This is a Class 3 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

SE01 Exam

10NOV2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	A Level : Psychology 1
Class :	11A and 12A
Teacher :	Ms. Eligia Harrouz
Duration :	2 hours

Calculators are allowed.

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : This exam paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Q1.

(2)

Define the concept of 'agentic shift' as part of agency theory.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q2.

(2)

Liam has just joined a new football team after moving from a small town to the city. He's finding it hard to fit in with the other players. Some of his teammates make fun of the way he plays and laugh at his old team's uniform. One boy in particular keeps telling him that he's 'not skilled enough' and shouldn't have been accepted onto the team.

Describe one way that personality could account for the discrimination Liam is experiencing.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q3.

(2)

According to Realistic Conflict Theory, what causes prejudice between groups?

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q4.

In social psychology you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies:

- Burger (2009)
- Reicher and Haslam (2006)
- Cohrs et al. (2012)

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of one study from the list.

Name of study

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Strength

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Weakness

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q5.

Aston and Paul are chess players who play for different teams. The room where both teams play has limited availability. They both accuse each other of overbooking the room and Aston once suggested Paul cancelled his team's booking so he could book the room for his own team.

The local area is currently experiencing severe weather with potential flooding. Aston and Paul have been working together through the night to place sandbags around the building where the room is located to prevent the room flooding.

Using your knowledge of realistic conflict theory, explain Aston and Paul's behaviour.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q6. During your course you will have studied the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

(2)

Describe the 'sensory register' as part of the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q7.

(2)

Define the concept of 'superordinate goals' as used in Sherif, 1966's realistic conflict theory.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q8.

Anja is a waitress in a café. She is instructed by the café manager to clean the seating area before customers arrive. Anja follows the instructions and cleans the seating area.

(a) Identify **two** features of this situation that could have led to Anja obeying the manager and cleaning the seating area.

(2)

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(b) Psychologists have investigated the role of gender in obedience.

Explain whether Anja's gender may have affected her obedience in cleaning the seating area.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q9. **(4)**

Mo and Akeem witness a man steal a bag in a restaurant.

Using schema theory, suggest why Mo and Akeem may recall the scene in the restaurant differently.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q10.

Evaluate Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) multi-store model of memory as an explanation of human memory.

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q11.

Megan was interested in whether there was a difference in obedience reported by males and females.

Megan recruited a group of males (group A) and a group of females (group B) from a local college for her investigation. To measure obedience, she asked the participants to record how many times they disobeyed a parent or guardian's request during a 30-day period.

The results of Megan's investigation are shown in **Table 1** below.

Group A: Males	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)	Group B: Females	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)
A	2	A	16
B	10	B	4
C	12	C	13
D	8	D	5
E	10	E	11
F	8	F	10
G	5	G	18
H	9	H	11

Table 1

(a) Calculate the median number of times the **male** participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Median for males .....

(b) Calculate the mean number of times the **female** participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Mean for females .....

Group A: Males	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	2	–6	36
B	10	2	4
C	12	4	16
D	8	0	0
E	10	2	4
F	8	0	0
G	5	–3	9
H	9	1	1
Total	**64**	**Total**	
Mean $\bar{x}$	**8**		

Table 2

(c) Using the data in **Table 2**, calculate the standard deviation for the number of times the male participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

You must show your working and give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(3)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation .....

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q12.

Jared decided to investigate how many household objects could be recalled by participants when rehearsal was prevented. He conducted a laboratory experiment where he displayed 25 household objects to the participants for one minute. Jared then asked the participants to count backwards from 20 before they attempted to recall as many household objects as they could.

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

(3)

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(b) Describe an appropriate participant design that Jared could use for this experiment.

(3)

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(c) **Table 1** shows the results of Jared's experiment.

	Condition 1	**Condition 2**
Participant	Number of items recalled when rehearsal **is not** prevented	Number of items recalled when rehearsal **is** prevented
A	5	4
B	4	3
C	6	4
D	2	2
E	5	4
F	3	3
G	10	6
H	6	4
I	2	2
J	2	2
K	7	5
L	3	1
TOTAL	**55**	**40**

Table 1

Calculate the measures of central tendency for the data Jared collected for participant recall in **Condition 1** and complete **Table 2** below with your answers.

