

# A-level PSYCHOLOGY (7182/1)

Paper 1 Introductory Topics in Psychology

2017 Morning Time allowed: 2 hours

#### **Materials**

For this paper you may have:

a calculator.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the bottom 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.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Please write clearly, in block capitals, to allow character computer recognition.					
Centre number	Ca	ndidate nu	umber		
Surname					
Forename(s)					
Candidate signature					

# Section A

# Social influence

		Answer <b>all</b> questions in this section	
correct met	to re	rer completely fill in the circle alongside the approposition wrong methods    wrong method	al answer as shown.
0 1		nich <b>two</b> of the following are situational variables the loose <b>two</b> from the options A, B, C, D and E.	nat can affect obedience?
	Α	Proximity	$\bigcirc$
	В	Flexibility	0
	С	Identification	Q
	D	Authoritarian personality	Q
	Ε	Location	$\bigcirc$
			[2 marks]
0 2	Us	ing an example, explain the role of social influence	e processes in social change.  [6 marks]

	Steph and Jeff are student teachers who recently joined other members of staff on a one-day strike. When asked why they decided to do so, Steph replied, 'I never thought I would strike but I listened to the other teachers' arguments and now I have become quite passionate about it'.
	Jeff's explanation was different: 'To be honest, everyone else seemed to be striking and I didn't want to be the only one who wasn't'.
0 3	Discuss explanations for conformity. Refer to Steph and Jeff as part of your discussion.
	[16 marks
	You may use this space to plan your answer.

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Turn over for the next section

# Section B

## **Memory**

	y
	Answer all questions in this section
	Psychologists conducted a case study of Patient X, an individual who developed severe amnesia following a car accident. Patient X has difficulty storing new long-term memories, though his short-term memory and his memory for events that happened before the accident are unaffected.
0 4	Evaluate the use of case studies, like that of Patient X, in psychological research.  [5 marks]
	[S marks]
0   5	Briefly explain how the experiences of Patient X could be interpreted as supporting the multi-store model of memory.  [2 marks]

	The same psychologists conducted an experiment with Patient X where he was given the task of tracking a rotating disc every day for a week. It was found that Patient X's performance on the task improved with practice, though he had no recollection of ever having done the task, and could not remember the names of the psychologists who conducted the experiment.
0 6	With reference to the experiment involving Patient X, outline <b>two</b> types of long-term memory.  [4 marks]
0 7	Discuss <b>two</b> differences between the types of long-term memory you have outlined in your answer to <b>question 06</b> .  [4 marks]

0 8	Outline retrieval failure as an explanation for forgetting.	[3 marks]
0 9	Explain how the cognitive interview is used to improve the accuracy of testimony.	eyewitness [6 marks]

### **Section C**

#### **Attachment**

Answer **all** questions in this section

Two researchers wanted to investigate the influence of early attachment on later relationships. They asked 20 teenagers aged 14-16 to write an essay on the importance of family and friends. Ten of the teenagers had been raised by their mother and father. The other ten had spent the first five years of their lives in care (and were then adopted).

The researchers used content analysis to analyse the teenagers' essays. The researchers devised a set of categories to do this, two of which were 'references to love' and 'references to fear of rejection'.

1 0		Explain <b>one</b> way in which the researchers may have checked whether their categories were reliable.	əir	
		[3 ma	arks]	

The results of the investigation for references to love and references to fear of rejection are shown in **Table 1** below:

Table 1: The total number of references to love and references to fear of rejection in essays written by the care group and the non-care group

Draw a suitable graphical display to represent the data in **Table 1**.

1 1

	Total number of references to love	Total number of references to fear of rejection
Non-care group	40	5
Care group	16	15


1 2	Express the total number of references to love in the essays written by the care group as a fraction of the total number of references to love in the essays overall. Show your calculations.  [3 marks]
	The researchers decided to interview some of the teenagers about their early life experiences.
1 3	Explain how the data collected from the interview might have improved upon the data collected from the content analysis.  [3 marks]

1 4	Explain Bowlby's monotropic theory. Refer to the data in <b>Table 1</b> in your answer.  [6 marks]
	Extra space
1 5	Briefly evaluate Bowlby's monotropic theory. In your answer, refer to multiple attachments and the role of the father.  [6 marks]

Extra space		
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# **Section D**

Psychopathology			
	Answer all questions in this section	on	
1 6	Which <b>two</b> of the following are cognitive characteristic from the options A, B, C, D and E.	stics of depression? Choose two	
	A A change in sleeping patterns	$\bigcirc$	
	B Negative schema		
	C Poor concentration	$\bigcirc$	
	D Low mood	$\bigcirc$	
	E Aggression	$\bigcirc$	
		[2 marks]	
1 7	Outline and discuss one biological explanation for	obsessive-compulsive disorder.  [6 marks]	
	Extra space		

	A mother and father are discussing their 10-year-old son's reluctance to go to a friend's birthday party at the local swimming pool.
	'I really think he might have a fear of water', says his mum. 'I thought I might just sit with him in the car at the swimming pool car park until he calms down. Then we might go into the viewing area and watch the others. Perhaps then he might be ready to go in the pool'.
	'Nonsense', replies his dad. 'The only way to deal with fear is to face it; we should literally throw him in at the deep end!'
1 8	Discuss <b>two</b> behavioural treatments for phobias. Refer to the conversation above in your answer.
	[16 marks]
	You may use this space to plan your answer.
	<del></del>

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Ext	ra space		

END OF QUESTIONS





