

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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X263/101



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Total
Marks

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NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2011

MONDAY, 6 JUNE
1.00 PM – 2.30 PM

PSYCHOLOGY
INTERMEDIATE 1

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Town

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Forename(s)

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Surname

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Date of birth

Day Month Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

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- 1 There are **three** Sections in this paper.
- 2 Candidates should answer **both** questions from Section A, **all** parts of Section B, and **two** questions from Section C.
- 3 You may use sketches and diagrams to illustrate your answers.
- 4 All answers are to be written in this answer book. If there is not enough space for you to complete your answer to any question, additional space for answers will be found at the back of this answer book.

If you use the additional space at the end of the answer book for answering any questions, you **must** write the correct question number beside each answer.
- 5 Before leaving the examination room you must give this book to the invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Use **blue** or **black** ink. Pencil may be used for sketches and diagrams only.



SECTION A—UNDERSTANDING THE INDIVIDUAL

Marks

Answer BOTH questions from this Section
and answer all parts of the questions.

A1. Self-concept

- (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Ideal self is what other people think of us.

A True

B False

1

- (b) What is meant by a **schema**? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

A How you feel about yourself

B A child's toy

C A mental representation of the world

D A personality characteristic

1

- (c) Use the words in the box below to complete the sentence that follows.

Self-efficacy	Self-analysis
Selfishness	Self-esteem Self-denial

_____ and _____ are components
of the self-concept.

2

- (d) What is meant by **egocentrism**? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

A A personality test

B Seeing things only from your point of view

C A measure of central tendency

D Strict potty training

1

Marks

A1. (continued)

- (e) Who carried out the Rouge Test? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

A Coopersmith

B Lewis and Brooks-Gunn

C Pavlov

D Piaget

1

- (f) Describe **one** research study that has investigated self-concept. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

[illegible]

6

[Turn over

Marks

A1. (continued)

- (g) Describe how **parents and** the **media** influence the development of self-concept.

4
(16)

Marks

A2. Learning Theories

- (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Skinner classically conditioned people.

A True

B False

1

- (b) Draw a circle around **one** answer you think completes the sentence below.

Operant conditioning means learning by _____.

A Observing others

B Consequences

C Imitation

D Gardening

1

- (c) Use the words in the box below to complete the sentence that follows.

Gender	Aggressive	Classical	Front	Computer
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In Social Learning Theory children may learn their

_____ -role and how to be _____
through observing a model.

2

- (d) Use the words in the box below to write the **two** features which apply to Social Learning Theory (SLT).

Recovery	Design	Identification
Imitation	Latency	

Feature 1 _____

Feature 2 _____

2

[Turn over

(e) Describe the research carried out on dogs to investigate classical conditioning. In your answer you should include:

- [illegible]

6

Marks

A2. (continued)

- (f) Describe examples of how reinforcement **and** punishment can change behaviour.

**4
(16)**

[END OF SECTION A]

[Turn over

Marks

SECTION B—INVESTIGATING BEHAVIOUR

Answer ALL parts of the question in this Section.

B1.

- (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

The experimental method shows cause and effect.

A True

B False

1

- (b) Which of the following **two** methods can be used in surveys? (Draw a circle around **two** answers you think are correct.)

A Field experiments

B Interviews

C Questionnaires

D Case Studies

2

- (c) A hypothesis is: (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

A agreeing to take part in research

B a situation that is like real life

C a prediction of what the results of research will be

D about aggression.

1

- (d) What is meant by the term “independent variable”?

2

B1. (continued)

Marks

- (e) Select an ethical principle from the box below. (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

Confidentiality	Loyalty	Patience	Tolerance	Helping
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1

- (f) Which of the following can be used to present data in psychology? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A Bravo chart
- B Biscuit chart
- C Bar chart
- D Bistro chart

1

- (g) Complete the following **two** sentences by filling in the blanks. The first letter is already given in each sentence.

Psychologists can find the arithmetic average by calculating the

m_____.

The middle value in a set of data is known as the **m**_____.

2

- (h) What is meant by “random sampling”?

2

[Turn over

B1. (continued)

Marks

(i) Describe the case study method of research.

**4
(16)**

[Turn over for SECTION C on *Page twelve*

SECTION C—THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

Marks

Answer TWO questions from this Section.**Answer question C1, and ONE other question chosen from questions C2–C4****Answer ALL PARTS of Question C1.****C1. Personality**

- (a) In Freud's theory of personality what is the Superego? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A The extravert principle
B The morality principle
C The intelligence principle
D The displacement principle

1

- (b) Which of the following is one of Eysenck's personality traits? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A Irresponsibility
B Cleanliness
C Stability
D Oral

1

- (c) Use the words in the box below to write the **two** features that relate to Costa & McCrae's "big five".

Conformity	Agreeableness	Fixation
Conscientiousness	Happiness	

Feature 1 _____

Feature 2 _____

2

- (d) Describe what is meant by the latency stage in Freud's theory of development

2

Marks

C1. (continued)

- (e) Describe **two** personality tests that you have studied.

4

- (f) Describe **one** study from the area of personality. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

6

(16)

Answer **ONE** question from Questions **C2–C4**.

Marks

Answer **ALL PARTS** of the question you choose.

EITHER

C2. Group Processes

- (a) Which of the following is an example of a formal group? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A People talking at a bus stop
- B Friends meeting for coffee
- C A meeting of the officials for the Commonwealth Games
- D Children in the playground

1

- (b) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Groups are more cohesive if members are similar to each other.

- A True
- B False

1

- (c) Use the words in the box below to write the **two** features that relate to Tuckman's stages of group development.

Charming	Performing	Harming	Warning	Storming
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Feature 1 _____

Feature 2 _____

2

- (d) What are "group norms"?

2

C2. (continued)

Marks

- (e) Describe **one** research study that has investigated **group processes**. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

[illegible]

6

- (f) Describe factors that affect group decision-making.

4

(16)

Marks

OR

C3. Non-verbal Communication (NVC)

- (a) Which of the following is a function of NVC? (Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A Altruism
B To replace speech
C To choose the right word
D Personality

1

- (b) State **one** gender difference in NVC.

2

- (c) From the box below, choose **one** type of NVC.

Friendship	Groups	Gesture	Speaking	Behaviour
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1

- (d) Give **one** feature of verbal communication and **one** feature of non-verbal communication.

Verbal _____

Non-verbal _____

2

Marks

C3. (continued)

- (e) Describe **one** research study that has investigated NVC. In your answer you should include:
- researcher's name(s)
 - how they carried out the study
 - what they found out.

[illegible]

6

[Turn over

Marks

C3. (continued)

- (f) Describe the facial expressions of emotion which are considered to be universal.

**4
(16)**

OR

C4. Altruism

- (a) Draw a circle around **one** answer you think completes the sentence below.

When an individual helps another with no benefit or reward to themselves this is called:

- A naturalistic observation
B feelings
C nastiness
D altruism.

1

- (b) Complete the following sentence by filling in the blank. The first letter is already given.

In situations we are less likely to help because several people are present; this is called Diffusion of **R** _____.

1

- (c) From the box below, choose **one** example of a victim characteristic

sampling age memory subway modelling

Example _____

1

- (d) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

The kin selection theory is based on the biological approach.

- A True
B False

1

- (e) Explain what is meant by “pluralistic ignorance”.

2

Marks

C4. (continued)

(f) Describe **one** research study that investigates altruism. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

[illegible]

6

Marks

C4. (continued)

- (g) Describe how modelling **and** reinforcement can be used to encourage altruism.

**4
(16)**

[END OF SECTION C]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS

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