(3)

Mean number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented (to two decimal places)	**Median** number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented	**Mode** number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented

Table 2

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

(Total for question = 9 marks)

Q13.

Barbara was investigating people's memory in a school classroom. Barbara placed in the classroom everyday classroom objects, such as books, and objects that would not normally be found in a classroom, such as a teapot. She invited participants to look around the classroom and later recall as many objects as they could. She chose to give participants a list of objects so that they could tick the objects they remembered. **Table 2** summarises her results.

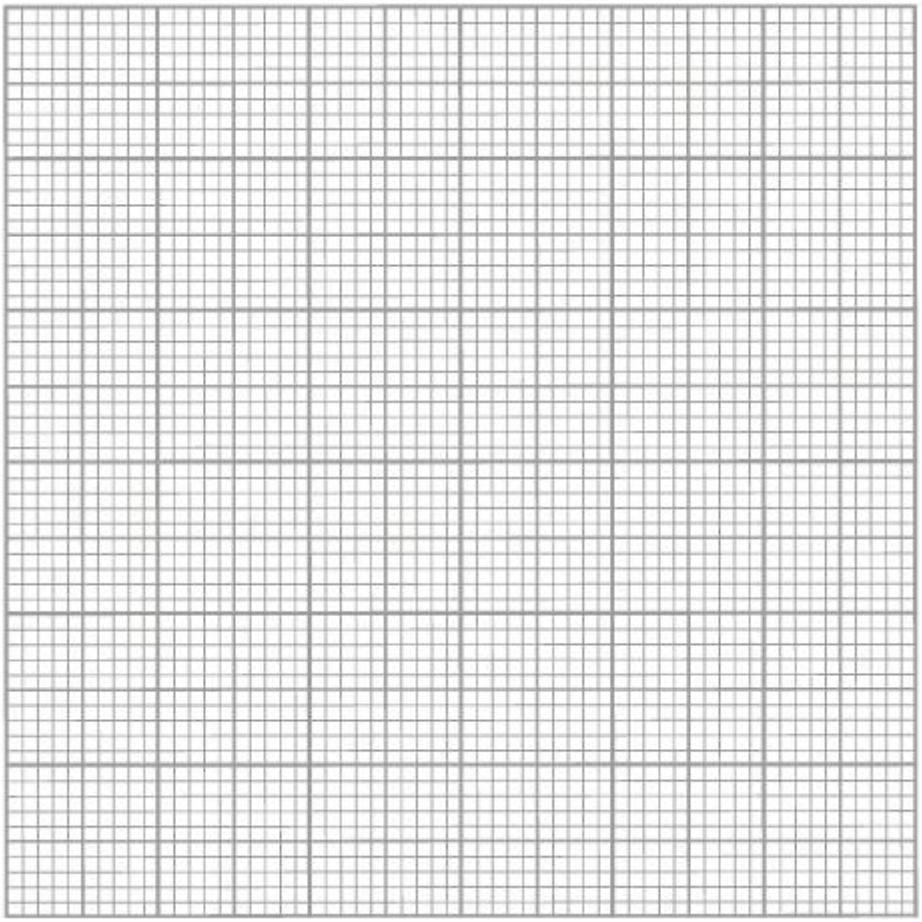
	Everyday classroom objects	**Objects not normally found in a classroom**
Mean number of objects recalled	20	5

Table 2

(a) Draw an appropriate graph to represent Barbara's results.

(3)

Title: .....



(b) Analyse Barbara's results to show if they support a prediction that could be made using the theory of reconstructive memory.

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** way in which Barbara could have improved this investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

Abigail would like to investigate science students' perceptions of art students. She decides that a questionnaire is a suitable research method.

(a) Suggest **two** closed questions that could be used in the questionnaire.

(2)

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(b) The data from the closed question responses on Abigail's questionnaires showing negative perceptions of art students by science students is recorded using a tally in **Table 1**

Participant	Tally	Frequency
A	𝍸 ///	
B	𝍸 //	
C	𝍸 ///	
D	𝍸 ////	
E	////	
F	𝍸 /	
	Total	

Table 1

(i) Complete **Table 1** with the frequency data for each participant and the total frequency.

. **(1)**

(ii) Calculate the range for this data.

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

(1)

Range:……

(c) When analysing quantitative data a researcher may calculate the standard deviation of data scores.

