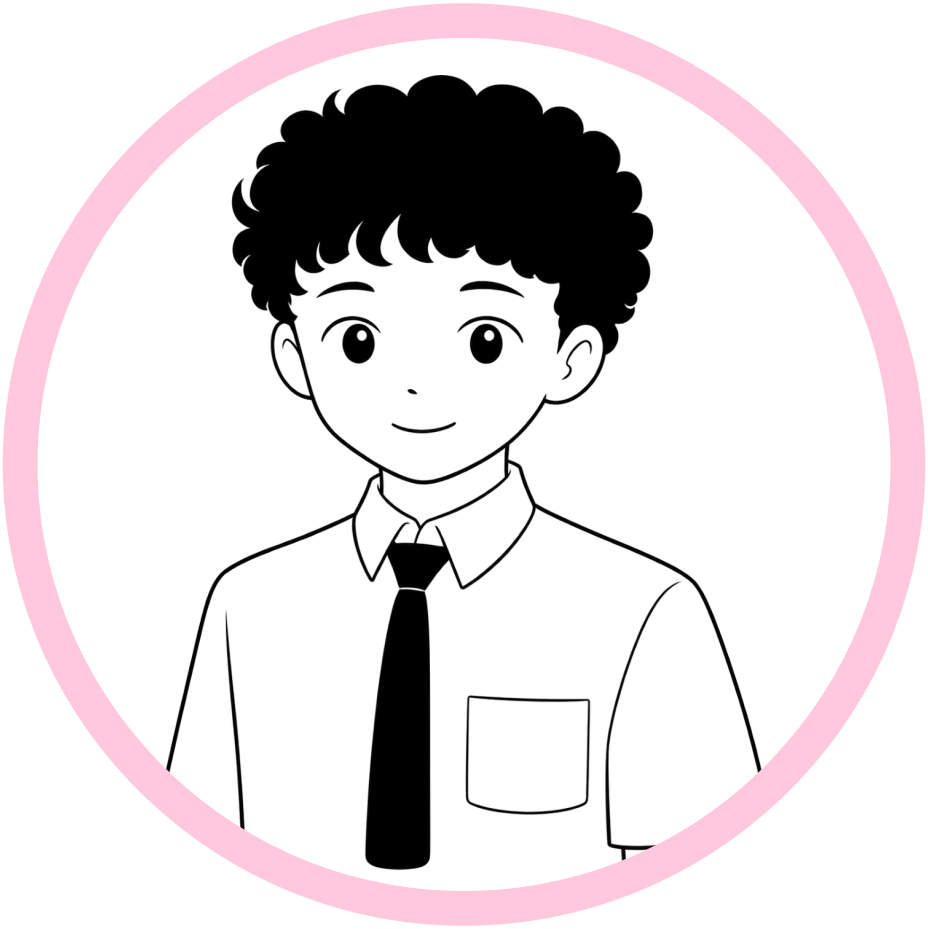
PEARSON EDEXCEL IAL PSYCHOLOGY · YPS01

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

LEARNING THEORIES AND DEVELOPMENT

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/342	%

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Q1.

Pip carried out a covert observation. He investigated whether children would imitate pro-social acts that were demonstrated by an adult. He went to a local school at a staff meeting and asked two teachers to help in his research.

Pip asked one teacher to help their class tidy up the books. He asked the other teacher not to help their class tidy up the books.

Pip observed the children in each class the next week. He tallied how many children tidied up the books for the teacher.

(a) Describe **one** ethical issue Pip may have considered when carrying out his observation.

(2)

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(b) Pip used a chi-squared test on his data. He found a significant difference between the children who saw the teacher help tidy up the books and the children who did not see a teacher help tidy up the books.

Identify the critical value Pip used for a one-tailed (directional) test at $p \leq 0.01$ where $df = 1$.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(1)

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(c) Explain **one** strength of Pip using a covert observation.

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(d) Explain **one** improvement Pip could make to his observation.

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(e) Pip also noted down any conversation the children had if they helped tidy up the books, gathering qualitative data.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Pip gathering qualitative data.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q2.

Sigourney conducted an observation to see if positive reinforcement led to children reading more at home. She used a random sampling technique to collect her participants from one village. Sigourney allocated the parents and children into one of two different conditions.

- Condition A: The parents praised the children every time they sat down and read silently.
- Condition B: The parents did not praise the children when they sat down and read silently.

