 marks]**



5 (b) The student's target population was all Year 11 students in her school. She decided to select a sample of 10 participants from her school using opportunity sampling.

5 (b) (i) Describe how the student could have obtained an opportunity sample of 10 participants from Year 11.

[2 marks]

5 (b) (ii) State **one** advantage and **one** limitation of opportunity sampling.

[2 marks]



- 5 (c) The 10 participants were taken to a quiet room and given two minutes to study the list of 40 words. They were then given three minutes to write down all the words that they could recall from the list. The student then counted the number of upper case words and the number of lower case words that each participant recalled.

Identify the experimental design used in this experiment.

Tick the correct box.

Matched pairs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Repeated measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Independent groups	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]

- 5 (d) From the following statements, choose the **one** that is written as a testable hypothesis for this experiment.

Tick the correct box.

Students will recall more words that are written in lower case letters.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Students are more likely to recall words written in lower case letters better than words written in upper case letters.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There will be a difference in the number of words recalled between words that are written in upper case letters and words that are written in lower case letters.	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]



5 (e) The results of the experiment are shown in **Table 1**.

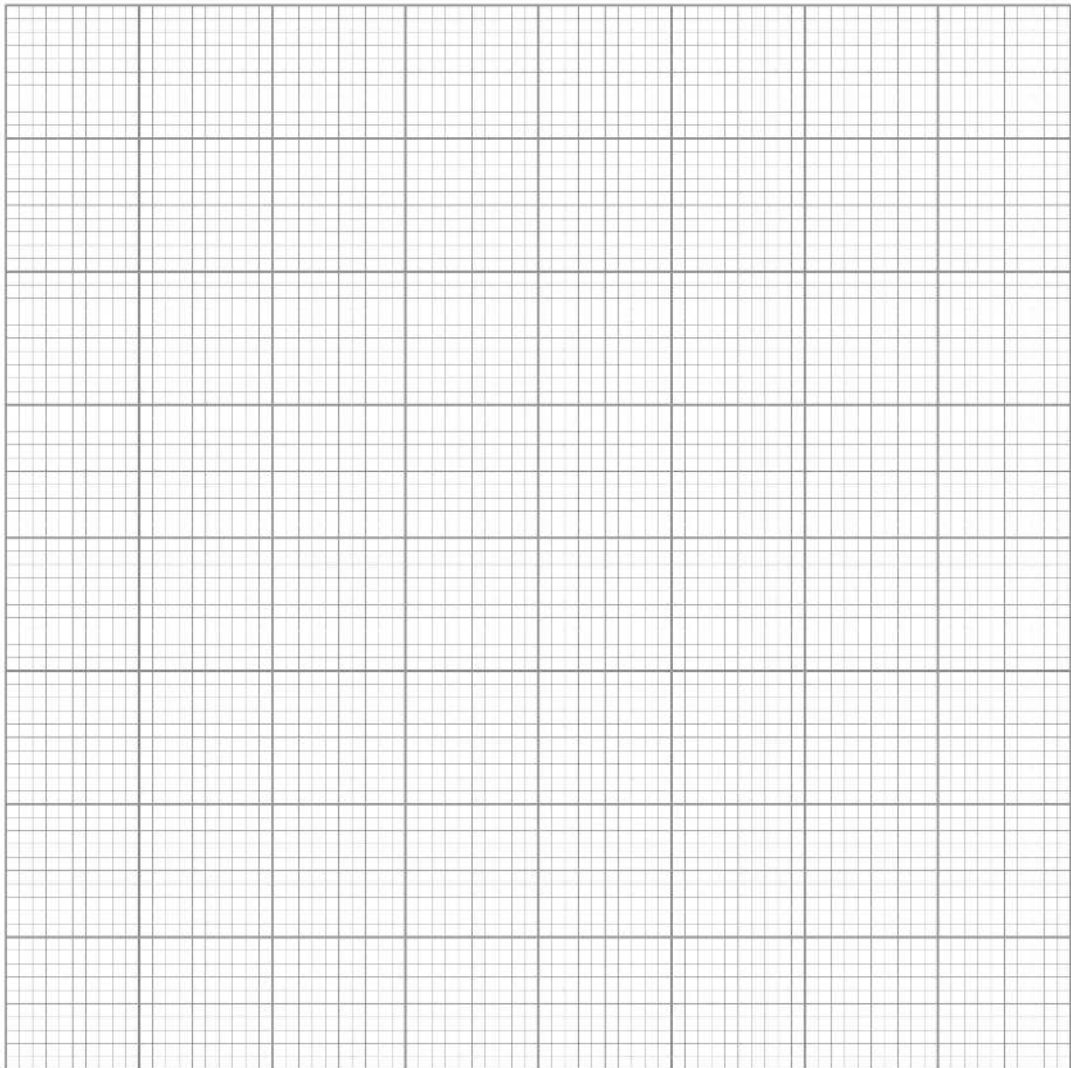
Table 1: The mean number of words recalled written in upper case letters and lower case letters.

	Upper case	Lower case
Mean number of words recalled	7	12

Use the graph paper below to display the results of the experiment shown in **Table 1**. Fully label your display.

[4 marks]

Title: The mean number of words recalled written in upper case letters and lower case letters.



Question 5 continues on the next page



5 (f) Methods of investigation in psychology often use techniques which aim for objectivity. What is meant by objectivity?

[1 mark]

5 (g) Explain **one** advantage and **one** limitation of conducting research in an experimental setting compared to a natural setting.
(Answer in continuous prose.)

[6 marks]

Extra space

20

END OF QUESTIONS



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