

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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X263/101



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Total
Marks

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NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

MONDAY, 7 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** by drawing a circle around **A or B**.

A person's **self-concept** doesn't develop until adulthood.

A True

B False

1

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

A What a person would like to be

B How happy a person is

C What groups a person belongs to

D How someone is planning to change

1

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

Mask	Loathing	Dot
Recognition	Tomato	

The rouge test involves putting a red _____ on the face of an animal or a child, to test whether they have developed self _____.

2

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

A Another name for self-concept

B A form of meditation

C Seeing things from other people's point of view

D Climbing up mountains

1

Marks

A1. (continued)

- (e) Which of these factors can affect the development of the self-concept in adolescence? Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.

A Scaffolding

B The media

C What time of day it is

D Old age

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.

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4

[Turn over

Marks

A1. (continued)

(g) Describe what is meant by **self-image**, **self-esteem** and **self-efficacy**.

(i) **self-image**

2

(ii) **self-esteem**

2

(iii) **self-efficacy**

2

(16)

Marks

A2. Learning Theories

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

Bandura experimented using a “Bobo Doll”.

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 Salivation

C Consequences

D Imitation

1

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

associate	contaminate	reject	dog	stimulus
-----------	-------------	--------	-----	----------

In Classical Conditioning, people _____ a

_____ with a response.

2

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

Projection	Rejection	Imitation
Observation	Contaminate	

Feature 1 _____

Feature 2 _____

2

[Turn over]

(e) Describe an experiment into classical conditioning. In your answer you should include:

-
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4

(f) Describe **two** ways in which reinforcement can be used in everyday life.

[illegible]

6
(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** by drawing a circle around **A or B**.

The interview method shows cause and effect.

A True

B False

1

- (b) Which of the following **two** are types of experiment? Draw a circle around **two** answers you think are correct.

A Laboratory

B Interview

C Survey

D Natural

2

- (c) What is meant by “Ecological Validity”? Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.

A Being environmentally friendly

B A situation that is true to life

C Low in cost

D About gender differences

1

- (d) Complete the following sentences by filling in the **two** blanks from the following words: **mean, median, mode**.

The _____ is calculated by adding together all of the scores and dividing by the number of scores you have.

The _____ is the most frequently occurring score in a set of data.

2

B1. (continued)

Marks

- (e) Select the sampling technique from the box below to complete the sentence that follows.

questionnaire	participant	random	divided
---------------	-------------	--------	---------

_____ sampling is where every member of the target population has an equal chance of being selected to take part in the research.

1

- (f) Which of the following is an ethical principle in psychology? Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.

- A Prevention
- B Conception
- C Perception
- D Deception

1

- (g) Psychologists can display data using: line graphs, bar graphs and

P _____ -C _____ .

2

- (h) What is meant by opportunity/convenience sampling?

2

[Turn over

B1. (continued)

Marks

- (i) Describe the survey method of research.

[illegible]

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 Id? Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.

- A The morality principle
B The honorary principle
C The pleasure principle
D The maternal principle

1

- (b) Which of the following is one of Costa and McCrae's "Big Five"? Draw a circle around **one** answer you think is correct.

- A Oral
B Cleanliness
C Extravagance
D Agreeableness

1

- (c) From the box below, choose **two** words which apply to Eysenck's theory of personality.

Openness	Neuroticism	Stability
Aggression	Tidiness	

1st word _____

2nd word _____

2

- (d) Name **two** personality tests that you have studied.

2

Marks

C1. (continued)

- (e) Name and describe **three** of Freud's five psychosexual stages of development.

[illegible]

6

[Turn over

Marks

C1. (continued)

(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.

[illegible]

4
(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 an informal group? Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.

- A People chatting at a party
- B The government
- C An army unit
- D Football team

1

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

Group cohesiveness can depend on whether group members have a common goal.

- A True
- B False

1

- (c) From the box below, choose **two** factors which help maintain group norms.

conformity	conflict	confusion	cohesiveness	excitement
------------	----------	-----------	--------------	------------

Factor 1 _____

Factor 2 _____

2

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

A formal group:

- A are all the same gender
- B has a clear set of members
- C only meet each other by accident
- D are always arguing.

1

[Turn over

C2. (continued)

Marks

- (g) From Tuckman's five stages of formation, briefly describe:
 - (a) forming,
 - (b) storming and
 - (c) norming.

[illegible]

6
(16)

[Turn over

Marks

OR

C3. Non-verbal Communication (NVC)

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

- A Singing
B Tone of voice
C A magazine
D A foreign language

1

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

Posture means talking out loud.

- A True
B False

1

- (c) From the box below, choose **two** facial expressions in NVC.

disgust	speech	control	surprise	behaviour
---------	--------	---------	----------	-----------

Expression 1 _____

Expression 2 _____

2

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

- A To help your education
B To signal attitudes
C To help you hear better
D To explain complex facts

1

Marks

C3. (continued)

- (e) Complete the word in the following sentence. The first letter is done for you.

When a person's pupil gets bigger, this helps to signal **A**_____.

- (f) 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]

4

[Turn over

Marks

C3. (continued)

(g) Describe how nature **and** nurture help to influence NVC.

6
(16)

OR

C4. Altruism

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

Altruism is helping someone:

- A to look good to others
B for a reward
C because you are told to
D without expecting anything in return.

1

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

Bystander Apathy is a lack of response from people who witness an emergency.

- A True
B False

1

- (c) From the box below, choose **two** terms which encourage altruism in children.

sampling	reinforcement	experiment	conservation	modelling
----------	---------------	------------	--------------	-----------

Term 1 _____

Term 2 _____

2

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

Empathy-altruism states that we are more likely to help when:

- A we dislike someone
B we understand how someone is feeling
C we are related to someone
D we get a reward.

1

[Turn over

Marks

C4. (continued)

- (e) Complete the word in the following sentence.

Diffusion of **R** _____ states that the more people there are present the less likely anyone is to help.

1

- (f) Describe **both** the biological approach and cost-reward analysis as theories of altruism.

[illegible]

6

Marks

C4. (continued)

- (g) 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]

4
(16)

[END OF SECTION C]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS