



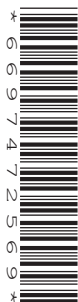
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level Psychology

H167/02 Psychological themes through core studies

Monday 22 May 2017 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



No additional materials required for this Question Paper.



First name										
Last name										
Centre number						Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.

SECTION A – Core studies

Answer **all** the questions.

Voltage level	Number of subjects who shocked to that voltage level
15–300	40
450	26

Using the data from Milgram’s study of obedience presented above:

- 1 (a) Outline **two** conclusions.

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From Bocchiaro et al.’s study into disobedience and whistleblowing:

- (b) Describe **one** way the study is ethical.

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..... [2]

- (c) Describe **one** way the study is not ethical.

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..... [2]

From Grant et al.'s study on context-dependent memory:

- 2 (a) Identify the type of data recorded in this study.

..... [1]

- (b) Suggest **one** strength of the data type recorded in this study.

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..... [2]

From Chaney et al.'s Funhaler study:

- 3 Outline **one** reason the Funhaler device made spacers more appealing to children.

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..... [2]

From Casey et al.'s study on the neural correlates of delay of gratification:

- 4 (a) Describe the sample used in experiment 1.

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..... [2]

Casey et al.'s study was a longitudinal study.

- (b) Suggest **one** strength of conducting this study longitudinally.

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- 5 (a) Describe how Freud's study of Little Hans links to the individual differences area of psychology.

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In Baron-Cohen et al.'s study on autism in adults three groups of participants were selected:

- (b) Describe how **one** of these groups was recruited.

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- (c) To what extent can this group be considered a biased sample of participants?

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SECTION B – Areas, perspectives and debates

Answer **all** the questions.

- 6 (a) Outline **one** principle of the individual differences area in psychology.

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- (b) Outline **one** way the individual differences area has been applied to explaining human behaviour. Justify your response with evidence from a relevant core study.

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(c) Describe how the social area provides a situational explanation of behaviour.

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..... [3]

(d) Describe how the biological area provides an individual explanation of behaviour.

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SECTION C – Practical applications

Answer **all** the questions.

The Fun Theory

A Volkswagen initiative called “The Fun Theory” is setting out to prove that people’s behaviour can be changed for the better by making mundane activities fun. In a recent experiment, they set up musical piano steps on the staircase of a Stockholm subway station to see if more people would be more willing to choose the healthier option and take the stairs instead of the escalator. That day, 66% more people took the stairs than usual, suggesting that introducing a fun element to tasks is the best way to get people to make a change to their behaviour.

- 7 (a) Identify **one** psychological issue raised by the above article. Support your answer with evidence from the article.

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- (b) Outline how Chaney et al.’s Funhaler study links to the above article. Support your answer with evidence from the article.

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- (c) Using your knowledge of psychology, explain why introducing a fun element to tasks can lead to a change in behaviour. Justify your response making reference to the article.

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Turn over for the next question

(d) Choose one of the following behaviours:

- People not recycling
- People regularly eating unhealthy foods
- Students not attending lessons
- People not keeping to the speed limit
- Bullying at school

Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how you could encourage a positive change to your chosen behaviour.

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(e) Evaluate the suggestions you made in 7(d).

[8]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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