Section A Topic: Social Influence

1.) What is meant by flexibility in the context of minority influence? (2 marks)		Commented [JV1]: 'What' is an AO1 command term. Simply describe what you have learnt in the course
Ans.		Commented [JV2]: When a concept is asked about in an AO1 question, always begin
Flexibility refers to minorities negotiating	`	
2) Outline the Authoritories Desconditues on ambanation for chediance (Amarka)		
2.) Outline the Authoritarian Personality as an explanation for obedience. (4 marks)		
A		
Ans.	1	
The authoritarian personality explanation as proposed by Adorno, suggests that	\	
3.) Outline one limitation of the Authoritarian Personality explanation for obedience.		Commented [JV10]: 'Outline' is used as an AO3
(2 marks)		command term here since it links
Ans.		
One limitation is that the explanation is <u>reductionist</u> given that		

Need more guidance for this paper? Watch the video lessons on https://youtu.be/D7bMJZqNw5c?si=qb_SnaXpagVKc0qc and https://youtu.be/Mt14y_juY-4?si=a1swE_oWQukCVXXC

4.) A parent-toddler group meets for a trip to a soft play centre. They choose to go to MiniWorld. Julie, one of the parents, thinks MiniWorld is overpriced and would rather go to Kids' Cave. She doesn't say anything though, as all the other parents seem keen on MiniWorld.

Anthony always used to take his twins to Kids' Cave. He has since joined the parent-toddler group. Anthony has heard the other parents talk about the play area at Miniworld as being better than the one at Kids' Cave. He now takes his twins to Miniworld on the days the group does not meet.

Discuss two explanations for conformity. Refer to Julie and Anthony in your answer.		Commented [JV12]: Two explanations are asked for
(16 marks)	1/5	6-marks of AO1 are equally distributed between the two. Make sure to give equal coverage worth 3 marks
Ans.		to each
, may	7//	Commented [JV13]: This is a scenario-based essay question. It allocates 6 marks to AO1,
One explanation for conformity is <u>normative social influence (NSI)</u> . It proposes that individuals		
conform	\\	
	\\	
In the given situation, Julie conforms to taking her toddler to MiniWorld because		
		Commented [JV17]: Although AO1 and AO2 can be
		integrated while writing, it is a good strategy to

One strength of both explanations is that they are	
However, a weakness is that it can be difficult to	

	Commented [JV19]: Follow the PEEL format of writing AO3 points in essays. P (point), E(elaboration), E(explanation), L(link). The first 'E' helps you contextualise and
1	

Section B Topic: Memory

roper memory	
5.) Which two of the following statements about types of long-term memory are true? (2 marks)	Commented [JV22]: Despite it being mentioned explicitly, many students make an oversight of
Shade <u>two</u> boxes only.	
A Episodic memories are sometimes referred to as 'action memories'.	
 B Episodic memories do not require information about facts to be stored. C Procedural memories are often stored below the level of conscious awareness. 	
 D Semantic memories are more difficult to describe than procedural memories. 	
 E Semantic memories include knowing the rules of football. 	
And	
Ans.	
6.) Outline the procedure and/or findings of one study in which coding in memory was	Commented [JV25]: Make sure not to give
investigated. (4 marks)	
Ans.	
Baddeley investigated coding in short-term memory (STM) and long-term memory (LTM).	
Participants were given	
	 Commented [JV27]: If giving both procedure and results make sure to
	results make sure to
7.) One explanation of forgetting is retrieval failure.	
Suggest one revision strategy based on retrieval failure that could be used to improve	Commented [JV28]: 'Suggest' is an AO2 command
performance in an exam. Justify your answer. (2 marks)	term. Make sure to
Ans.	
One strategy is to	

8.) Another explanation for forgetting is interference.

Evaluate the interference explanation for forgetting (6 marks)		
Ans.		
One strength of the interference explanation is support from real world evidence.		
However, one <u>weakness</u> is that there are <u>individual differences</u> in		

erm. Make sure to	Evaluate	is all AO3 C	ommanu

9.) In an investigation into the accuracy of eyewitness testimony, 40 participants were shown the same film of a car crash.

Following the film, they were randomly allocated to one of two conditions. Each participant was interviewed separately and was asked one critical question.

In Condition A, 20 participants were asked: 'Did you see the set of traffic lights, Yes or No?'

In Condition B, the other 20 participants were asked: 'Did you see a set of traffic lights, Yes or No?'

There was no set of traffic lights in the film.

Ans.

The researcher chose to use a chi-squared statistical test to see whether there was a significant difference in responses to the critical question in the two conditions.

