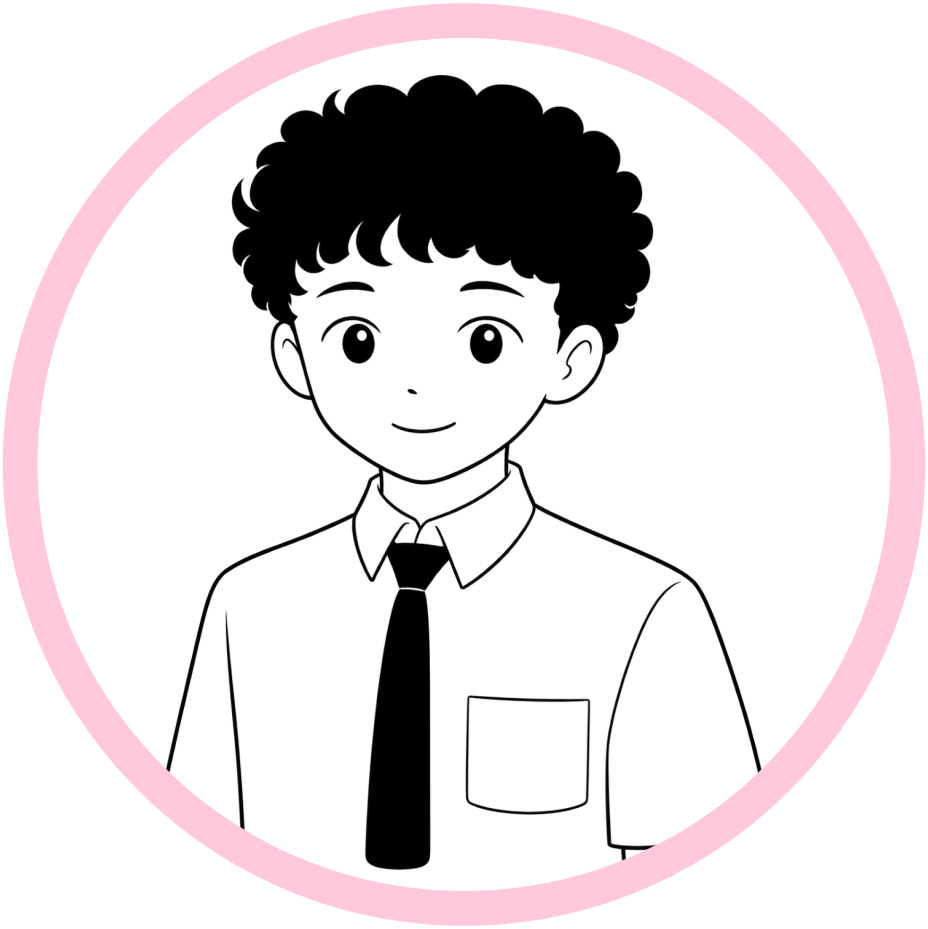
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.2.1 LEARNING APPROACHES

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/165	%

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Q1.

Discuss the contribution of Pavlov's research to our understanding of human behaviour.

(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

Outline the behaviourist approach. Compare the behaviourist approach with the biological approach.

(Total 16 marks)

Q3.

Outline Skinner's research into reinforcement.

(Total 3 marks)

Q4.

Explain how reinforcement might be used to encourage primary school children to pick up litter in the playground.

(Total 3 marks)

Q5.

Samira and John are talking.

Samira says, 'Look at your little sister. She's pretending she's got a mobile phone like yours and is making a call.'

John replies, 'Yes. But when she saw me get told off for using my Dad's favourite pen, she never copied me doing that!'

Describe and evaluate social learning theory. Refer to the conversation above as part of your answer.

(Total 12 marks)

Q6.

Read the following descriptions of behaviour:

A Sarah is terrified of lifts because she was trapped in one for 5 hours. She cannot go in a lift now.

B Jerry watches as his brother James is given sweets for cleaning their pet hamster's cage. The next day, Jerry's mum finds Jerry cleaning out the hamster cage.

How can the behaviours described in **A** and **B** above be explained by learning theories?

A _____

B _____

(Total 6 marks)

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Q7.

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

> A behaviourist researcher studying reinforcement carried out a laboratory experiment. He put a cat in a puzzle box. The cat was able to escape from the puzzle box by pulling on a string which opened the door. Each time the cat escaped it was given a food treat. At first, the cat escaped quite slowly, but with each attempt the escape time decreased.

(a) Explain which type of conditioning is being investigated in this experiment?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

The data from the laboratory experiment are shown in the table below.

Time taken for the cat to escape from the puzzle box

Attempt	Time taken for the cat to escape from the puzzle box (seconds)
1	63
2	60
3	45
4	37
5	18
6	15
7	5
8	3

(b) Calculate the mean time taken for the cat to escape from the puzzle box. Show your calculations.