Explain why researchers use the standard deviation of data scores.

(2)

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(d) Abigail concludes that science students have prejudiced beliefs about art students.

With reference to Social Identity Theory, explain why the science students may be prejudiced towards the art students.

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(e) Prejudice and discrimination shown by a person towards others can depend on individual differences (personality).

Explain how individual differences (personality) can affect prejudice.

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(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q15.

Sarah would like to research whether 15 acoustically similar words will be easier to recall than 15 acoustically dissimilar words. She has asked you to help her conduct the research.

(a) Explain the terms 'independent variable' and 'dependent variable', using Sarah's research as an example.

(4)

Independent variable

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Dependent variable

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(b) The mean results of Sarah's experiment are shown in **Table 2**.

Mean number of acoustically similar words recalled	Mean number of acoustically dissimilar words recalled
5	8

Table 2

State **one** conclusion from Sarah's results.

(1)

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(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q16.

A researcher would like to investigate older people's perceptions of teenagers. She decides to use a questionnaire to find out their views. For the questionnaire, she uses a sample of participants from an adult education centre.

(a) (i) The data gathered from the researcher's questionnaire is quantitative. Define the term 'quantitative data'.

(1)

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(ii) The researcher collected 20 responses to this questionnaire.

Describe **one** way that you would carry out an analysis on this data.

(2)

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(b) Explain how **one** research method, other than using a questionnaire, could be used to study prejudice.

(3)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q17.

Bartlett (1932) suggested the theory of reconstructive memory to explain how information is stored and recalled.

Explain **two** weaknesses of Bartlett's (1932) theory of reconstructive memory.

(4)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q18.

Pets and social media study

Researchers wanted to investigate the perceptions of people with pets on social media websites.

Some people use social media websites/apps to look for new friends and others to connect with existing friends. Researchers wanted to investigate how women perceive men on social media websites in relation to a pet being in the profile picture.

The researchers devised a questionnaire to assess how men were perceived in two pictures by women. One picture was a man alone and the other was the same man holding a cat. Women aged 18–24 were asked a number of questions regarding personality characteristics of the man in the two pictures. The women rated the man in the two different pictures for extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

· Extraversion (categorised by active, sociable, talkative behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would be outgoing'.

· Agreeableness (categorised by cooperative, compliant, good-natured behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would sympathise with others' feelings'.

· Conscientiousness (categorised by careful, thorough, organised behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would pay attention to details'.

Each participant rated the man on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
The man would be outgoing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

(Source: adapted from Kogan and Volsche (2020))

The researchers compared the mean scores given by the participants for the two pictures for the different personality characteristics.

The results of the personality ratings for the two pictures are shown in **Table 1**.

	Extraversion (1–7)	Agreeableness (1–7)	Conscientiousness (1–7)
Man alone	4.23	3.59	3.53
Man holding a cat	2.96	4.67	3.50

Table 1

(a) Explain **two** conclusions you can make using the data in **Table 1**.

(4)

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2 .....

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In a later question, the participants were asked about how likely they would be to add the man as a friend on their social media profile.

The likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile was rated on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicated 'they would not consider it' and 10 indicated 'absolutely yes'.

Once the researchers had the data, they decided to conduct a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test to determine whether there was a difference in the likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile in the two pictures.

(b) Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for the pets and social media study.

(4)

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5				
B	8	7				
C	5	6				
D	10	3				
E	7	7				
F	4	5				
G	6	3				
H	6	2				
				Total:		

Table 2

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a questionnaire in the pets and social media study.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q19.

Nancy carried out an experiment to see the effects of sensory deprivation on the number of hallucinations participants reported.

Participants were split into two groups:

• Condition A: Participants had no sensory information for 10 minutes
• Condition B: Participants had no sensory information for 60 minutes.

Nancy totalled the number of hallucinations each participant reported. She then carried out a Mann-Whitney U test on her data.

(a) State two reasons why Nancy selected a Mann-Whitney U test to use on her data.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Nancy's results are shown in **Table 1.**

Complete **Table 1** and calculate the Mann-Whitney U for the data in **Table 1.** You must give your answer to one decimal place.