She recorded parents and children interacting during their reading time at home for a week. Sigourney then watched the recordings at a later date.

(a) Describe how Sigourney could use a random sampling technique for her observation.

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Sigourney using a random sampling technique.

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(c) Explain **one** improvement Sigourney could make to her sample.

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Sigourney also collected qualitative data. She wrote down what the parents said to their children when they praised them for reading. Sigourney did not collect any data from other sources.

(d) Explain **one** weakness of Sigourney using qualitative data for her observation.

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(e) Explain **one** improvement Sigourney could make to how she collected her qualitative data.

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q3.

Sophia conducted an observation to see whether children at different stages of development played games differently. She gathered her participants from a local school that had children from a variety of different ethnic backgrounds. She used a stratified sampling technique to gather her participants.

Sophia used a structured observation where she set up a room with a variety of toys. She observed the children playing through a one−way mirror. Sophia put the children into age groups and let them play with the toys for half an hour.

Sophia recorded the age of the children and whether they played next to each other or played together.

(a) Describe how Sophia could have used a stratified sampling technique to gather the children for her investigation.

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(b) Explain **one** strength **and** one weakness of Sophia using a stratified sampling technique for her observation.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(c) Explain **one** reason why Sophia may have chosen to use a structured observation.

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(d) Explain **one** improvement Sophia could make to her observation.

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q4.

Reece conducted an observation to investigate the effect of rewards on the behaviour of boys and girls. He went to a local school that used a points system to reward children who did as the teacher requested. Reece used a random sampling technique to select his sample of boys and girls from the local school.

He split the boys and girls into two conditions:

- Condition A: Those who only got 1 point or less during the day.
- Condition B: Those who got 5 or more points during the day.

Reece observed the children during one day using an overt observation. He noted down how many points the boys and girls received.

(a) Describe how Reece could have used a random sampling technique to gather his participants for his investigation.

(2)

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Reece analysed his data using chi-squared.

(b) (i) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Reece by completing **Table 2**.

Your answers should all be correct to **one** decimal place.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O–E	$(O–E)^2$	$(O–E)^2/E$
Condition A: 1 point or less during the day	Boys	3	6			
	Girls	8	5			
Condition B: 5 points or more during the day	Boys	9	6			
	Girls	2	5			
					Chi-squared =	

Table 2

Space for calculations

(ii) Determine, using your answer for (b)(i), whether Reece's results are significant at $p \leq 0.05$ for a one-tailed test where $df=1$.

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(c) Explain **two** improvements Reece could make to his observation.

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(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q5.

Phillipa was training her dog to give her its paw every time she said the word 'paw'. She decided to use a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement using dog treats.

(a) Describe how Phillipa could use a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement with her dog.

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(b) Compare classical conditioning and operant conditioning as explanations of learning.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q6.

In your studies of learning theories and development you will have learned about classical conditioning.

(a) Define, using an example, what is meant by the term 'unconditioned stimulus (UCS)' as used in classical conditioning.

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(b) Define, using an example, what is meant by the term 'conditioned stimulus (CS)' as used in classical conditioning.

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(c) Explain **one** strength of classical conditioning.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q7.

Willow has started psychoanalysis to treat her phobia of expressing her opinion. She has an important meeting in three months' time where she needs to be able to state what she thinks.

The psychoanalyst uses free association as part of the therapy. During free association Willow accidently mentioned her father when talking about her husband. In another session Willow was talking about how she did not like her boss and then mentioned how her mother had the same colour hair as her boss.

The psychoanalyst wanted to focus on these statements, but Willow felt embarrassed about her mistakes and tried to talk about something else. She felt the mistakes were not important.

(a) Describe free association as used in Willow's psychoanalysis.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of free association as a treatment for Willow.

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Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

In your studies of learning theories and development you will have learned about Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

(a) Name **two** of Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

(2)

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(b) Patti is five years old. She has become very clingy to her father and wants to be with him all the time. She follows him round the house and says she wants to be a nurse when she grows up as that is what her father does.

Patti seems to be angry at her mother. She frequently shouts at her mother and tells her 'No' when asked to get ready for bed. Patti recently told her father that she wished her mother would go away.

Describe Freud's psychosexual stages of development in relation to Patti's behaviour.

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(c) Explain **one** weakness of Freud's psychosexual stages of development as an explanation of Patti's behaviour.

