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Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

GCSE
PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 1 Cognition and Behaviour

8182/1

Thursday 21 May 2020   Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]

For this paper you may use:
- a calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

- Answer ALL questions.

- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write on blank pages.

- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).

- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

INFORMATION

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**

- **The maximum mark for this paper is 100.**

- **Question 19 is a synoptic question in which you will be rewarded for your ability to draw together different areas of knowledge and understanding from across the full course of study.**

- **Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:**
  – use good English
  – organise information clearly
  – use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A

MEMORY

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

Only ONE answer per question is allowed, except where stated otherwise.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.
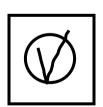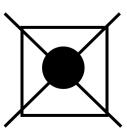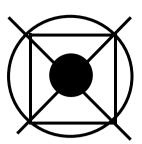
CORRECT METHOD ⬛

WRONG METHODS

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.
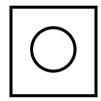
If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

[Turn over]

0	1

Which is the BEST example of information that would be stored as procedural memory?
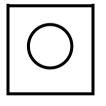
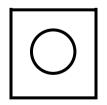**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

⊙ **A   How many millilitres there are in a litre.**

⊙ **B   How to play a piece of music on the piano.**

⊙ **C   The colours used in the Italian flag.**
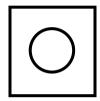
⊙ **D   What happened on your first day at secondary school.**

0	2

Which of the following statements about short-term memory (STM) is true?

Shade ONE box. [1 mark]

◯ **A   STM can hold information for up to 30 seconds.**

◯ **B   STM can store approximately 15 pieces of information.**

◯ **C   STM transfers information to long-term memory through attention.**

◯ **D   STM usually encodes information semantically.**

[Turn over]

0 3

Evaluate the multi-store model of memory. [5 marks]

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Describe Bartlett's 'War of the Ghosts' study. [4 marks]

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Read the following information.

A police officer is reading the statements of two eyewitnesses. Both statements describe the same robbery committed by one person in a local shop.

The first eyewitness described the robber as being a male, in his late teens, wearing a red hoodie and not carrying a weapon.

The second eyewitness described the robber as being a male with a facial scar, in his late-twenties, wearing a red T-shirt and carrying a knife.

Use your knowledge of the theory of reconstructive memory to explain why each eyewitness gave different descriptions of the same robber.
[6 marks]

0 6

**Explain ONE weakness of the reconstructive theory of memory.
[2 marks]**

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[Turn over]

0	7

You have been asked to investigate the effect of context on the accuracy of memory.

Describe how you would design an experiment to do this.

You need to include the following information in your answer:

- **what you would ask participants to do and what data you would collect**

- **one extraneous variable that could affect your results and how you could control it**

- **the results you would expect to find from your experiment.**

[6 marks]

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[Turn over]

SECTION B

PERCEPTION

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

0	8

Which TWO of the following are binocular depth cues?

Shade TWO boxes. [2 marks]

⬜ A   Convergence

⬜ B   Height in plane

⬜ C   Linear perspective

⬜ D   Relative size

⬜ E   Retinal disparity

0	9

Which is the BEST explanation for the visual illusion known as the Ames room?

Shade ONE box. [1 mark]

○ **A Ambiguity**

○ **B Fiction**

○ **C Occlusion**

○ **D Size constancy**

[Turn over]

1 0

Briefly evaluate Gibson's direct theory of perception. [4 marks]

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[Turn over]

1 1 . 1

Sketch the Müller-Lyer illusion. [1 mark]

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Outline how psychologists would explain the Müller-Lyer illusion. [3 marks]

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[Turn over]

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| 1 | 2 |

Read the following information.

A teacher carried out an experiment to investigate factors that can affect perception. She divided her class into two groups: A and B.
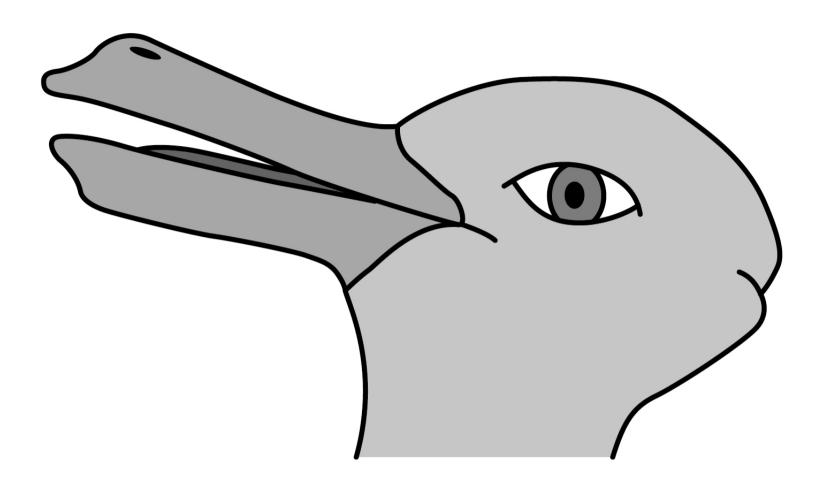
Group A was shown nine different pictures of rabbits.