(4)

Condition A after 10 minutes of sensory deprivation		Condition B after 60 minutes of sensory deprivation	
Number of reported hallucinations	**Rank**	**Number of reported hallucinations**	**Rank**
0	1	3	6.5
2	4	6	9
1	2	9	10
3	6.5	4	8
2	4	2	4
Total		**Total**	

Table 1

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Ua = ...

Ub = ...

U = ...

(Total for Question = 6 marks)

Q1.

(2)

Define the concept of 'agentic shift' as part of agency theory.

An agentic state is when a person follows the orders of an authority figure (1). They may experience moral strain if it goes against their conscience. (1)

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q2.

(2)

Liam has just joined a new football team after moving from a small town to the city. He's finding it hard to fit in with the other players. Some of his teammates make fun of the way he plays and laugh at his old team's uniform. One boy in particular keeps telling him that he's 'not skilled enough' and shouldn't have been accepted onto the team.

Describe one way that personality could account for the discrimination Liam is experiencing.

The boy in Liam's class may have an authoritarian personality as he discriminates against him by calling him names because of the way he plays (1) this can also be seen in his prejudicial attitude as he believes Liam is inferior to him and that he should not be allowed on the team (1).

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q3.

(2)

According to Realistic Conflict Theory, what causes prejudice between groups?

According to Realistic Conflict Theory (RCT), prejudice between groups is caused by competition over scarce or limited resources such as jobs, money, power, or social status. (1)
When two or more groups pursue the same limited goals, they begin to see each other as obstacles, which leads to conflict, hostility, and negative stereotypes. Over time, this competition creates prejudice and discrimination toward the outgroup. (2)

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q4.

In social psychology you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies:

- Burger (2009)
- Reicher and Haslam (2006)
- Cohrs et al. (2012)

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of one study from the list.

Name of study : ***Burger (2009)***

Strength :

• Burger (2009) used the same four verbal prods with each participant (1) these enabled researchers to retest the reliability of the procedure as each participant received standardised instructions (1).

Weakness :

• Participants were asked to electrocute a learner for incorrect responses to questions (1) which is a task that lacks mundane realism as people would not normally electrocute people for wrong answers, reducing task validity (1).

(4)

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q5.

Aston and Paul are chess players who play for different teams. The room where both teams play has limited availability. They both accuse each other of overbooking the room and Aston once suggested Paul cancelled his team's booking so he could book the room for his own team.

The local area is currently experiencing severe weather with potential flooding. Aston and Paul have been working together through the night to place sandbags around the building where the room is located to prevent the room flooding.

Using your knowledge of realistic conflict theory, explain Aston and Paul's behaviour.

Intergroup conflict is created when there is competition for finite resources between different groups (1) as is the case between the Aston and Paul who cannot have free access to the room where they play chess (1). Differing groups can be brought together and conflict reduced with the introduction of superordinate goals (1), this is shown when Aston and Paul worked through the night to save the room from flooding so they could both use it in the future (1).

(4)

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q6. During your course you will have studied the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

(2)

Describe the 'sensory register' as part of the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

It is where information from our senses (such as sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell) is first received and temporarily stored. The sensory register holds this information very briefly usually less than a second and only a small amount of it is passed on for further processing. (1)

If a person pays attention to the information, it moves into the short-term memory. If not, it quickly fades and is forgotten. (1)

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q7.

(2)

Define the concept of 'superordinate goals' as used in Sherif, 1966's realistic conflict theory.

Superordinate goals are goals that can only be achieved by competing groups acting cooperatively (1).

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q8.

Anja is a waitress in a café. She is instructed by the café manager to clean the seating area before customers arrive. Anja follows the instructions and cleans the seating area.

(a) Identify **two** features of this situation that could have led to Anja obeying the manager and cleaning the seating area.

(2)

- The café manager would have been in close proximity to Anja increasing her obedience (1)
- Anja would follow instructions as she perceives the manager to have legitimate authority (1).

(b) Psychologists have investigated the role of gender in obedience.

Explain whether Anja's gender may have affected her obedience in cleaning the seating area.

(2)

Anja is female, but her gender would not have affected her obedience to the café manager (1) because, as Milgram found, females show no difference to males in their levels of obedience to authority (1).

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q9. (4)

Mo and Akeem witness a man steal a bag in a restaurant.

Using schema theory, suggest why Mo and Akeem may recall the scene in the restaurant differently.