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q9.

In your studies about learning theories and development, you will have learned about operant conditioning.

(a) Define, using an example, what is meant by the term 'positive reinforcement' as used in operant conditioning.

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(b) Define, using an example, what is meant by the term 'negative reinforcement' as used in operant conditioning.

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(c) Explain **one** strength of operant conditioning as an explanation of behaviour.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q10.

(a) Describe what is meant by the 'role of the unconscious' according to Freud.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q11.

In your studies about learning theories and development, you will have learned about social learning theory.

(a) Define what is meant by the term 'vicarious reinforcement' as used in social learning theory.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of social learning theory as an explanation of human behaviour.

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Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q12.

In your studies of learning theories and development you will have learnt about the contemporary study in detail by Capafóns et al. (1998).

(a) State the sampling technique used by Capafóns et al. (1998).

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(b) Explain **two** ways that Capafóns et al. (1998) controlled extraneous variables in their study.

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(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q13.

In your studies on learning theories and development you will have learned about the contemporary study by Capafóns et al. (1998).

(a) State **one** aim of the study by Capafóns et al. (1998).

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(b) Describe the sample used in the study by Capafóns et al. (1998).

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(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of the study by Capafóns et al. (1998).

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(d) Explain **one** application of the findings from the study by Capafóns et al. (1998).

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q14.

In your studies about learning theories and development, you will have conducted a practical investigation that collected quantitative and qualitative data.

(a) State **one** conclusion you made from the quantitative data you collected for your learning theories and development practical investigation.

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(b) Describe how you analysed the qualitative data from your learning theories and development practical investigation.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** improvements you could make to your learning theories and development practical investigation

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q15.

Assess how far social learning theory explains human behaviour.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q16.

Floella conducted an investigation to see if giving dogs a treat would teach them how to identify drugs hidden in bags.

- Condition A: the dogs were given a treat when they found drugs in a bag
- Condition B: the dogs were not given a treat when they found drugs in a bag.

Her results are shown on **Table 2**.

Condition A: Number of times each dog given a treat found drugs in a bag	Condition B: Number of times each dog not given a treat found drugs in a bag
9	1
7	0
10	2
9	0
12	1
1	3

Table 2

(a) Calculate the mean number of times the dogs who were given a treat found drugs in a bag (Condition A).

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean for Condition A .....

(b) Calculate the median number of times the dogs who were not given a treat found drugs in a bag (Condition B).

(1)

Space for calculations

Median for Condition B .....

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Floella using the mean as a measure of central tendency.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(d) Explain **one** reason Floella used animals in her investigation.

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q17.

Rose has conducted an investigation into whether males or females spend more time doing jobs

around the house. She asked her participants to estimate how many hours a week they spent on average doing jobs around the house.

Rose's results for males are shown in **Table 2**.

Participant	Average number of hours a week males spend doing jobs around the house	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	4	−1.83	
B	7	1.17	
C	10	4.17	
D	5	−0.83	
E	7	1.17	
F	2	−3.83	
Mean	5.83	Sum of differences^2 =	
Standard deviation = ...			

Table 2

(a) Calculate the standard deviation to two decimal places for the data gathered by Rose by completing **Table 2**.

You must show your calculations.

The formulae and statistical tables can be found at the front of this paper.

(4)

Space for calculations

(b) Explain **one** reason why Rose used the standard deviation for her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q18.

Jasmine has learned how to clean her shoes after she paid attention to her sister cleaning shoes.

(a) Describe 'attention' as it is used in social learning theory, using Jasmine as an example.

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of social learning theory.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q19.

Anya wants to conduct a covert observation to investigate the differences in the behaviour of boys and girls when playing in a park. The park has a variety of equipment including slides, swings and a climbing frame.

(a) Describe how Anya could conduct her covert observation.

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Anya conducting a covert observation for her investigation.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q20.

Elijah has been asked to investigate whether today's teenagers feel more stressed compared to teenagers ten years ago and twenty years ago.

He created a questionnaire that contains open questions. Elijah asked 10 teenagers, 10 people in their mid-twenties and 10 people in their mid-thirties to answer them.

Once Elijah had all the questionnaires back, he noted down the age of the participants and carried out a thematic analysis on the data.

(a) Describe how Elijah could carry out a thematic analysis on his data.