Group B was shown nine different pictures of ducks.

Both groups were then shown FIGURE 1, on page 28, and were asked what animal they saw.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 1

The results are shown in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1: The type of animal seen by participants

Animal	Group A	Group B
Rabbit	11	2
Duck	3	13
Other	1	0

1 2 . 1

Calculate the percentage of students in Group B who saw FIGURE 1 as a rabbit.

State your answer using TWO significant figures AND show your workings.
[3 marks]

Workings:

Answer _____

[Turn over]

| 1 | 2 | . | 2 |

Which of the following is the correct fraction of Group A who saw FIGURE 1 as a duck?

Shade ONE box. [1 mark]

○ **A   1/3**

○ **B   1/4**

○ **C   1/5**

○ **D   1/6**

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[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 1: The type of animal seen by participants

Animal	Group A	Group B
Rabbit	11	2
Duck	3	13
Other	1	0

1 2 . 3

Use your knowledge of ONE factor that affects perception to explain the results shown in TABLE 1. [4 marks]

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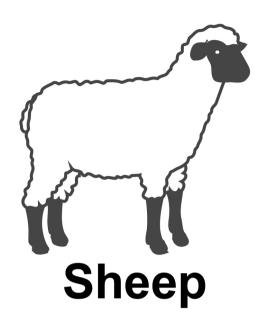_____

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| 1 | 3 |

A psychologist carried out a laboratory experiment to see whether or not culture affects perception. He asked Marc and José to look at the three images shown in FIGURE 2, on the opposite page, and decide which image was the odd one out.
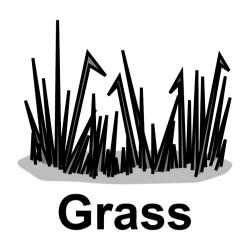
Marc was brought up on a farm and still lives in a rural part of France. Marc said, "The cat is the odd one out. The sheep and the grass go together best because sheep eat grass."
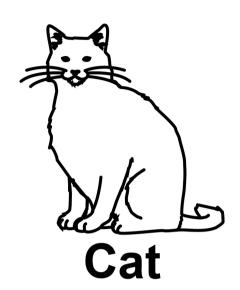
José was brought up in the Spanish city where he still lives. "No!" said José, "it's the grass. The cat and the sheep go together best because they are both animals."

FIGURE 2

Sheep　　　　**Grass**　　　　**Cat**

Outline how culture can affect perception. Refer to BOTH Marc AND José's comments in your answer. [4 marks]

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[Turn over]

1 4

Explain ONE strength of using laboratory experiments in research. [2 marks]

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[Turn over]

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SECTION C

DEVELOPMENT

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

1	5

Sienna is planning her holiday. Which part of the brain plays a key role in this activity?

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

○ **A Brain stem**

○ **B Cerebellum**

○ **C Cortex**

○ **D Thalamus**

1 6

Matt is looking at a drawing of how castles were designed. Which ONE of the following learning styles is he using?

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

○ **A Fixed**

○ **B Growth**

○ **C Verbaliser**

○ **D Visualiser**

[Turn over]

1 7

According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, during which stage will a child first start to look for something that has been hidden from view?

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

○ **A Concrete operational**

○ **B Formal operational**

○ **C Pre-operational**

○ **D Sensorimotor**

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[Turn over]

1	8

Two teachers are having a conversation about a student.

Mr Taylor: "I am really worried about Jana. She is not enthusiastic about learning during lessons and does not complete her homework. Her test scores are getting worse. What can I do to help her?"

Mr Rogers: "Maybe you need to increase Jana's level of self-efficacy."

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Outline ONE example of how Mr Taylor can use praise to improve Jana's learning.
[2 marks]

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18 . 2

Outline ONE example of how Mr Taylor can increase Jana's self-efficacy.
[2 marks]

1 9

Read the following information.

Mason and Kyle had a trial for the school football team but were not selected to play.

