

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
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6	
7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

Psychology (Specification A) PSYA1

Unit 1 Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology and Research Methods

Wednesday 12 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

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.
- Question 5 should be answered in continuous prose. You may use the space provided to plan your answer. In Question 5, you will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



J A N 1 1 P S Y A 1 0 1

Section A Cognitive Psychology and Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Total for this question: 3 marks

- 1** Psychologists often need to select participants to take part in research. The descriptions below are all types of sampling method.
- A** The psychologist puts an advert in a newspaper, asking for participants.
 - B** The psychologist uses lists of students in a university and selects every tenth student to take part.
 - C** The psychologist asks some of his psychology students to take part in the research.
 - D** The psychologist gives a number to all students in a university, then selects participants in an unbiased way.

In the table below, write which description, **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**, matches each sampling method.

Sampling Method	Description
Random Sample	
Opportunity Sample	
Volunteer Sample	

(3 marks)

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Total for this question: 6 marks

2 Describe **two** strategies for improving memory.

Strategy 1

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Extra space

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Strategy 2

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Extra space

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(3 marks + 3 marks)

6

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

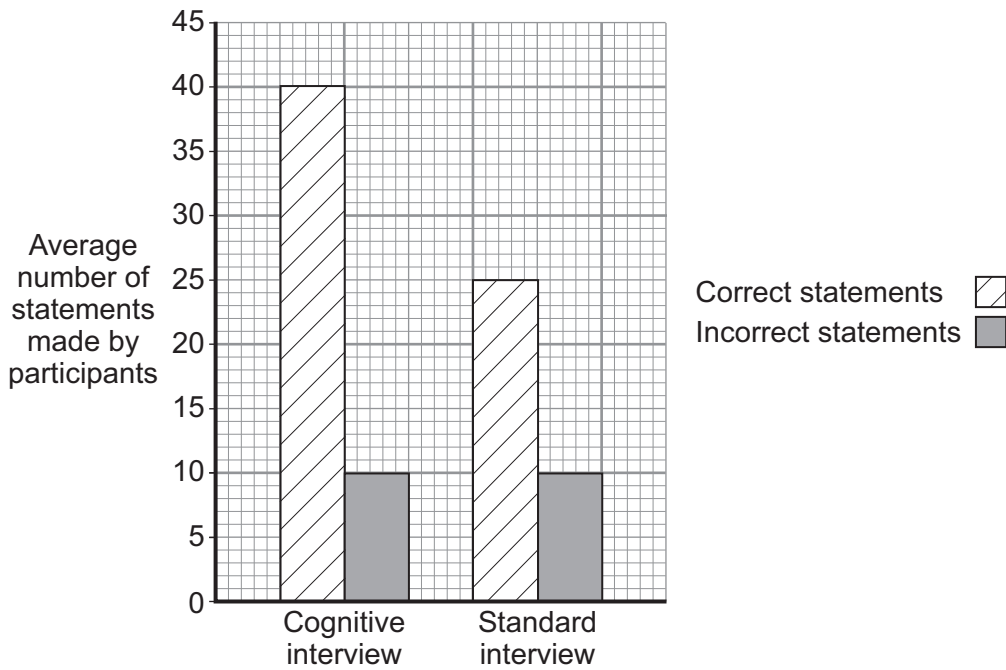


Total for this question: 11 marks

3 Psychologists carried out a laboratory experiment to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive interviews. All participants watched the same film of a robbery. They were randomly allocated to **Group One** or **Group Two**. Participants were then asked to recall the robbery. The investigators used a cognitive interview to access recall of participants in **Group One** and a standard interview to access recall of participants in **Group Two**.

The results of this experiment are summarised in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 Average number of correct and incorrect statements made by participants under two different interview conditions



3 (a) What experimental design was used in this experiment?

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 (1 mark)

3 (b) Explain **one** limitation of the design that was used in this experiment.

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 (2 marks)



3 (c) Explain what the results suggest about the effectiveness of the cognitive interview.

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(2 marks)

3 (d) Participants in the standard interview were simply asked to describe what happened in the film.

Suggest **one** way in which participants in the cognitive interview condition could have been asked to recall what happened.

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(2 marks)

3 (e) What is meant by the term investigator effects? Explain possible investigator effects in this study.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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Total for this question: 4 marks

- 4 Jamie wanted to contact his doctor. He looked up the number in his telephone directory. Before he dialled the number, he had a short conversation with his friend. Jamie was about to phone his doctor, but he had forgotten the number.

Use your knowledge of the multi-store model to explain why Jamie would not remember the doctor's number.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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6 (b) Some people say that Ainsworth's studies lacked validity.

Explain this criticism of Ainsworth.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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9

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶



Total for this question: 8 marks

7 (a) Explain the difference between privation and disruption of attachment. You may use examples to help explain the difference.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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7 (b) Explain how child care has been influenced by findings of research into attachment.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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8

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



Total for this question: 9 marks

8 Learning theory provides one explanation of attachment. It suggests that attachment will be between an infant and the person who feeds it. However, the findings of some research studies do not support this explanation.

8 (a) Outline research findings that challenge the learning theory of attachment.

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(4 marks)

Extra space

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8 (b) Outline an evolutionary explanation of attachment.

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(5 marks)

Extra space
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Total for this question: 10 marks

9 A psychologist assessed the aggressive behaviour of 100 five-year-old children who were starting school. The children had attended day care for at least 20 hours a week. Fifty of the children had attended day nurseries. The other fifty children had been looked after by childminders. The children who attended the day nurseries were more aggressive than the children who had been looked after by childminders.

9 (a) Explain why this is an example of a natural experiment.
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(2 marks)

9 (b) Suggest **one** way in which the psychologist could have measured the children's aggressive behaviour.
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(2 marks)

Turn over ►



9 (c) Explain **two** ethical issues which the psychologist should have considered when carrying out this research.

Issue 1

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Extra space

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Issue 2

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Extra space

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(4 marks)

9 (d) The researcher then decided to investigate how day care affects peer relationships. Explain what is meant by peer relations.

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(2 marks)

10

END OF QUESTIONS