Schema theory states that recall of the robbery will be influenced by previous knowledge, experiences, expectations and stereotypes (1). Mo's schema for a robbery could include information he had seen in films, which he may incorporate into the event (1). Akeem may fill in gaps with information that makes sense to him when recalling the theft (1) from his own prior experience of having a bag stolen (1).

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q10.

Evaluate Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) multi-store model of memory as an explanation of human memory.

- ***The multi-store model includes the sensory register, short-term memory store and long-term memory store.***
- ***Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968) explain that rehearsal is necessary for transfer from short-term memory to long-term memory.***
- ***The short-term memory is claimed to be limited in duration and capacity.***
- ***The model is a linear input-process-output model.***

- ***It is not a comprehensive model of memory as it ignores the complexities of processing like the separate stores in LTM proposed by Tulving (1972).***
- ***The case of HM supports the idea of separate stores as he had a functioning STM and LTM but could not make new LTM memories.***
- ***Peterson and Peterson (1959) and Miller (1956) provide supporting evidence that short term memory is limited.***
- ***Describing memory as an input-process-output system is over simplistic and ignores individual differences in memory.***

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q11.

Megan was interested in whether there was a difference in obedience reported by males and females.

Megan recruited a group of males (group A) and a group of females (group B) from a local college for her investigation. To measure obedience, she asked the participants to record how many times they disobeyed a parent or guardian's request during a 30-day period.

The results of Megan's investigation are shown in **Table 1** below.

Group A: Males	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)	Group B: Females	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)
A	2	A	16
B	10	B	4
C	12	C	13
D	8	D	5
E	10	E	11
F	8	F	10
G	5	G	18
H	9	H	11

Table 1

(a) Calculate the median number of times the **male** participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

(1)

Median for males ***8.5***

(b) Calculate the mean number of times the **female** participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

(1)

Mean for females ***11***

Group A: Males	Number of times the participant disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days)	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	2	–6	36
B	10	2	4
C	12	4	16
D	8	0	0
E	10	2	4
F	8	0	0
G	5	–3	9
H	9	1	1
Total	**64**	**Total**	
Mean $\bar{x}$	**8**		

Table 2

(c) Using the data in **Table 2**, calculate the standard deviation for the number of times the male participants disobeyed a parent / guardian request (in 30 days).

You must show your working and give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(3)

Sum of squared value = 70
Divided sum of squared values by 7 (n-1) = 10

Standard deviation = ***3.16***

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q12.

Jared decided to investigate how many household objects could be recalled by participants when rehearsal was prevented. He conducted a laboratory experiment where he displayed 25 household objects to the participants for one minute. Jared then asked the participants to count backwards from 20 before they attempted to recall as many household objects as they could.

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

(3)

Participants will recall significantly less household objects from a selection of 25 when rehearsal is prevented by counting backwards from 20 than when rehearsal is not prevented (3).

(b) Describe an appropriate participant design that Jared could use for this experiment.

(3)

Jared could use an independent measures design (1) where two different groups undertake one recall condition each (1) so that each group will only see the household items once (1).

(c) **Table 1** shows the results of Jared's experiment.

	Condition 1	Condition 2
Participant	Number of items recalled when rehearsal **is not** prevented	Number of items recalled when rehearsal **is** prevented
A	5	4
B	4	3
C	6	4
D	2	2
E	5	4
F	3	3
G	10	6
H	6	4
I	2	2
J	2	2
K	7	5
L	3	1
TOTAL	**55**	**40**

Table 1

Calculate the measures of central tendency for the data Jared collected for participant recall in **Condition 1** and complete **Table 2** below with your answers.

(3)

Mean number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented (to two decimal places)	**Median** number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented	**Mode** number of items recalled when rehearsal is **not** prevented

Table 2

(Total for question = 9 marks)

Mean = 4.58

Median = 4.5

Mode = 2

Q13.

Barbara was investigating people's memory in a school classroom. Barbara placed in the classroom everyday classroom objects, such as books, and objects that would not normally be found in a classroom, such as a teapot. She invited participants to look around the classroom and later recall as many objects as they could. She chose to give participants a list of objects so that they could tick the objects they remembered. **Table 2** summarises her results.