Mason: "I'm such a loser. I never get chosen for anything. There is no point going to training. The coach obviously doesn't like me. There's always going to be someone more talented than me, it's so unfair."

Kyle: "I am disappointed too but everyone gets rejected sometimes. The coach says I need to improve my fitness level so I am going to start running twice a week. Perhaps I will be selected next time."
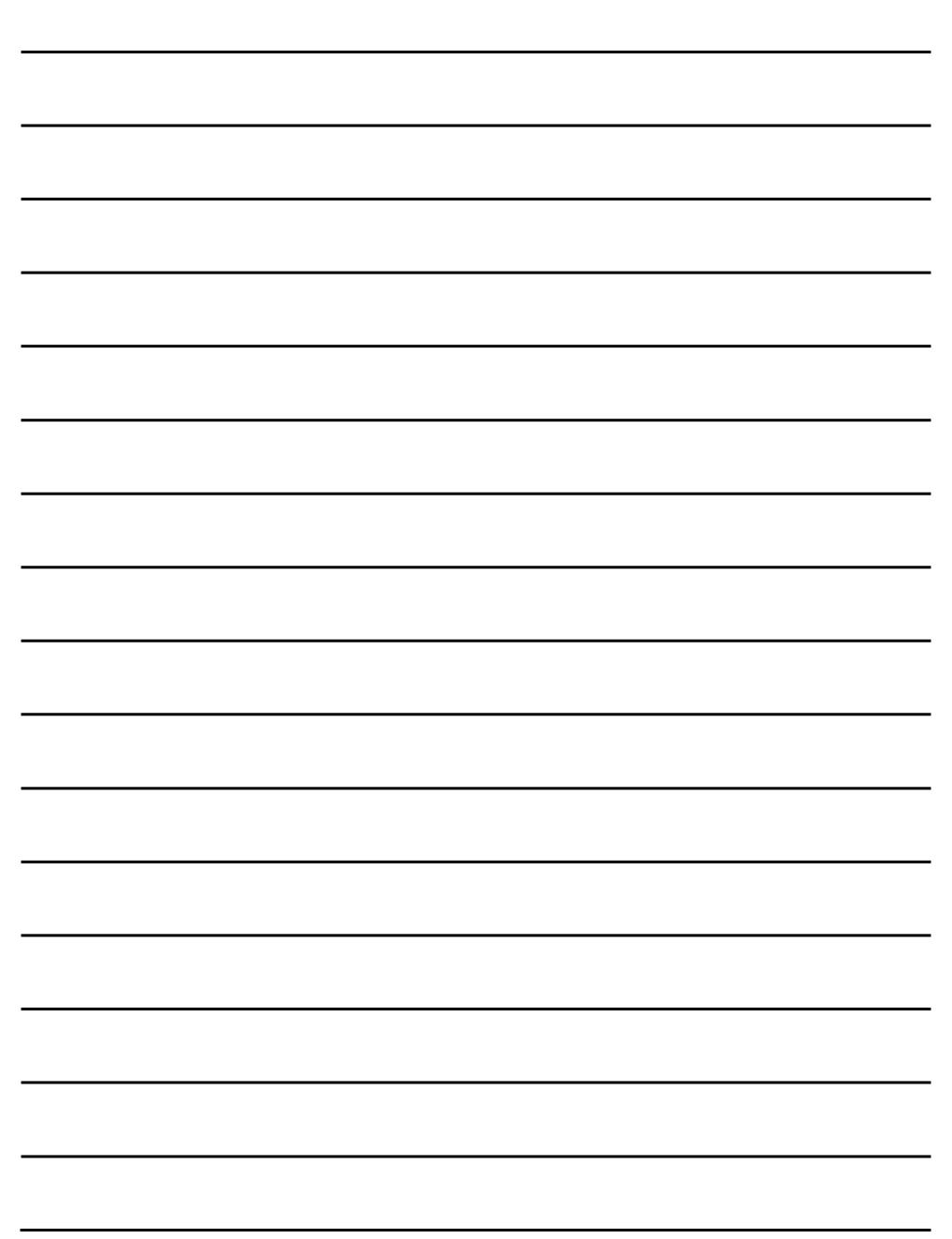
Use your knowledge of BOTH negative schemas as an explanation for depression AND Dweck's Mindset theory of learning

to explain why these two students responded in different ways.