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(b) Explain **two** improvements Elijah could make to his investigation.

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q21.

Patricia is scared of beards. Her new boss has a beard and it is affecting her ability to do her job. She has decided to try systematic desensitisation to reduce her fear of beards. Patricia goes to a local therapist.

(a) Describe how systematic desensitisation could be used with Patricia to reduce her fear of beards.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of using systematic desensitisation to treat Patricia's fear of beards.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q22.

In your studies of learning theories and development you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- Watson and Rayner (1920).

Describe the results of the classic study by Watson and Rayner (1920).

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q23.

In your studies of learning theories and development, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

- Prot (2014)
- Bastian et al. (2011).

(a) Describe the results of your chosen contemporary study.

(3)

Chosen study .....

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(b) Explain **two** strengths of your chosen contemporary study.

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(c) Explain **two** improvements that could be made to your chosen contemporary study.

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q24.

In your studies about learning theories and development you will have learnt about operant

conditioning.

(a) Describe what is meant by the term 'secondary reinforcement' in operant conditioning.

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(b) Explain **one** strength of operant conditioning.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q25.

Rose salivates when she smells fresh bread. Her grandma bakes a lot of fresh bread. Rose now salivates when she sees her grandma.

(a) Describe what is meant by the term 'neutral stimulus' in relation to Rose's behaviour.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of classical conditioning.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q26.

Lette is training to become a psychoanalyst. As part of her training, she has to conduct a case study about Bill who has relationship issues.

Bill has kept a diary of his dreams over the past month. He comes to regular appointments with Lette where he is encouraged to talk openly about anything he wants to talk about.

At the end of the case study Lette has to present her conclusions to a panel of experts.

Discuss how Lette could carry out her case study about Bill.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q27.

Axel has a young dog. He is taking it to puppy class to teach it how to sit and how to wait. He also wants to teach the puppy how to do tricks such as roll over and put a paw into his hand.

The puppy class instructor has told him to use treats and praise to teach the puppy. Axel's father says that if the puppy misbehaves then it should be put in a cage for a short while. Axel is concerned about giving the puppy treats all the time.

Discuss how operant conditioning can be used to train Axel's puppy.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q28.

Earl has a phobia of needles and injections. His phobia developed after he had been to the dentist and had an injection that caused him severe pain. If Earl sees a needle on the television, he must look away as it makes him feel sick. Earl once fainted at the doctors' surgery because he saw his daughter having an injection.

Earl has to travel to another country for his work and needs to have some injections to be able to enter the country. Earl has decided to try systematic desensitisation as a treatment for his phobia of needles.

Discuss systematic desensitisation as a treatment for Earl's phobia of needles.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q29.

Igor wanted to conduct an experiment using pigeons. He wanted to teach the pigeons how to play basketball. Igor had two groups of 20 pigeons. The pigeons would be kept in individual cages, apart from 20 minutes a day when he conducted his experiment. The pigeons would have

regular access to food and water throughout the experiment.

Igor aimed to use behaviour shaping on one group of 20 pigeons where they were rewarded for each successive action. They would be rewarded with food when they picked up the mini basketball. They would be rewarded again when they carried it towards the hoop and again when they tried to put it in the hoop and finally when the ball went through the hoop.

The other group of pigeons would only be rewarded if they successfully put the ball through the hoop.

Discuss the use of ethical issues Igor must consider when carrying out his experiment.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q30.

In your studies of biological psychology and learning theories and development you will have learned about the following studies in detail:

- Brendgen et al. (2005)
- Skinner (1948) Superstition in the pigeon.

Evaluate Brendgen et al. (2005) and Skinner (1948) in terms of ethical considerations and reliability.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q31.

In your studies you will have learned about Brendgen et al. (2005) and Watson and Rayner (1920).

Evaluate Brendgen et al. (2005) and Watson and Rayner (1920) in terms of ethics and reliability.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q32.

Michelle is scared of fireworks due to the loud noise they make. She has attended several parties at her friend's house where they had fireworks. Michelle has now developed a fear of her friend's house. She has also developed a fear of going to her grandparents' house as they live in a similarly designed house to her friend.

Evaluate classical conditioning as an explanation of Michelle's fear.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q33.

Evaluate Freud's psychosexual stages of development.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q34.

