OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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GCSE (9–1) in Psychology
J203/02 Studies and applications in psychology 2
Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon
Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:
• a scientific or graphical calculator

SPECIMEN

First name	
Last name	

Centre number					**Candidate number**				

INSTRUCTIONS
• Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
• Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
• Answer **all** the questions.
• Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
• Where appropriate, your answers should be supported with working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
• If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
• Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION
• The total mark for this paper is **90**.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
• Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
• This document consists of **20** pages.

Section A
Social Influence

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 **(a)** Identify the type of personality associated with high levels of obedience.

  A   authoritarian

  B   disciplinarian

  C   totalitarian

  D   utilitarian

Your answer ☐

[1]

(b) Identify the dispositional factor that can affect crowd behaviour.

  A   lack of control

  B   lateralisation of control

  C   localisation of control

  D   locus of control

Your answer ☐

[1]

(c) According to neuropsychology, identify which of the following would explain why people with high self-esteem are unlikely to conform.

  A   activity in the hypothalamus

  B   activity in the hippocampus

  C   volume of the hippocampus

  D   volume of the hypothalamus

Your answer ☐

[1]

2 Evaluate the effect of dispositional factors on behaviour.

....

....**[2]**

3 Bickman (1974) carried out a study into obedience.

(a) Name the method used in this study.

....**[1]**

(b) Give **one** control used in this study.

....**[1]**

A psychologist carried out a study into obedience. She arranged for her assistant to pose as a warden in her local park. When the assistant saw any members of the public dropping litter, he would approach them and tell them to put it in the bin. 82% of the people observed followed the assistant's instructions.

(c) Explain how the researcher could improve the sample in their study.

....

....**[2]**

(d) Describe how the researcher could make their study more ethical.

....

....**[2]**

4 Explain how conformity and obedience are different.

....

....

....**[3]**

5 The following chart shows the percentage of participants who conformed in a task depending on the number of people they were grouped with.

A bar chart showing conformity rates depending on group size.
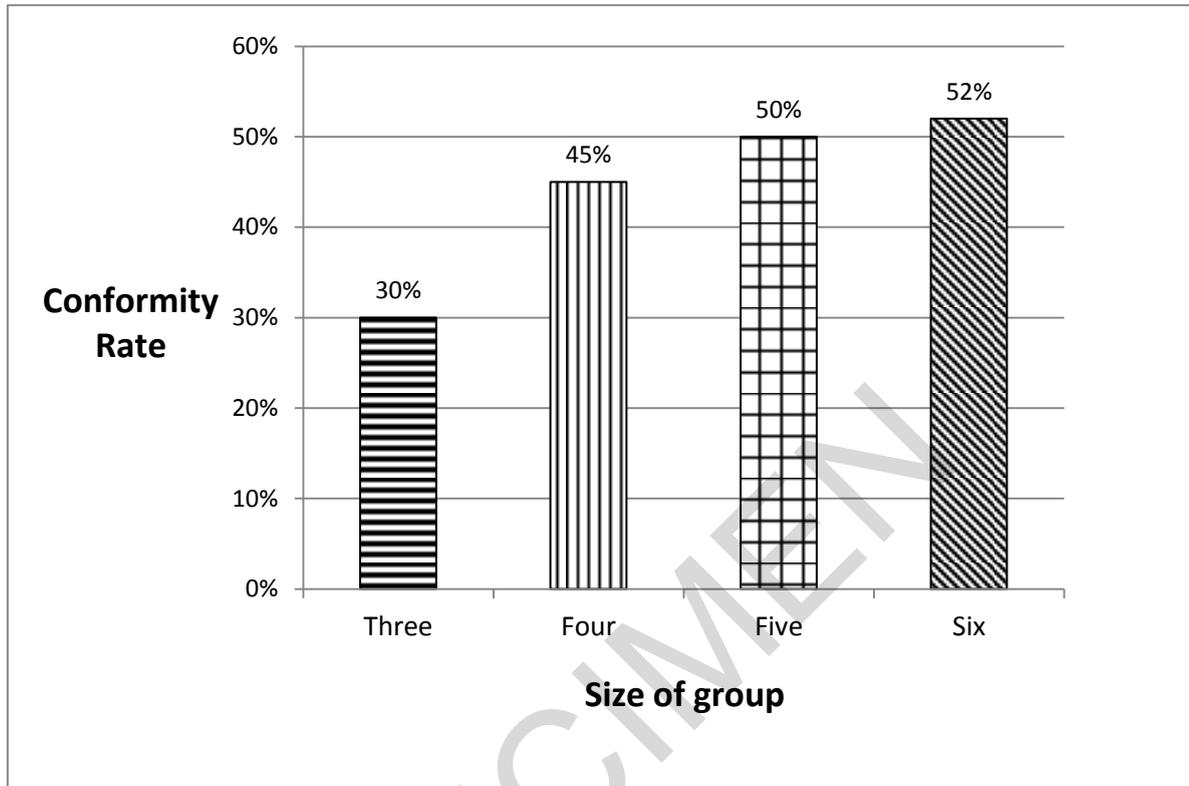
Calculate the percentage increase in conformity rates between a group of three and a group of six people. Show your working.