Briefly evaluate BOTH negative schemas as an explanation for depression AND Dweck's Mindset theory. [9 marks]

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[Turn over]

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[Turn over]

2 0

Hughes investigated egocentrism in his 'policeman doll study'. Describe this study. [4 marks]

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2 1

Evaluate Hughes' 'policeman doll study'.
[5 marks]

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SECTION D

RESEARCH METHODS

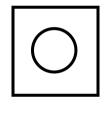**Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**

2 2

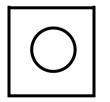**Which TWO of the following are commonly understood to be advantages of case studies?**
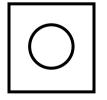
Shade TWO boxes. [2 marks]
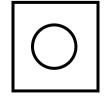
○ **A The conclusions drawn are objective.**

○ **B The findings can be easily generalised to the behaviour of other people.**

○ **C They are easy for others to replicate.**

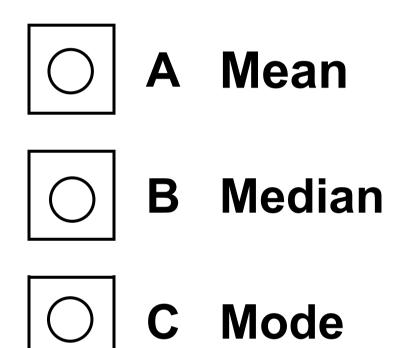○ **D They can be used to study rare and unusual behaviours.**

○ **E They provide rich and detailed information.**

[Turn over]

2 3

Which ONE of the following statistics is calculated by finding the difference between the smallest and largest values in a set of data?

Shade ONE box. [1 mark]

○ **A Mean**

○ **B Median**

○ **C Mode**

○ **D Range**

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[Turn over]

2 4

Outline what is meant by independent groups AND repeated measures.

Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of BOTH of these types of experimental design. [9 marks]

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2	5

Read the following information.

A researcher wanted to investigate whether physical exercise affected the mental well-being of firefighters.

He used stratified sampling to select 10 participants from a local fire department. He asked each participant to keep a diary for one month. Participants were asked to record the amount of exercise they completed each day. They were also asked to record a daily mental well-being score using the scale shown in TABLE 2, on the opposite page.

TABLE 2: Mental well-being rating scale

Over the past day	All of the time	Often	Some of the time	Rarely	None of the time
I have felt confident.	5	4	3	2	1
I have felt relaxed.	5	4	3	2	1
I have dealt with problems well.	5	4	3	2	1
I have felt cheerful.	5	4	3	2	1

Total score: _____

[Turn over]

2 5 . 1

Outline ONE strength of using a stratified sample when conducting research.
[2 marks]

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2 5 . 2

Give a definition of BOTH qualitative AND quantitative data. [2 marks]

Qualitative data _____

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Quantitative data _____

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When collecting information about mental well-being, explain why collecting qualitative data rather than quantitative data may increase the validity of the data collected by the researcher. [2 marks]

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2 5 . 4

Read the following information.

At the end of the month, the researcher analysed the diaries completed by participants. He calculated the average number of minutes each participant exercised daily and the average mental well-being score for each participant for the whole month. The results are shown in TABLE 3, on the opposite page.

Identify the mode for the average daily exercise scores shown in TABLE 3.
[1 mark]

Mode for average daily exercise =

TABLE 3: The average daily exercise and mental well-being score for each participant

Participant number	Average daily exercise (minutes)	Average mental well-being score
1	30	14
2	12	11
3	5	8
4	2	7
5	8	10
6	14	10
7	30	12
8	15	11
9	28	15
10	45	15

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 3: The average daily exercise and mental well-being score for each participant

Participant number	Average daily exercise (minutes)	Average mental well-being score
1	30	14
2	12	11
3	5	8
4	2	7
5	8	10
6	14	10
7	30	12
8	15	11
9	28	15
10	45	15

| 2 | 5 | . | 5 |

Calculate the median for the average mental well-being scores shown in TABLE 3. [1 mark]

Median for average daily exercise =

_____

[Turn over]

REPEAT OF TABLE 3: The average daily exercise and mental well-being score for each participant

Participant number	Average daily exercise (minutes)	Average mental well-being score
1	30	14
2	12	11
3	5	8
4	2	7
5	8	10
6	14	10
7	30	12
8	15	11
9	28	15
10	45	15

2 5 . 6

Use the graph paper to sketch a scatter diagram to show the results shown in TABLE 3.

Provide a suitable title and labels for your diagram. [4 marks]

2 5 . 7

Identify the type of correlation the researcher has found between exercise and mental well-being.

Shade ONE box only. [1 mark]

○ **A   Negative correlation**

○ **B   No correlation**

○ **C   Perfect correlation**

○ **D   Positive correlation**

END OF QUESTIONS

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Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

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