Eliza and Fred are brother and sister. Eliza is in trouble at home for shouting at Fred. Fred was upset by the argument and so he was given some sweets by his mother to try and calm him down. Eliza said it was Fred's fault, as he threw a plate at her when they were arguing, and that was why she was shouting at him.

Eliza is also in trouble at school for throwing some food at another girl during an argument.

Their mother blames their father for the children's aggression. The father was recently reported to the police for arguing with a neighbour and threatening to hit the neighbour.

Evaluate genes and social learning theory as an explanation of Eliza and Fred's aggression.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q35.

Maud likes to watch her local hockey team play. She has noticed that they play more aggressively, hitting their opponents on the legs, when the referee is not looking. They also deliberately hit the ball at the opponents in an attempt to scare them. Maud has told her friend that the opposing teams are attacking less and seem scared. The local hockey team have started to win more games.

Maud recently played for her school hockey team. She deliberately hit a ball at an opponent. Maud's friends praised her for helping her team win the match. The hockey coach has told Maud she will not be picked to play in the next hockey match due to her aggressive playing.

Evaluate social learning theory as an explanation of Maud's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q36.

Evaluate the object relations school of thought as a therapy/treatment.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q37.

In your studies of biological psychology and learning theories, you will have learned about the following studies:

- Brendgen et al. (2005)
- Watson and Rayner (1920).

Evaluate the studies by Brendgen et al. (2005) and Watson and Rayner (1920).

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q38.

Stephen conducted an experiment using rats. He investigated whether positive reinforcement, using alcohol, would teach rats to press a lever. He placed individual rats in a box for a week, as shown in **Figure 2.**

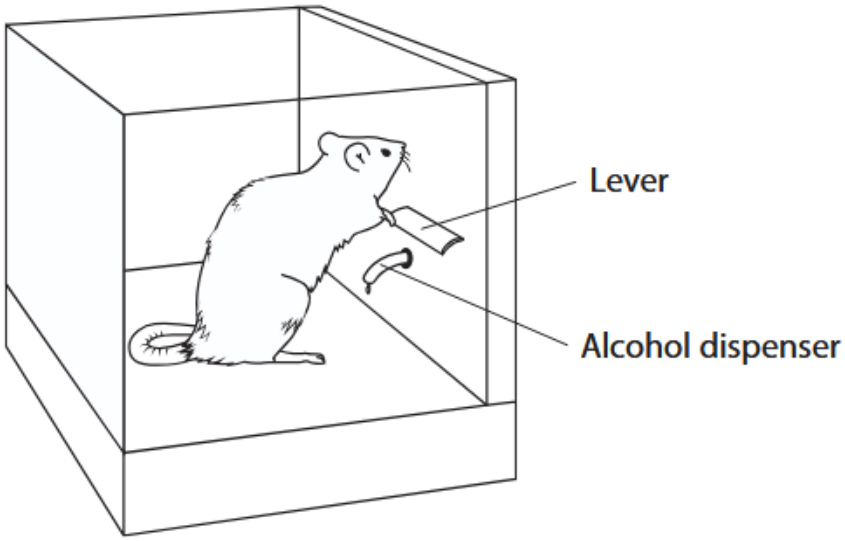


Figure 2

- Condition A: One group of 50 rats got a reward of a drink of alcohol after pressing a lever.
- Condition B: A different group of 50 rats did not get any reward after pressing a lever.

After the rats had been in the box for a week Stephen measured how many times the rats in each condition pressed the lever within five minutes.

(a) State a fully operationalised directional (one-tailed) hypothesis for Stephen's experiment.

(2)

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Stephen calculated the mean number of times the rats had pressed the lever. Stephen's results are shown in **Table 2**.

Condition	Mean number of times the rats pressed the lever within 5 minutes
Rats got a drink of alcohol after pressing a lever	13
Rats did not get any reward after pressing the lever	4

