A-level
PSYCHOLOGY
Paper 1 Introductory topics in psychology

Wednesday 7 June 2017 Afternoon 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.
• 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.
Section A
Social influence

Answer all questions in this section.

In an experiment, researchers arranged for participants to complete a very personal and embarrassing questionnaire in a room with other people. Each participant was tested individually. The other people were confederates of the experimenter.

In condition 1: the confederates completed the questionnaire.

In condition 2: the confederates refused to complete the questionnaire and asked to leave the experiment.

The researchers tested 15 participants in condition 1, and 15 different participants in condition 2.

The researchers recorded the number of participants who completed the questionnaire in each condition.

Identify the type of data in this experiment. Explain your answer. [2 marks]

Using your knowledge of social influence, explain the likely outcome of this experiment. [3 marks]
For this study, the researchers had to use different participants in each condition and this could have affected the results.

Outline one way in which the researchers could have addressed this issue. [4 marks]

In order to analyse the difference in the number of participants who completed the questionnaire in each condition, the researchers used a chi-squared test.

Apart from reference to the level of measurement, give two reasons why the researchers used the chi-squared test. [2 marks]

Extra space

Extra space
The calculated value of chi-squared in the experiment described on page 2 is 3.97

**Table 1: Critical values for the chi-squared test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>df</th>
<th>0.1</th>
<th>0.05</th>
<th>0.02</th>
<th>0.01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>6.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The calculated value of chi-squared should be equal to or greater than the critical value to be statistically significant.

With reference to the critical values in Table 1, explain whether or not the calculated value of chi-squared is significant at the 5% level.

[2 marks]

Discuss the authoritarian personality as an explanation for obedience.

[8 marks]
Outline **one** alternative explanation for obedience. [3 marks]
Section B
Memory

Answer all questions in this section.

Two types of long-term memory are procedural memory and episodic memory.

Explain two differences between procedural memory and episodic memory. [4 marks]

Extra space

Turn over for the next question
In an investigation into memory, participants were presented with two different lists of words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A</th>
<th>List B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flip</td>
<td>Huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuit</td>
<td>Large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flop</td>
<td>Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flap</td>
<td>Giant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flab</td>
<td>Vast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flan</td>
<td>Mighty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Epic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After seeing the lists, participants were tested on their ability to recall the words.

When tested immediately, participants found it more difficult to recall the words from **List A** in the correct order.

When tested after 30 minutes, participants found it more difficult to recall the words from **List B** in the correct order.

Using your knowledge of coding in memory, explain these findings. [4 marks]

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Outline and evaluate research (theories and/or studies) into the effects of misleading information on eyewitness testimony.

[16 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.
Section C
Attachment

Answer all questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice 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 Which two of the following are associated with an insecure-resistant attachment type? Choose two from the options A, B, C, D and E.

[2 marks]

A Extreme stranger anxiety
B Indifference when the mother leaves the room
C Low willingness to explore the new environment
D Moderate levels of separation anxiety
E Obvious joy when reunited with the mother

2 Name three of the stages of attachment identified by Schaffer.

[3 marks]

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Turn over ➤
1 3 What is meant by 'reciprocity' in the context of caregiver-infant interaction? [2 marks]

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1 4 Briefly evaluate research into caregiver-infant interaction. [4 marks]

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Extra space
Anca is an orphan who has recently been adopted by a British couple. Before being adopted, Anca lived in an institution with lots of other children in very poor conditions. Her new parents are understandably concerned about how Anca’s early experiences may affect her in the future.

Use your knowledge of the effects of institutionalisation to advise Anca’s new parents about what to expect.

[5 marks]

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Turn over for the next question
Discuss findings of research into cultural variations in attachment. [8 marks]
Section D

Psychopathology

Answer all questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice 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. ✗

17 Which two of the following are cognitive characteristics of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)? Choose two from the options A, B, C, D and E.

[2 marks]

A  Awareness that behaviour is irrational  ❑
B  Compulsions  ❑
C  Disgust  ❑
D  High anxiety  ❑
E  Obsessions  ❑
Outline one or more ways in which behaviourists treat phobias.

[6 marks]
Rob is a sixth form student who has started hearing voices in his head. The voices come often, are usually threatening and make Rob feel frightened. The voices are making it difficult for Rob to complete his homework properly and he is worried about how this may affect his chances of going to university. Rob has not told anyone about his experiences, but his parents and teachers have noticed that he appears distracted, anxious and untidy.

Outline and evaluate failure to function adequately and deviation from ideal mental health as definitions of abnormality. Refer to the experiences of Rob in your answer. [16 marks]