



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 17 May 2022 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Psychology

J203/01 Studies and applications in psychology 1

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- a scientific or graphical calculator



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **90**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **20** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Criminal Psychology

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 (a) Identify the pair of traits that criminals score high on according to Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theories.

- A Extraversion and Introversion
- B Extraversion and Psychoticism
- C Introversion and Neuroticism
- D Psychoticism and Stability

Your answer

[1]

- (b) Identify the part of the brain identified by Eysenck as being associated with the criminal personality.

- A Rectangular Activation System
- B Rectangular Amplification System
- C Reticular Activation System
- D Reticular Amplification System

Your answer

[1]

- (c) Identify what, according to Eysenck, it is difficult to do with people with a criminal personality.

- A Condition them
- B Imitate them
- C Imprison them
- D Measure them

Your answer

[1]

2 Explain how Eysenck’s Criminal Personality Theories can be seen as ignoring the role of nurture.

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..... [3]

3 Outline **two** criticisms of the procedure used in Heaven’s (1996) study into delinquency.

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..... [4]

4 There are a number of types of crime.
Look at the following diagram.

Draw lines to match the type of crime to its correct example. [3]

TYPE OF CRIME

Acquisitive

Anti-social

Violent

EXAMPLE

Fraud

Murder

Rape

Vandalism

5 Complete the following passage on the Social Learning Theory of Criminality by filling in the gaps.

You must choose a different term for each gap from the list below.

[5]

identify imitate internalise model observe punish reinforce

Social Learning Theory says that criminal behaviour starts with an individual finding a role model who they with. They then their role model's criminal behaviour and are motivated to it. If there is a reward, like money, to the behaviour then it is likely to continue. Individuals eventually criminal behaviour so it is not easy to get rid of.

6 Findings from a recent survey of victims of crime suggest that young adults are the most likely age group to encounter crime. However, the survey also showed that people in this age group do not always view criminal behaviour in the same way as older people and see certain types of crime as quite normal.

The mean number of crimes experienced by young adults in the space of one year was 4.1 compared to a mean of 2.2 for all other age groups. The most common type of crime experienced was acquisitive crime which made up 32% of all crimes reported.

From the source:

(a) Identify how crime was measured in this research.

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..... [1]

(b) Give **one** phrase that relates to the idea that crime is a social construct.

..... [1]

(c) Outline how the researchers would have calculated the mean number of crimes experienced by young adults.

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..... [2]

(d) Give the fraction of reported crimes which were acquisitive crimes, in its lowest possible form. Show your workings.

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..... [2]

Section B

Development

Answer **all** the questions.

- 7 (a) Identify the two methods used in Study 1 of Blackwell et al.'s (2007) research into fixed and growth mindsets.
- A Case study using observations
 - B Case study using questionnaires
 - C Longitudinal study using observations
 - D Longitudinal study using questionnaires

Your answer [1]

- (b) Identify the subject that was used to investigate mindsets in Blackwell et al.'s (2007) Study 1.
- A English
 - B Mathematics
 - C Science
 - D Technology

Your answer [1]

- (c) Identify the key factor that affected progress of children with a growth mindset in Study 1 according to Blackwell et al. (2007).
- A They believed they had the capacity to change their intelligence
 - B They chose the most challenging tasks to do
 - C They enjoyed the risk of failing
 - D They knew their teachers believed in them

Your answer [1]

8 (a) Outline **one** criticism of the sample used in Study 2 of Blackwell et al.'s (2007) research.

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..... [2]

(b) Apart from the sample, outline how **one other** feature of Blackwell et al.'s (2007) Study 2 could be improved.

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..... [2]

9 Researchers estimate that the total number of neurons in adult brains goes down by 3 200 000 per year.

Express this figure in standard form.

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..... [1]

10 Describe how the brain changes in the pre-natal stage of development.

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..... [4]

11 A study of 23 five-year-olds showed that 17 of them showed signs of egocentrism.

Calculate the number of the 23 children that were egocentric in decimal form to 2 decimal places.

Show your workings.

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..... [2]

12 (a) Describe Piaget's (1952) experiment into the conservation of number.

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..... [5]

(b) Evaluate Piaget's (1952) experiment into the conservation of number.

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..... [5]

Section C

Psychological Problems

Answer **all** the questions.

13 (a) Identify the correct example of a hallucination as experienced by an individual with schizophrenia.

- A Believing that people are plotting to get rid of you
- B Believing that your thoughts are being broadcast to others
- C Hearing voices that do not really exist
- D Thinking that you are an important person

Your answer

[1]

(b) Identify the prevalence of schizophrenia in the British population.

