

Please write clearly in block capitals.

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GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 2 Understanding Other People

Thursday 8 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.

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

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- In questions 1(b)(ii) and 4(d), 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**.



Section A Learning

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

1 (a) Read the following statements about the contributions of Pavlov and Skinner to our understanding of learning. Decide if the statement applies to Pavlov **or** to Skinner.

Tick the correct box next to each statement.

	Pavlov	Skinner
He suggested that positive reinforcement can strengthen behaviour.		
He suggested classical conditioning is a way that a person or animal can learn.		
He suggested that behaviour could be changed in small steps by behaviour shaping.		
He suggested operant conditioning is a way that a person or animal can learn.		

[4 marks]

1 (b) (i) What is a phobia?

[1 mark]

1 (b) (ii) Describe how systematic desensitisation is used to treat phobias.
(Answer in continuous prose.)

[6 marks]



Extra space _____

1 (b) (iii) Evaluate the use of systematic desensitisation as a treatment for phobias.

[4 marks]

15

Turn over for Section B

Turn over ▶



Section B Social Influence

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

2 (a) Look at the following definitions. Which **one** is the correct definition of conformity?

Tick the correct box.

Following the orders of an authority figure.	<input type="checkbox"/>
A change in a person's behaviour as a result of group pressure.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Putting less effort into doing something when you are with others doing the same thing.	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]

2 (b) Imagine that you are going to conduct an experiment to investigate **one** factor that affects conformity.

Use your knowledge of psychology to describe:

- the conditions that you would have
- the task the participants would be given
- the way you would measure conformity
- the results you would expect to find in your experiment.

[5 marks]



2 (c) Explain **at least one** criticism of studies of conformity that have been conducted by psychologists.

[4 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page



2 (d) Read the following article:

Teenagers arrested for violent behaviour

Police arrested several teenagers for taking part in crowd violence following a football match in which the team they supported suffered a heavy defeat.

The mother of one of the teenagers said “My son is a peaceful lad. He would never behave like this on his own. When he is in a crowd, he doesn’t seem responsible for his own actions.”

2 (d) (i) What is meant by the term deindividuation? Refer to the article in your answer.

[3 marks]

2 (d) (ii) Outline **one** practical implication of studies of deindividuation.

[2 marks]

15



Section C Sex and gender

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

3 (a) Look at the table below.

Male sex hormone	
Female chromosome pattern	
Female sex hormone	

From the following list of terms, identify the male sex hormone, the female chromosome pattern and the female sex hormone. Write either **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** in the correct box in the table. Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Oestrogen
- B** XX
- C** XY
- D** Testosterone

[3 marks]

3 (b) The following conversation took place between two boys in a school playground.

Tom: "Look at that girl over there playing football. It's not right. She is not a boy. Girls should be playing with dolls. Don't you agree?"

Ken: "No, I disagree. She can do what she likes. I am sure she still feels that she is feminine."

Distinguish between sex identity and gender identity. Refer to the statements made by **both** Tom **and** Ken in your answer.

[4 marks]



3 (c) Read the following article.

**Be careful of the example you provide for your children,
they might copy you!**

A group of psychologists believe that children learn gender roles from watching and copying the behaviour of others. Social learning theorists suggest that gender is learnt when children model the behaviour of a parent who is the same sex as them.

However, there are other psychologists who criticise the social learning theory of gender development.

Outline **two** criticisms of the social learning theory of gender development. **[4 marks]**



3 (d) The following conversation took place between two mothers.

Ruth: “My four-year old son said that when he grows up he wants to be a mechanic, just like daddy.”

Sarah: “My eight-year old son is past that stage. The other day he saw a man dressed as a woman but he wasn’t fooled, he knew the person was a man.”

How could gender schema theory explain what the children said to their mothers?

[4 marks]

15

Turn over for Section D



Section D Aggression

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

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

Mark has observed and imitated the aggressive behaviour of his friend.	
George has very high levels of testosterone, which make him aggressive.	

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

Use any letter only **once**.

- A** Biological
- B** Psychodynamic
- C** Social learning

[2 marks]

- 4 (b) Read the following article.

Aggressive instinct led to outburst in night-club

A man who could not control his aggressive instinct was arrested last night for a violent attack on another man at a night-club. A witness said "They were talking about who should pay for the next round of drinks and then it turned into an argument. Suddenly, one man punched the other."

How might the psychodynamic explanation of aggression be used to explain the violent behaviour of the man in the article?

[4 marks]



4 (c) Identify and briefly evaluate **one** way that aggression can be reduced based on the psychodynamic explanation of aggression.

[3 marks]

Question 4 continues on the next page



Section E Research Methods

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

- 5** A psychology teacher conducted a study to see if the attitude of the students in her college towards superstitious beliefs matched their behaviour.

She measured the students' attitudes towards superstitious beliefs by using a questionnaire.

Every student in her college completed the questionnaire.

Superstitious people believe it is bad luck to walk under a ladder. Here is **Item 1** from the questionnaire.

1. Would you walk under a ladder?	YES	NO
-----------------------------------	------------	-----------

- 5 (a)** Is **Item 1** an example of a closed question or an open question?

Tick the correct box.

Closed question	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open question	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]

The teacher calculated the percentages of students who answered either YES or NO to **Item 1**. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: The percentages of YES and NO answers to **Item 1**.

YES	80%
NO	20%

- 5 (b)** What percentage of students have shown a superstitious attitude towards walking under a ladder?

Tick the correct box.

80%	<input type="checkbox"/>
20%	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]



Several days later the teacher measured the behaviour of students by conducting an observation study.

She placed a ladder against a wall on a narrow pavement leading to the college canteen. She recorded the behaviour of every third student as he or she walked around or under the ladder on the way to the canteen. The students did not know that they were being observed.

- 5 (c) Identify the sampling method used by the teacher.

Tick the correct box.

Random	<input type="checkbox"/>
Systematic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratified	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]

- 5 (d) At the end of her observation, the teacher found that she had recorded the behaviour of 200 students. The results of her observation are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: The total number of students who walked under the ladder and the total number of students who walked around the ladder.

	Total number
Walked around the ladder	160
Walked under the ladder	40

- 5 (d) (i) What percentage of students walked under the ladder?

Tick the correct box.

40%	<input type="checkbox"/>
80%	<input type="checkbox"/>
20%	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1 mark]

- 5 (d) (ii) Calculate the percentage of students who walked around the ladder.

[1 mark]



5 (e) In this study, do the results of the questionnaire match the observed behaviour of the students? Use the results shown in **Table 1** and **Table 2** to support your answer.

[3 marks]

5 (f) With reference to this study, outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using questionnaires to measure attitudes.

[4 marks]

Advantage _____

Disadvantage _____



- 5 (g) (i) Identify **one** ethical issue that the teacher failed to consider when conducting her observation.

[1 mark]

- 5 (g) (ii) Outline how the teacher might have dealt with the ethical issue you have identified in your answer to 5 (g) (i).

[2 marks]

- 5 (h) (i) The psychology teacher wanted to interview a sample of students about superstitious behaviour.

Identify and explain **one** difference between a structured interview and an unstructured interview.

[3 marks]



5 (h) (ii) Outline **one** disadvantage of using structured interviews.

[2 marks]

20

END OF QUESTIONS



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