

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

I declare this is my own work.

# A-level PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 1 Introductory topics in psychology

Time allowed: 2 hours

### 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.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



**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.

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

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

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**0 2**

Name **one** explanation of resistance to social influence.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3**

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]**

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**0 4**

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.

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**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]**

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**0 6**

Briefly outline **one** way in which researchers have investigated the duration of short-term memory.

**[2 marks]**

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0 7

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]**

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**0 8**

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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**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** 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



**1 0**

Outline **one** example of cultural variation in attachment.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 1**

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]**

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**Turn over ►**



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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.

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**Section D**

**Psychopathology**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

**1 3**

Describe the statistical infrequency **and** failure to function adequately definitions of abnormality.

**[6 marks]**

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**1 4**Outline **one** limitation of systematic desensitisation as a treatment for phobias.**[3 marks]**

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**1 5**

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]**

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**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

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



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.

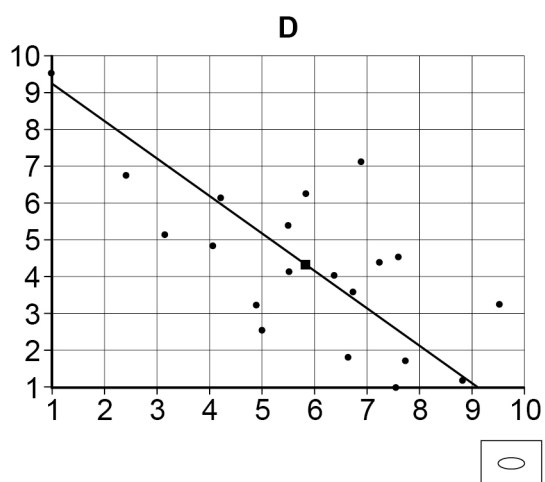
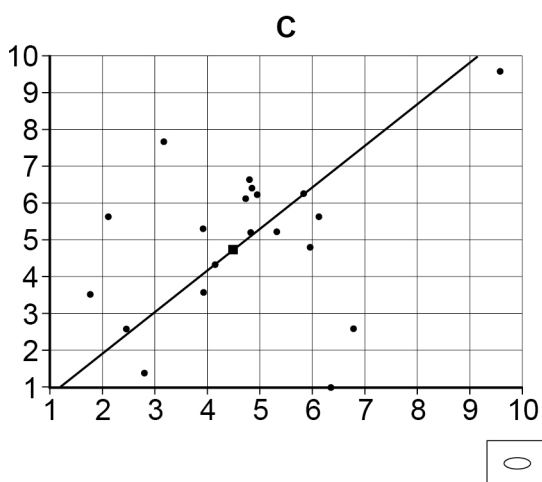
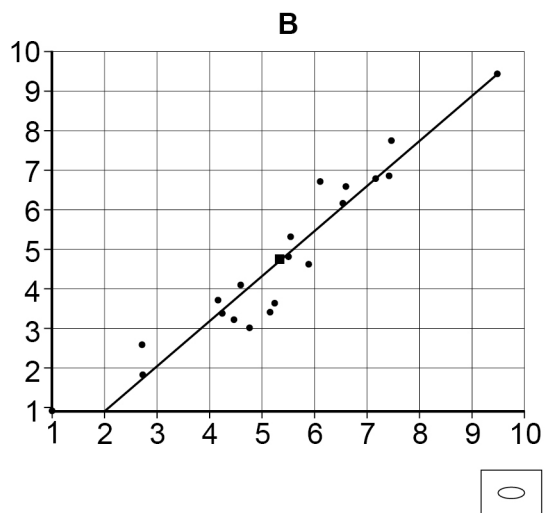
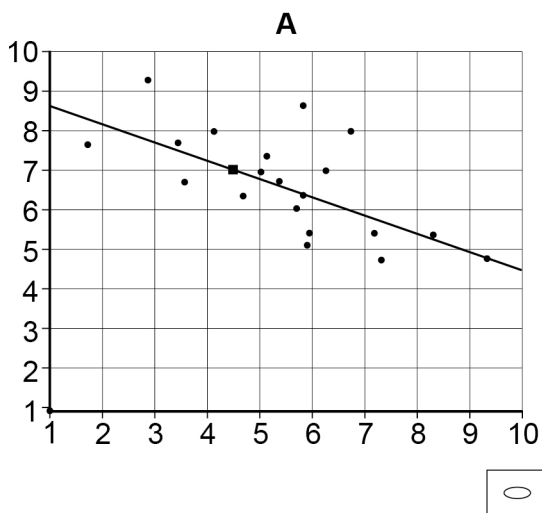


**1 6** The calculated value of  $r$  for the Pearson's test was **+0.42**.

Which **one** of the following scattergrams **best** represents a correlation coefficient of +0.42?

Shade **one** box only.

[1 mark]



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
$df = 17$	.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 ( $df$ ) =  $N - 2$

1 7

Is the psychologist's calculated value significant? With reference to **Table 1**, explain your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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