Percentage increase = ……………………… **[2]**

6

Part of the Crowd

Felix was at a music festival watching his favourite band. He was surrounded by lots of other fans which made him feel as if he was part of a crowd. This may explain why he behaved 'out of character' by chanting abuse at the security staff. However, when one of the staff suddenly fell over, he was quick to rush to help along with others.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the phrase that refers to deindividuation.

……..……………………………………………………………………………………………………**[1]**

(b) Give the example of pro-social behaviour.

…………………………………………………………………………………….………………………**[1]**

7 Psychologists have identified a number of situational factors associated with social influence.

Draw a line to match each situational factor with its correct example. **[2]**

situational factor	example

situational factor

example

authority

majority influence

When Asha's teacher sent for the deputy head she did as she was told because she was scared of the punishment.

Shannon started smoking because she believed that it would make her look cool among her friends.

Darren voted to go on strike at work because he heard that was what most of his colleagues were going to do.

8

> <u>Minority Influence</u>
>
> Matej and Joanne are concerned about the growing sexism amongst some males at their school. They have heard peers using derogatory words when talking about females. As a result, their teacher suggests that they give a talk to the year group at the next assembly and launch an awareness campaign.

Explain how Matej and Joanne could change attitudes towards sexism at their school.

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....**[4]**

Section B
Sleep and Dreaming

Answer **all** questions in this section.

9   **(a)**   Identify an example of an exogenous zeitgeber.

    A   an endogenous pacemaker

    B   light

    C   pineal gland

    D   sleep

Your answer [ ]   **[1]**

(b)   Identify a stage of sleep.

    A   Rapid Eye Motion

    B   Rapid Eye Movement

    C   Real Eye Motion

    D   Real Eye Movement

Your answer [ ]   **[1]**

(c)   Identify a neurochemical associated with the regulation of sleep.

    A   dopamine

    B   melatonin

    C   oestrogen

    D   testosterone

Your answer [ ]   **[1]**

10 Using ten participants, researchers measured the amount of time (in minutes) spent in Stage 1 of the sleep cycle.

The following data was collected.

10.0   9.5   8.2   10.7   10.3   9.6   7.5   10.2   9.9   10.1

Calculate the range for this set of data. Show your working.

Range = ………………………… **[2]**

11 Alastair was recently involved in a car accident. During the crash he hit his head hard on the steering wheel. Following the incident, he has been unable to sleep properly.

Using the information above, explain why Alastair finds it difficult to sleep.

……….

……**[2]**

12

(a) Identify a strength of Freud's (1918) dream analysis study of the Wolfman

………**[1]**

(b) Freudian theory gives one explanation of dreams. Outline the role of repression in dreaming.

……....

………**[2]**

(c) Explain why subjectivity can be considered a problem with Freud's theory.

....

....**[2]**

13 Describe the Activation Synthesis theory of dreaming.

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....**[6]**

14

> Sleepless Nights
>
> Caitlin is a teenager who finds it difficult to sleep at night and thinks she may be suffering from insomnia. Her father recently read an article on sleep and believes that changing her environment and her routines could help her to get a good night's sleep.

Using your knowledge of treating sleep disorders, explain what advice you would give to Caitlin to help her to increase her chances of getting a good night's sleep.

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....**[6]**

Section C
Memory

Answer **all** questions in this section.

15 **(a)** Identify which of the following shows why Braun et al.'s (2002) study of autobiographical memories may show age bias.

    A   only cartoon characters were investigated

    B   only childhood memories were investigated

    C   only paper advertisements were investigated

    D   only university students were investigated

Your answer [   ] **[1]**

(b) Identify how Braun et al.'s study lacked ecological validity.

    A   participants were made to give adverts more direct attention than normal

    B   participants' imagination inflation was measured using numerical scales

    C   the character of Ariel did not exist when the participants were younger

    D   the character of Mickey Mouse did not look realistic on the poster

Your answer [   ] **[1]**

(c) Identify a weakness of using an independent measures design in Braun et al.'s study

    A   differences in the ratings of the pleasantness of the advert may be due to demand characteristics

    B   differences in the ratings of the pleasantness of the advert may be due to participant variables

    C   differences in recall of shaking hands with a character may be due to demand characteristics

    D   differences in recall of shaking hands with a character may be due to participant variables

[1]

Your answer [   ]

16

Why do we forget?

