There are three Sections in this paper.

Candidates should answer both questions in Section A.

All parts of Section B.

Question C1 and one other question from Section C.
SECTION A

UNDERSTANDING THE INDIVIDUAL

Answer ALL questions in this Section.

A1. Self-concept

(a) What is meant by self concept? 2 0

(b) Describe three components of the self-concept. 6 0

(c) What is meant by decentring? 2 0

(d) What is meant by egocentrism? 2 0

(e) How might a child show egocentrism? 0 2

(f) Describe and evaluate one research study which investigated self-concept. Your answer should include:
   • researcher’s name(s)
   • aim/what was studied
   • procedure
   • results
   • one strength or one weakness of the study. 4 2

(20)
A2. Learning Theories

(a) Describe what is meant by learning by association. Give one example. 2 2

(b) What is meant by reinforcement? 2 0

(c) What is meant by punishment? 2 0

(d) Describe what is meant by social learning theory (SLT). 6 0

(e) Describe and evaluate one research study on learning. Your answer should include:
   • researcher’s name(s)
   • aim/what was studied
   • procedure
   • results
   • one strength or one weakness of the study. 4 2

(20)

[END OF SECTION A]

[Turn over for SECTION B on Page four]
SECTION B
INVESTIGATING BEHAVIOUR

Answer ALL parts of the question in this Section.

B. Social psychology researchers wanted to investigate the perceived “dangers” of social media such as Facebook and Twitter (eg online bullying, account hacking etc). They decided to look at differences in attitudes between older and younger people. Data was collected by conducting a postal survey of 500 people across Scotland between the ages of 16 and 70. Names were selected at random from local authority registers. Questionnaires were sent out which included closed and open questions asking for participants’ views on social media.

The graph below shows the percentage of “Yes” responses to the first closed question in the survey: “Do you believe social media are ‘dangerous’ forms of communication? YES or NO”

Participants displayed a similar pattern of responses to other questions in the questionnaire

(a) The study above uses a questionnaire. State two key features of a questionnaire.

(b) Suggest a possible hypothesis for the study described above.

(c) Explain one possible weakness of the questionnaire carried out in the above study.
B.  (continued)

(d) The researchers in the study above could have interviewed participants to collect their data. Describe the interview method in psychology research.

(e) Describe the sampling technique used by the researchers in the study above and also describe one other sampling technique.

(f) Name the type of graph displaying the data in the study above and explain what the findings suggest.

(g) Name the three measures of central tendency used in data analysis.

[END OF SECTION B]
Answer two questions from this Section.

Answer question C1, and one other question chosen from questions C2–C4.

Answer all parts of question C1.

C1. Personality

(a) What is meant by the term personality? 2

(b) Describe what is meant by a trait in personality and name two traits. 4

(c) (i) Describe Freud’s psychosexual stages of personality development. 6

(ii) In what way might fixation occur during one of these stages? 0

(d) Describe and evaluate one research study which has investigated personality. Your answer should include:

• researcher’s name(s)
• aim/what was studied
• procedure
• results
• one strength or one weakness of the study. 4

(20)
Answer ONE question from questions C2 – C4.

Answer ALL PARTS of the question you choose.

C2. Group processes

(a) Describe what is meant by a formal group.  

(b) State two characteristics of an informal group and give one example of an informal group.  

(c) What is meant by the term norm in group processes?  

(d) What is meant by the term groupthink?  

(e) Describe what is meant by group polarisation.  

(f) Describe and evaluate one research study into group processes. Your answer should include:
   • researcher’s name(s)
   • aim/what was studied
   • procedure
   • results
   • one strength or one weakness of the study.  

OR

C3. Non-verbal communication (NVC)

(a) Describe two functions of NVC.  

(b) Name two facial expressions that show anger.  

(c) State what is meant by paralanguage and give one example.  

(d) Describe the role of nurture (environment) on NVC.  

(e) Within NVC describe one gender difference.  

(f) Describe and evaluate one research study that has investigated NVC. Your answer should include:
   • researcher’s name(s)
   • aim/what was studied
   • procedure
   • results
   • one strength or one weakness of the study.  

[Turn over for C4 on Page eight]
C4. Altruism

(a) Describe what is meant by the concept of altruism.  

(b) What did Latané and Darley mean by the term bystander apathy?  

(c) Describe what is meant by diffusion of responsibility and pluralistic ignorance in emergency situations.  

(d) (i) How can modelling and reinforcement be used to encourage altruism?  

(ii) Give an example of how reinforcement can be used to encourage altruism in children.  

(e) Describe and evaluate one research study into altruistic behaviour. Your answer should include:  

- researcher’s name(s)  
- aim/what was studied  
- procedure  
- results  
- one strength or one weakness of the study.  

[END OF SECTION C]