_____

_____

_____

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(2)

(c) The researcher compared the time taken for the cat to escape at the first attempt, with the time taken for the eighth attempt. He found that after learning had taken place the cat's escape time was: Shade **one** box only.

A 9 times faster than it was at the start. ⬭

B 11 times faster than it was at the start. ⬭

C 15 times faster than it was at the start. ⬭

D 21 times faster than it was at the start. ⬭

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q8.

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

> A psychologist carried out a study of social learning. As part of the procedure, he showed children aged 4-5 years a film of a 4 year-old boy stroking a puppy. Whilst the children watched the film, the psychologist commented on how kind the boy was. After the children had watched the film, the psychologist brought a puppy into the room and watched to see how the children behaved with the puppy.

Outline what is meant by social learning theory and explain how social learning might have occurred in the procedure described above.

Extra space

(Total 6 marks)

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Q9.

Discuss **two** limitations of social learning theory.

Extra space

(Total 6 marks)

Q10.

Outline and evaluate the social learning theory approach. Refer to evidence in your answer.

(Total 12 marks)

Q11.

Which of the following best describes identification as a feature of social learning? Shade **one** box only.

A wanting to be like another person ⬭

B watching another person ⬭

C copying another person ⬭

D liking another person ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q12.

Describe and evaluate the behaviourist approach.

You may use this space to plan your answer.

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(Total 12 marks)

Q13.

Discuss the contribution of behaviourist psychologists such as Pavlov and Skinner to our understanding of human behaviour.

(Total 16 marks)

Q14.

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

> Bradley has just started to play snooker and is keen to play well. He watches carefully when his partner takes a difficult shot then tries to copy the same shot. He thinks about how his partner was holding the snooker cue and whether he can do the same.

Social learning theorists refer to the role of mediational processes in learning.
Referring to Bradley's experiences, explain the role of mediational processes in learning.

(Total 4 marks)

Q15.

Outline Pavlov's research into classical conditioning and describe how classical conditioning might explain a child's fear of school.

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(Total 8 marks)

Q16.

A young woman says: “When I was 5 years old, I was at a party and a balloon burst with a loud bang in my face. Even after all these years, I cannot bear to go into a room where there are balloons. They terrify me!”

Use your knowledge of classical conditioning to explain why the young woman is terrified of balloons.

(Total 3 marks)

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Q17.

Describe a procedure that behaviourists have used to study operant conditioning.

(Total 3 marks)

Q18.

A psychology student made the following observation to his teacher.

'The behaviourist approach has been presented to us as helpful in understanding human behaviour. However, most of the data have been obtained from research using animals.'

Briefly discuss the value of behaviourism in helping us to understand human behaviour.

(Total 5 marks)

Q19.

Explain **one** way in which social learning theory overlaps with **one other** approach in psychology.

(Total 2 marks)

Q20.

Mr Benson is a primary school teacher. He has noticed that some of the children in his class push to the front of the queue when it is time to leave the classroom.

Suggest how Mr Benson might use vicarious reinforcement to alter the behaviour of these children. Explain your answer with reference to social learning theory.

(Total 3 marks)

Q21.

Marc is often frustrated and angry, but most of the time he keeps his feelings under control. One day, during a meeting at work, Marc stormed out of the room and kicked the drinks machine so hard that the glass screen broke.

(a) Suggest how a psychodynamic psychologist might explain Marc's behaviour.

(2)

(b) Suggest how a behaviourist psychologist might explain violent behaviour such as that shown by Marc.

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q22.

Read the article below.

Is your child watching you?

Research by social learning theorists into gender development has shown that children learn many of their gender-related behaviours from others. There are many examples of children copying the behaviour of adults, such as a young girl trying on her mother's make-up. Of course, there are many reasons why some adult behaviours or actions seen by children are not copied.

Briefly explain what social learning theorists mean by *modelling* in relation to gender development. Refer to the article above in your answer.

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(Total 2 marks)

Q23.

What do social learning theorists mean by *imitation*?

(Total 1 mark)

Q24.

When investigating the conditioning of behaviour, Behaviourists such as Pavlov and Skinner collected quantitative data.

Outline what is meant by *quantitative data*. Give an example of quantitative data collected by a psychologist who has studied conditioning.

(Total 2 marks)

Q25.

Give **two** reasons why Behaviourists do not collect qualitative data in their investigations.

(Total 2 marks)

Q26.

Outline and evaluate social learning theory. In your answer, make comparisons with **at least one** other approach in psychology.

(Total 16 marks)

Q27.

Explain **two** strengths of the behaviourist approach in psychology.

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Extra space _____

(Total 4 marks)

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