AS
PSYCHOLOGY
Paper 1 Introductory topics in psychology

Monday 13 May 2019 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 72.
• You will be assessed on your ability to:
  – use good English
  – organise information clearly
  – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
# Social Influence

Answer all questions in this section.

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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Outline the authoritarian personality as an explanation of obedience. <strong>[4 marks]</strong></td>
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<td>02</td>
<td>Briefly explain <strong>one</strong> limitation of the authoritarian personality as an explanation of obedience. <strong>[2 marks]</strong></td>
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</table>
Outline and discuss how consistency and commitment might contribute to minority influence.

[8 marks]
A researcher carried out a study based on Asch’s research to see if task difficulty affects conformity.

Easy task condition: the standard line was very different from the incorrect comparison lines.

Difficult task condition: the standard line was very similar to the incorrect comparison lines.

Participants took part in only one condition and were not matched. They were asked to state which comparison line was the same as the standard line. In both conditions, four confederates (people working with the researcher) gave the same wrong answer. The researcher recorded whether each participant did or did not conform.

Write a suitable directional hypothesis for this study. [3 marks]

Identify the experimental design used in this study. Explain one advantage of using this design in this study. [3 marks]
The results of the genuine participants were recorded in Table 1 below.

Table 1 The number of people who did and did not conform in each condition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Number of people who conformed</th>
<th>Number of people who did not conform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easy condition</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult condition</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer to the data in Table 1. Which of A, B, C or D is the correct ratio of participants who conformed in the easy condition to those who conformed in the difficult condition?

Shade one box only.

[1 mark]

A 1:2
B 1:3
C 1:4
D 3:1
Refer to the data in Table 1. Which of A, B, C or D is the correct percentage of participants who did not conform in the study?

Shade one box only.

[1 mark]

A 5%
B 35%
C 40%
D 87.5%

Using your knowledge of social influence, explain the difference in conformity between the two conditions.

[2 marks]

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Turn over for the next question
### Section B

**Memory**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

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**5** A teacher showed her Year 12 Psychology class a video clip of a girl shopping in a busy high street with her boyfriend. Near the end of the clip, the girl had her handbag stolen by a man in a black jacket. Later, 10 of the students were interviewed about the events in the video clip using a cognitive interview. The remaining 9 students were interviewed using a standard interview.

**5.1** One technique used in the cognitive interview is that witnesses are asked to ‘report everything’.

Identify one **other** technique that could have been used by the teacher in the cognitive interview. Write down the instructions that the teacher might have read out to the students when using this technique.

[3 marks]

**Technique:**

**Instructions to students:**

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Extra space
Explain how the study might have been improved by using a random sample of students from Year 12.

[4 marks]
Each student was assigned a score based on the accuracy of their answers to the questions in the interview. The results can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 Accuracy scores for students in the standard and cognitive interview conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard interview condition</th>
<th>Cognitive interview condition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>Accuracy score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</table>

0 5.3 Calculate the mean accuracy score for the cognitive interview condition. Give your answer to two significant figures. [3 marks]
Briefly outline one limitation of the cognitive interview. [2 marks]

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Turn over for the next question
Kai and Neri were discussing a report of an armed robbery in the newspaper.

Kai: "I think all the witnesses would have trouble recalling what they had seen as the robbers were really dangerous."

Neri: "I'm not so sure. When I had a car accident I was in danger, but I was able to give lots of detail."

Discuss what research has shown about the effects of anxiety on eye-witness testimony. Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

You may use this space to plan your answer.
Brian and Mikhail are discussing how they manage their child care.

Brian: “I take the children to the park most evenings where we run around or play football. Their mum, Julie, makes their evening meal and gives them a bath, before putting them to bed.”

Mikhail: “It must be nice to have time to go to the park. As a single parent, I am the one who makes the evening meal and does the bedtime routine.”

With reference to the conversation above, briefly discuss what research has shown about the role of the father in attachment.

[4 marks]
Give **three** behaviours that researchers have measured in order to classify attachment type when using the Strange Situation.  

[3 marks]

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Apart from ethical issues, explain **one** limitation of the Strange Situation as a measure of attachment type.  

[3 marks]

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Describe what research with Romanian orphans has shown about the effects of institutionalisation.

[6 marks]

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Outline and evaluate Bowlby’s monotropic theory of attachment.

[8 marks]