Explain three reasons for this choice with reference to this investigation. (6 marks)

Chi-squared was used because firstly, <u>n</u>

. Secondly,

Finally,

Commented [JV33]: 'Explain' is an AO1 command term that requires reasoning, in this case, with

10.) The researcher found that significantly more participants in Condition A responded 'Yes' compared to participants in Condition B.

Use your knowledge of research into one factor that affects eyewitness testimony to explain this finding. (4 marks)

Ans.

<u>Leading questions</u> affect eyewitness testimony. As demonstrated by <u>Loftus and Palmer</u>, when asked

Commented [JV35]: 'Use' is an AO2 command term. Make sure to link

Section C Topic: Attachment

11.) Two researchers conducted an observational study of reciprocity involving mother-infant pairs in a controlled environment.	
What is meant by reciprocity in attachment? (2 marks)	
Ans.	
Reciprocity refers to	
12.) To conduct the observation of mother-infant pairs, the researchers needed examples of reciprocal behaviours that they could record.	
Suggest two examples of reciprocal behaviours that could be used as behavioural categories in this study. (2 marks)	Commented [JV37]: Make sure to suggest exactly
Ans.	
One <mark>behaviour</mark> could be ' <u>imitation of</u>	
13.) Outline one way in which the reciprocal behaviours could be sampled in this study. (2 marks)	
Ans.	
Event sampling could be used whereby	

14.) The two researchers compared their data to assess inter-observer reliability. This produced a correlation coefficient of ± 0.26	
Briefly explain what a correlation coefficient of ± 0.26 means in terms of the reliability of the two researchers' observations. (2 marks)	
Ans.	
It is a positive correlation suggesting that there was	
	Commented [JV41]: Make sure to link back
15.) Outline one way in which the reliability of the two researchers could be improved. (2 marks)	
Ans.	
One way would be to	
16.) Outline the findings of one animal study of attachment. (3 marks)	Commented [JV42]: Make sure to give only
Ans.	
In Lorenz' study of imprinting, goslings who saw	
17.) Outline one limitation of the study you have referred to in your answer to question. (3 marks)	Commented [JV44]: Do not
Ans.	
One limitation of Lorenz's study is that the idea of	
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Commented [JV45]: 'Discuss' command term is like the combination of '	s just

Section D Topic: Psychopathology

10	1 Thomas	ua farru	definitions	ofohnon	malitre

Which of the four definitions of abnormality would be best applied to the examples A, B, C and D below?

Write a different definition of abnormality for each example.

- A -A person with a phobia of buttons perceiving buttons to be much larger and more threatening than they actually are.
- B- A person with a phobia of buttons struggling to cope with working in an office where there would be lots of people wearing buttoned shirts.
- C- A phobia of buttons is not regarded as expected behaviour within a society.
- D- Less than 0.1% of the UK population has a phobia of buttons. (4 marks)

A = Deviation from

20.) Outline Ellis' ABC model of depression (4 marks)	
Ans.	
Ellis proposed that irrational beliefs or deeply held assumptions that are	

Commented [JV49]: Read the question carefully. The key word here is 'different'. Even if

Commented [JV50]: Writing a definition has been asked for - so

21.) Discuss the neural explanation for obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and the use of drug therapy to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder. (16 marks)

Ans,
One neural explanation suggests that abnormally high <u>dopamine</u> and low <u>serotonin</u> are associated with OCD. Early animal studies have shown repetitive movements when dopamine is enhanced in the brain. Antidepressant studies have shown that when serotonin is increased, symptoms of both depression and OCD improve. Another neural explanation proposes that the <u>caudate nucleus</u> in the <u>basal ganglia</u> , when damaged results in obsessions. It normally
Various drugs are useful in treating OCD. <u>Antidepressants</u> like
One strength of the neural explanation is support
Another <u>strength</u> of neural explanations is that they have had excellent <u>real-world application</u> .
They have in-fact, led to

Commented [JV52]: Two sub-topics are combined here. They are weighed equally so do give them equal coverage throughout.
Also note that

Commented [JV54]: For a standard 16-marker (without a scenario), gaining full 16 marks is made easy with this strategy to answer the AO3 part (

Watch the video lessons on https://youtu.be/D7bM|ZqNw5c?si=qb SnaXpagVKc0qc
and https://youtu.be/Mtl4y_juY-4?si=a1swE_oWQukCVXXC

One <u>weakness</u> of both the explanation and treatment has been <u>potential exaggeration of validity</u> .
The dual process explanation of OCD