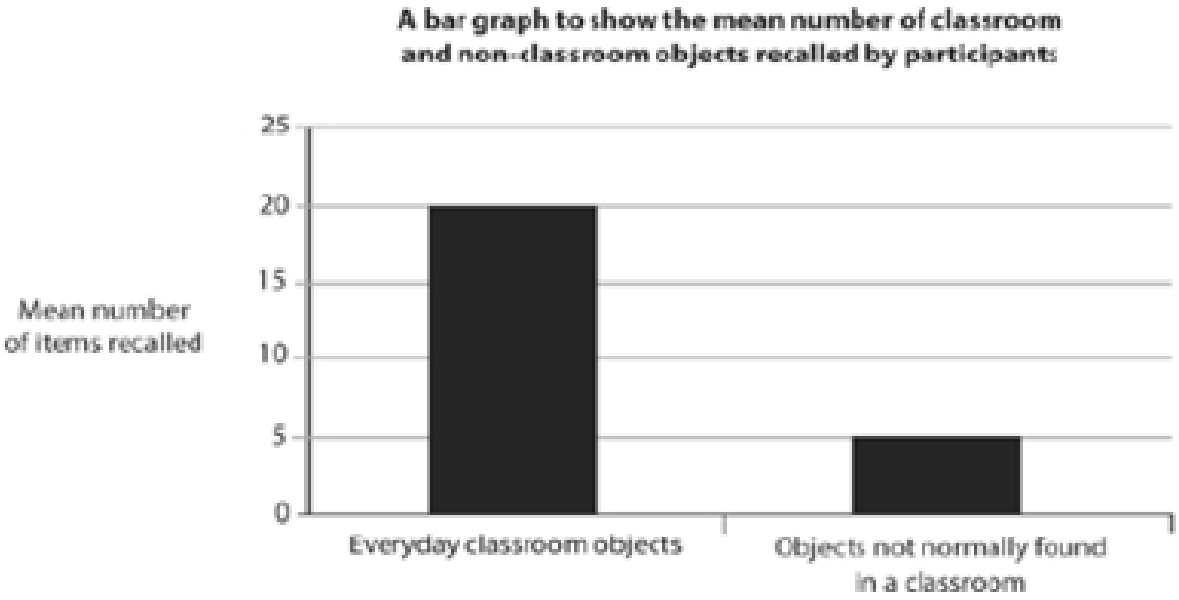
	Everyday classroom objects	**Objects not normally found in a classroom**
Mean number of objects recalled	20	5

Table 2

(a) Draw an appropriate graph to represent Barbara's results.

(3)

Title: ***A graph to show the (mean) number of classroom and non-classroom objects recalled by participants***



(b) Analyse Barbara's results to show if they support a prediction that could be made using the theory of reconstructive memory.

(3)

- ***Reconstructive memory predicts that there should be more of the everyday objects remembered than the unfamiliar ones. These results support this (1).***

- ***People recall what they have seen based on an expectation of what is in a classroom rather than actuality (1).***

- ***People recall expected objects more than unexpected objects with 20 everyday objects compared to only 5 objects not normally found in a classroom, showing that schemas are used/memory is not like a tape recorder (1).***

(c) Explain **one** way in which Barbara could have improved this investigation.

(2)

- ***Writing on a blank sheet would be better (1), so the method would be a measure of what the participants could recall / as it would mean no memories were missed by the list as the list could not contain all the objects that a participant might think of (1).***

OR

- ***Barbara could have used a less familiar object than a tea pot (1) because it is less likely to be part of the classroom schema (more out of place) (1).***

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

Abigail would like to investigate science students' perceptions of art students. She decides that a questionnaire is a suitable research method.

(a) Suggest **two** closed questions that could be used in the questionnaire.

(2)

- Do you spend any time with art students? Yes/No (1)

- On a scale of 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) how overly dramatic do you find art students' behaviour? 1 2 3 4 5 (1)

(b) The data from the closed question responses on Abigail's questionnaires showing negative perceptions of art students by science students is recorded using a tally in **Table 1**

Table 1

Participant	Tally	Frequency
A	~~////~~ ///	*8*
B	~~////~~ //	*7*
C	~~////~~ ///	*8*
D	~~////~~ ////	*9*
E	////	*4*
F	~~////~~ /	*6*
Total		*42*

(i) Complete **Table 1** with the frequency data for each participant and the total frequency.

. **(1)**

(ii) Calculate the range for this data.