- A 0.00001% approximately
- B 0.01% approximately
- C 1% approximately
- D 10% approximately

Your answer

[1]

(c) Identify the correct statement about the diagnosis of schizophrenia.

- A Men tend to be diagnosed in their 20s
- B Men tend to be diagnosed in their 40s
- C Women tend to be diagnosed in their 20s
- D Women tend to be diagnosed in their 40s

Your answer

[1]

14 Explain what Daniel et al.'s (1991) findings into the effects of amphetamine show us about the neuropsychology of schizophrenia.

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..... [3]

15 The following frequency table was based on a sample of 20 people with clinical depression. It shows how many of them experienced some of the key symptoms of the disorder.

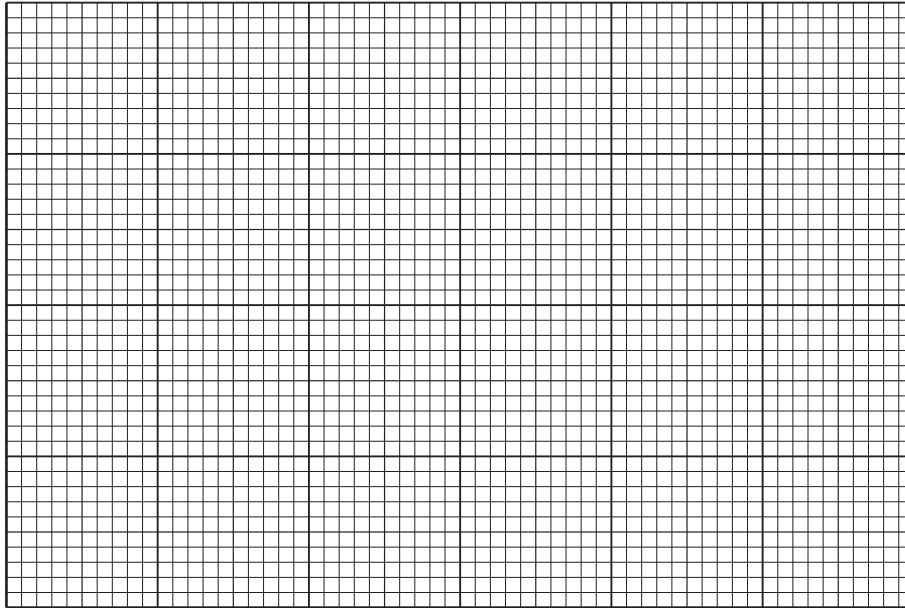
Symptom	Frequency
Loss of appetite	HHH HHH HHH
Loss of pleasure	HHH HHH HHH HHH
Loss of self-confidence	HHH HHH I
Loss of sex drive	IIII
Sleep disturbance	HHH HHH HHH III
Irritability	HHH II

Using the table:

(a) Identify the most frequent symptom reported by the sample.

..... [1]

(b) Draw a bar chart to display the data collected.



[4]

16* Use your knowledge and understanding from across the psychology course to explain how far you agree with the following statement.

‘Psychological research has many issues with validity.’

In your answer, you should refer to Tandoc et al.’s (2015) study into Facebook use and depression, and to **at least one** other study from another area of psychology.

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Section D: Research Methods

Answer **all** the questions.

You have been asked to carry out an **experiment** to investigate whether there is a difference in participants' ability to concentrate on a written task when they are listening to music with lyrics and music without lyrics. The theory is that the lyrics from songs will interfere with people's ability to process the information needed to write something.

Use this space to plan your investigation.

17 Write a null hypothesis for your investigation.

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..... [2]

18 Identify the dependent variable in your investigation.

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..... [1]

19 (a) Identify the sampling method you would use in your investigation.

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..... [1]

(b) Outline **one** strength of using this sampling method in your investigation.

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..... [2]

(c) Outline **one** weakness of using this sampling method in your investigation.

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..... [2]

20 (a) Identify the experimental design you would use in your investigation.

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..... [1]

(b) Outline **one** strength of using this experimental design in your investigation.

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..... [2]

(c) Outline **one** weakness of using this experimental design in your investigation.

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..... [2]

21 Outline the procedure you would use in your investigation.

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..... [3]

22 Explain how demand characteristics may be an issue in your investigation.

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..... [2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

A large area of lined paper for writing, consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of the page, creating a margin. The rest of the page is open for writing.



A grid of horizontal dotted lines for writing, with a vertical solid line on the left side. The grid consists of 24 horizontal rows, each starting from a solid vertical line on the left and extending to the right edge of the page. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's height.

A large area of the page is filled with horizontal dotted lines, providing a space for writing answers. A solid vertical line runs down the left side of this area, creating a margin.



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