Arfan forgets what he came downstairs for until he goes back upstairs again.

Carmen forgets some of the names of the people she has just been introduced to because there were too many of them.

Darcy forgets the poem she is trying to learn because she has not practised it enough times.

Using the source:

(a) Name the person who has experienced decay.

……….**[1]**

(b) Name the person who has experienced displacement.

……….**[1]**

17 A group of people with amnesia were tested for recall. When they were given 30 images to memorise, they remembered a median of 5 images.

Calculate the median expressed as a fraction in its lowest form of the total number of images. Show your workings.

Median = ………………………… **[2]**

18

The neuropsychologist

A neuropsychologist has been assigned two new patients. Patient A is unable to recall any memories from before she suffered her brain injury, while Patient B is unable to form any new memories since his brain trauma.

For both patients, identify the type of amnesia and the area of the brain associated with this type of memory loss.

Patient A:

Type of Amnesia

....

Associated Brain Area

....

Patient B:

Type of Amnesia

....

Associated Brain Area

....**[4]**

14

19* Use your knowledge and understanding from across the psychology course to explain how far you agree with the following viewpoint.

"Laboratory experiments are so artificial that we cannot reasonably apply them to real life. The only useful studies in psychology are those conducted outside of a laboratory."

In your answer you should refer to at least **two** different areas of psychology you have studied.

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.... **[13]**

Section D
Research Methods
Answer **all** questions in this section.

A psychologist investigated the relationship between how patient people were when queuing for a theme park ride and how they rated their experience of it.

She posed as a member of staff so that she could observe people without them knowing. Every 30 minutes, the psychologist selected a person from the queue. She observed that person and measured how patient they appeared to be using a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being 'very impatient' and 10 being 'very patient'.

Once that person had been on the ride, she explained the aim of her research. If they agreed to be part of the study, she then asked them to rate their experience of the ride on a scale of 1 to 10 with 1 being 'not exciting at all' and 10 being 'very exciting'.

20   Explain whether the data collected would be quantitative or qualitative data. Justify your answer.

    ....

    ....**[2]**

21   Outline **one** strength of using a rating scale to measure people's experience of the ride.

    ....

    ....**[2]**

22   Evaluate the use of the observation method in this study.

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    ....**[5]**

23 The psychologist presented her findings using a scatter diagram, as shown below.

A scatter diagram to show the relationship between how patient people were when queuing and their rating of excitement of a theme park ride.
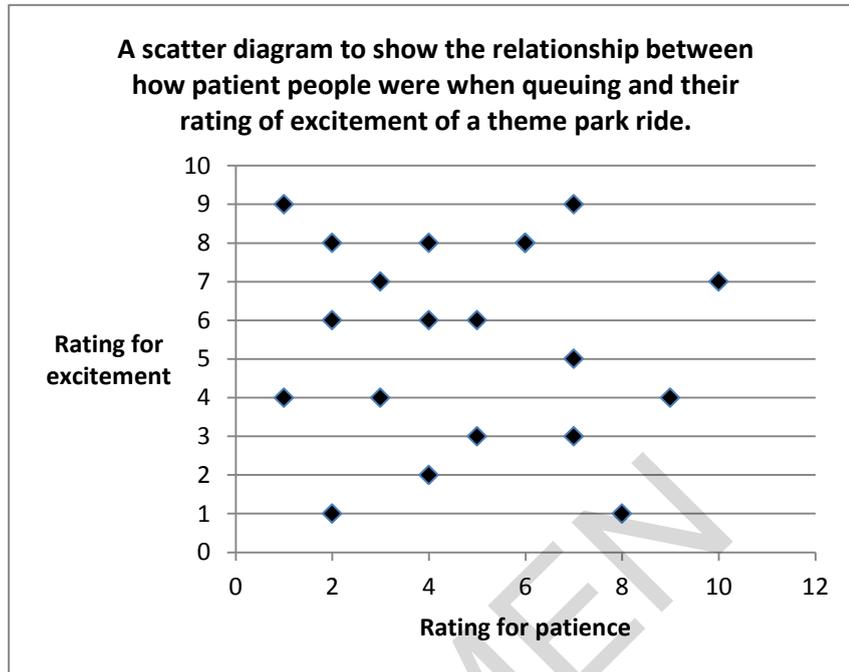
Explain what the psychologist would conclude from this scatter diagram.

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....**[2]**

24 Explain **two** weaknesses of **this** correlational study.

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....**[4]**

25 Outline **one** way in which this study could show gender bias.

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....**[3]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

SPECIMEN