Range: *5*

(c) When analysing quantitative data a researcher may calculate the standard deviation of data scores.

Explain why researchers use the standard deviation of data scores.

(2)

Standard deviation uses all the data collected in a set of results (1) to calculate how much variation there is from the mean (1).

(d) Abigail concludes that science students have prejudiced beliefs about art students.

With reference to Social Identity Theory, explain why the science students may be prejudiced towards the art students.

(6)

Social Categorisation is when people classify themselves or other people as members of particular groups (1).

This has taken place as the science students classify arts students as members of an out-group because they are not studying the same subject (1).

Social Identification is adopting characteristics/norms/values of the group we have categorised ourselves as belonging to (1).

This is shown when science students adopt the characteristics of their ingroup as scientists/science students such as wearing lab coats (1).

Social Comparison is contrasting in-group with out-group to maintain self-esteem (1).

This happens when the science students (in-group) compare themselves more favourably by considering themselves to be better students than the arts students (outgroup) (1).

(e) Prejudice and discrimination shown by a person towards others can depend on individual differences (personality).

Explain how individual differences (personality) can affect prejudice.

(4)

Adorno would have suggested an authoritarian personality where people are hostile to those they see as inferior (1)

so, they are likely to act on prejudicial beliefs about groups/individuals as they have beliefs and opinions that are rigid (1).

Cohrs et al. (2012) found that Right Wing Authoritarianism correlated with prejudice when questioning German nationals which shows this trait affects prejudice (1),

however Freud would suggest oral fixation leads to aggression and dominance in prejudice not authoritarianism (1).

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q15.

Sarah would like to research whether 15 acoustically similar words will be easier to recall than 15 acoustically dissimilar words. She has asked you to help her conduct the research.

(a) Explain the terms 'independent variable' and 'dependent variable', using Sarah's research as an example.

(4)

Independent variable

The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher (1), in Sarah's experiment this is similar and dissimilar the word lists (1).

Dependent variable

The dependent variable is the variable that is measured (1), which would be the total number of words recalled (1).

(b) The mean results of Sarah's experiment are shown in **Table 2**.

Mean number of acoustically similar words recalled	Mean number of acoustically dissimilar words recalled
5	8

Table 2

State **one** conclusion from Sarah's results.

(1)

Acoustically similar words are more difficult to recall than acoustically dissimilar words (1).

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q16.

A researcher would like to investigate older people's perceptions of teenagers. She decides to use a questionnaire to find out their views. For the questionnaire, she uses a sample of participants from an adult education centre.

(a) (i) The data gathered from the researcher's questionnaire is quantitative. Define the term 'quantitative data'.

(1)

Quantitative means gathering numerical data.

(ii) The researcher collected 20 responses to this questionnaire.

Describe **one** way that you would carry out an analysis on this data.

(2)

Quantitative data :

Count the number of no/yes/scale responses (1) and add up the totals to see if there are any trends (1).

OR

Use measures of central tendency/total/measures of dispersion (1) to analyse frequency/average/spread (1).

OR

Use a statistical test (1) to analyse the significance of the results (1).

(b) Explain how **one** research method, other than using a questionnaire, could be used to study prejudice.

(3)

Interview (accept structured interview, unstructured, semi-structured):

- ***An interview would allow participants to talk about their opinions and beliefs about prejudice (1).***
- ***The researcher would acquire rich, in-depth data about participants prejudiced or non-prejudiced attitudes to others (1).***
- ***Unstructured interview would allow respondents more freedom of response, so data would be more valid than using a questionnaire (1).***

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q17.

Bartlett (1932) suggested the theory of reconstructive memory to explain how information is stored and recalled.

Explain **two** weaknesses of Bartlett's (1932) theory of reconstructive memory.

(4)

(Total for question = 4 marks)

- ***It does not account for the transference between short term and long term memory (1) so it is not fully credible as it is an incomplete explanation of memory processes (1).***
- ***Bartlett (1932) supports his theory of reconstructive memory with unreliable evidence from his 'War of the Ghosts' study (1) which had very few controls in place when the story was read or recalled meaning the data could be flawed (1).***

Q18.

Pets and social media study

Researchers wanted to investigate the perceptions of people with pets on social media websites.

Some people use social media websites/apps to look for new friends and others to connect with existing friends. Researchers wanted to investigate how women perceive men on social media websites in relation to a pet being in the profile picture.