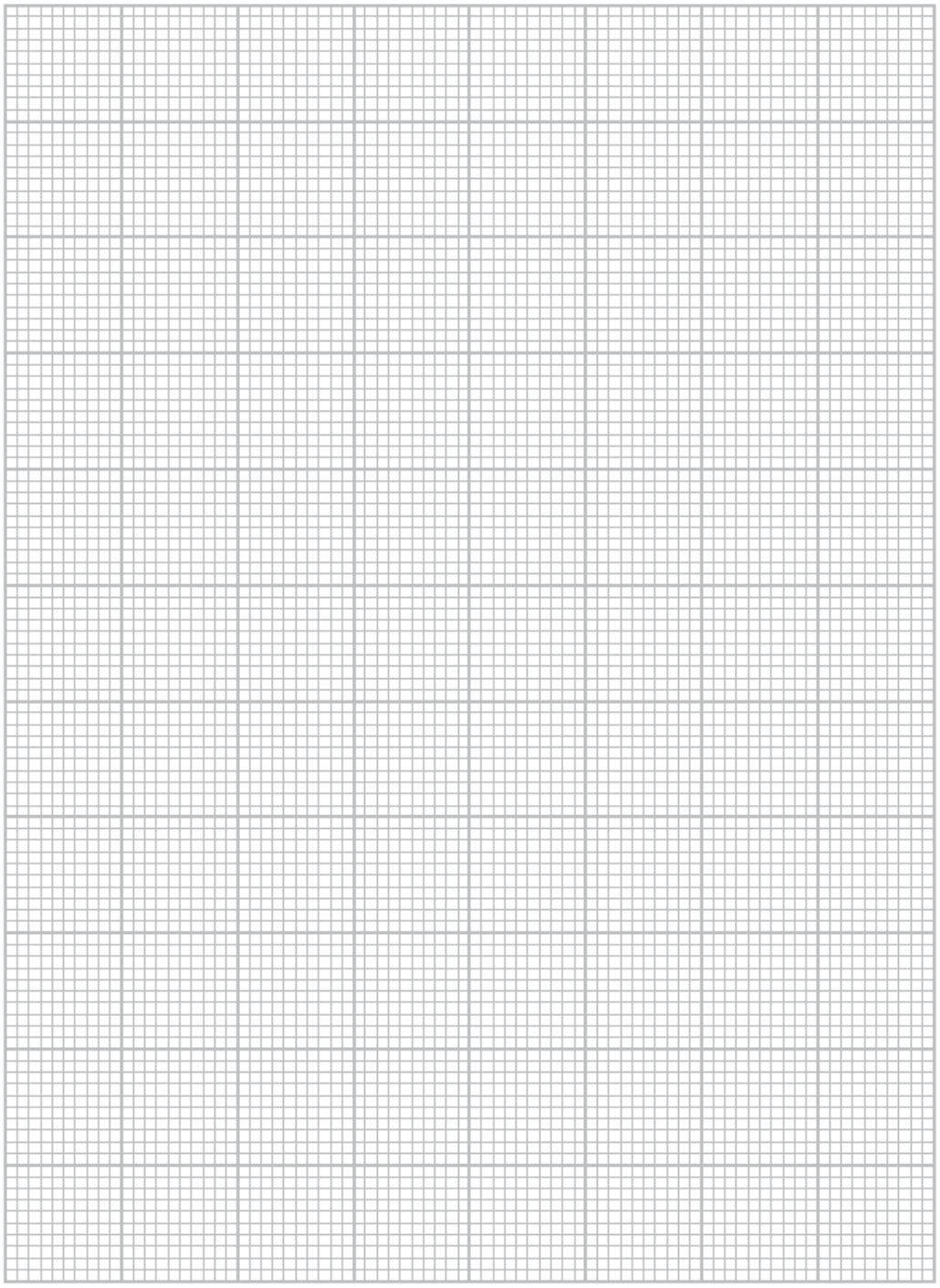
Table 2

(b) Draw a graph of Stephen's results using the data in **Table 2**.

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** conclusion Stephen could make using the data from **Table 2**.

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(d) Explain **two** improvements Stephen could make to his experiment in terms of ethics.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q39.

Benjamin has just lost his place on the cricket team because he shouted at the captain. Benjamin said the captain was aggressive towards him and said he had no talent for cricket. The captain looks similar to Benjamin's father.

Benjamin's partner has said Benjamin can be very untidy at home, often leaving his belongings lying around and not tidying up after he has eaten. Benjamin can be aggressive at home, shouting at his partner if asked to do household chores. Once he smashed the television because his partner repeatedly asked him if he would help tidy the house.

On a recent trip to the theatre with his friends, Benjamin thought someone had taken his place in a queue and pushed that person out of the way. This meant Benjamin and his friends were told to leave the theatre.

To what extent can genes and Freud's theory of development explain Benjamin's behaviour?

You must refer to the context in your answer.