The researchers devised a questionnaire to assess how men were perceived in two pictures by women. One picture was a man alone and the other was the same man holding a cat. Women aged 18–24 were asked a number of questions regarding personality characteristics of the man in the two pictures. The women rated the man in the two different pictures for extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

· Extraversion (categorised by active, sociable, talkative behaviour) included statements such

as 'the man would be outgoing'.

· Agreeableness (categorised by cooperative, compliant, good-natured behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would sympathise with others' feelings'.

· Conscientiousness (categorised by careful, thorough, organised behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would pay attention to details'.

Each participant rated the man on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
The man would be outgoing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

(Source: adapted from Kogan and Volsche (2020))

The researchers compared the mean scores given by the participants for the two pictures for the different personality characteristics.

The results of the personality ratings for the two pictures are shown in **Table 1**.

	Extraversion (1–7)	Agreeableness (1–7)	Conscientiousness (1–7)
Man alone	4.23	3.59	3.53
Man holding a cat	2.96	4.67	3.50

Table 1

(a) Explain **two** conclusions you can make using the data in **Table 1**.

(4)

1- The women found the man alone more extravert than when holding a cat (1) which is shown as he was rated on average as 4.23 alone but lower on extraversion at 2.96 when holding a cat (1).

2- The women found the man holding a cat as more agreeable than the man without a cat (1). This is shown by a higher average rating of 4.67 out of 7 when holding a cat compared to 3.59 when alone in the picture (1).

In a later question, the participants were asked about how likely they would be to add the man as a friend on their social media profile.

The likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile was rated on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicated 'they would not consider it' and 10 indicated 'absolutely yes'.

Once the researchers had the data, they decided to conduct a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test to determine whether there was a difference in the likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile in the two pictures.

(b) Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for the pets and social media study.

(4)

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5				
B	8	7				
C	5	6				
D	10	3				
E	7	7				
F	4	5				
G	6	3				
H	6	2				
				Total:		

Table 2

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5	2	4	4	
B	8	7	1	2	2	
C	5	6	-1	2		2
D	10	3	7	7	7	
E	7	7	0	-	-	-
F	4	5	-1	2		2
G	6	3	3	5	5	
H	6	2	4	6	6	
				Total:	24	4

Wilcoxon T value *4*

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a questionnaire in the pets and social media study.

(4)

Strength :

The questionnaire asking about the personality traits of the man in the pictures is standardised so could be repeated with other participants to test for reliability (1) as the people responding will answer the same likert-style statements from 1-7 regarding how extravert they believe the man to be, so they can be compared and their responses can be checked for consistency (1).

Weakness :

The questionnaire regarding the two pictures of the man used closed-ended questions, only collecting quantitative data about his personality characteristics, so it lacks validity (1) so it would give limited insight into the participant judgement of his personality as the researchers would not know the underlying reasons why they find the man with and without the cat more or less extravert (1).

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q19.

Nancy carried out an experiment to see the effects of sensory deprivation on the number of hallucinations participants reported.

Participants were split into two groups:

• Condition A: Participants had no sensory information for 10 minutes
• Condition B: Participants had no sensory information for 60 minutes.

Nancy totalled the number of hallucinations each participant reported. She then carried out a Mann-Whitney U test on her data.

(a) State two reasons why Nancy selected a Mann-Whitney U test to use on her data.

(2)

Nancy was looking for a difference between those who had sensory deprivation for 10 minutes and those who had sensory deprivation for 60 minutes (1).

There were two separate groups of participants so it was an independent design (1).

(b) Nancy's results are shown in **Table 1.**

Complete **Table 1** and calculate the Mann-Whitney U for the data in **Table 1.** You must give your answer to one decimal place.

Condition A after 10 minutes of sensory deprivation		Condition B after 60 minutes of sensory deprivation	
Number of reported hallucinations	**Rank**	**Number of reported hallucinations**	**Rank**
0	1	3	6.5
2	4	6	9
1	2	9	10
3	6.5	4	8
2	4	2	4
Total		**Total**	

Table 1

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Total Cond A: 17.5
Total Cond B: 37.5

Ua = ***22.5***

Ub = ***2.5***

U = ***2.5 (smallest value)***

(Total for Question = 6 marks)