

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total
Mark

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NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2015

PSYCHOLOGY
INTERMEDIATE 1

X263/10/01

TUESDAY, 2 JUNE
9.00 AM – 10.30 AM



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Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Town

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Forename(s)

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Surname

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Number of seat

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Date of birth

Day

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Month

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Year

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Scottish candidate number

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- 1 There are **three** Sections in this paper.
- 2 Candidates should answer **both** questions from Section A, **all** parts of Section B, and **two** questions from Section C.
- 3 You may use sketches and diagrams to illustrate your answers.
- 4 All answers are to be written in this answer book. If there is not enough space for you to complete your answer to any question, additional space for answers will be found at the back of this answer book.
If you use the additional space at the end of the answer book for answering any questions, you **must** write the correct question number beside each answer.
- 5 Before leaving the examination room you must give this book to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Use **blue** or **black** ink. Pencil may be used for sketches and diagrams only.



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 SQA[®]

SECTION A—UNDERSTANDING THE INDIVIDUAL

Marks

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**Answer BOTH questions from this Section
and answer all parts of the questions.**

A1. Self-concept

(a) Identify **two** components of the self-concept. (Draw a circle around the **two** answers you think are correct.)

- A Selfishness
- B Social Identification
- C Self-esteem
- D Selflessness

2

(b) What is meant by **ideal self**? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A How much we like and value ourselves
- B How effective we think we will be at a task
- C The kind of person we would like to be
- D A personality test

1

(c) Complete the following sentence by writing the correct words in the spaces provided.

The Rouge Test involves putting a red mark on the face of a _____ to test if they have developed _____.

2

(d) What is a **schema**? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A A building
- B A mental representation of things in our world
- C A group identity
- D A personality characteristic

1



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 0 2 *

A1. (continued)

Marks

(e) Describe **one** study from the area of self-concept. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study.

4

[Turn over



A1. (continued)

Marks

(f) Describe how the **media**, **peers** and **parents** may affect the development of self concept.

Media

Peers

Parents

6
(16)



A2. Learning Theories

Marks

- (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Skinner conditioned a rat to press a lever for a reward of food.

A True

B False

1

- (b) Who was a key researcher in classical conditioning? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

A Freud

B Skinner

C Bandura

D Pavlov

1

- (c) Use the words in the box below to write **two** features that apply to operant conditioning.

Projection	Punishment	Contamination
Reinforcement	Imitation	

Feature 1 _____

Feature 2 _____

2

- (d) Indicate if the following statements are **True or False** by writing **T or F** in the box provided.

In operant conditioning we learn through the consequences of our actions.

In operant conditioning punishment is more effective than reinforcement.

2

[Turn over



A2. (continued)

Marks

(e) Describe **one** study from the area of learning. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study.

4



A2. (continued)

Marks

(f) Describe how **reinforcement, punishment** and **social learning theory** can be seen in everyday life.

Reinforcement

Punishment

Social Learning Theory

**6
(16)**

[END OF SECTION A]

[Turn over



SECTION B—INVESTIGATING BEHAVIOUR

Marks

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Answer ALL parts of the question in this Section.

- B1.** (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

The survey method involves sending questionnaires out to a large number of people.

A True

B False

1

- (b) From the list below, which **two** are features of the experimental method? (Draw a circle around the **two** answers you think are correct.)

A It involves answering multiple choice questions

B It is a one to one conversation

C It involves manipulating the independent variable

D Cause and effect are established

2

- (c) What is a hypothesis? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

A A graph showing results

B A manipulation of the facts

C A medical treatment

D A prediction of the results

1



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 0 8 *

B1. (continued)

Marks

(d) Describe the survey method of research. (In your answer you can include questionnaires and interviews.)

4

(e) Describe **one** ethical principle.

2

(f) How is the mean value calculated?

2

[Turn over



B1. (continued)

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(g) Describe how the following graphs/charts would be drawn:
(You can include a drawing.)

Marks

Bar Graph

Pie Chart

4
(16)

[END OF SECTION B]



[Turn over for SECTION C on *Page twelve*

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* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 1 1 *

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) In Costa & McCrae’s OCEAN theory, what does the **N** stand for? (Draw a circle around the answer you think is correct.)

A Nervous

B Needy

C Neuroticism

D Naughty

1

(b) In Freud’s theory of personality, which of the following phrases describes the Id. (Draw a circle around the **two** phrases you think are correct.)

A It is driven by the pleasure principle

B It is driven by the morality principle

C It is present at birth

D It is driven by the reality principle

2

(c) Complete the following sentence:

According to Eysenck’s personality theory the **E** stands for

E_____ and the **N** stands for **N**_____.

2

(d) When a personality test gets the same results every time it is used it is said to be high in:

(Draw a circle around the correct answer.)

A reliability

B validity

1



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 1 2 *

C1. (continued)

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Marks

(e) Personality tests have many uses.

Describe **one** personality test.

How might a personality test be used in everyday life?

4

[Turn over



C1. (continued)

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Marks

(f) Describe **one** study from the area of personality. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

6
(16)



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 1 4 *

[Turn over for C2 Group Processes on *Page sixteen*

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* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 1 5 *

Answer **ONE** question from Questions **C2–C4**.

Marks

Answer **ALL PARTS** of the question you choose.

EITHER

C2. Group Processes

(a) What is meant by group norms? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A Expected ways of behaving in a group
- B Minutes of group meetings
- C A list of members in the group
- D A record of events available to the group

1

(b) Circle **two** phrases associated with a formal group.

- A It follows a set of rules
- B It is often made up of friends
- C It has no norms
- D It is task orientated
- E It has no formal roles for its members

2

(c) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Group cohesiveness is more likely to develop when group members have a common goal.

- A True
- B False

1



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 1 6 *

C2. (continued)

Marks

(d) Draw a circle around the phrase that best describes what is meant by the term **conformity**.

- A Doing what everyone else does, to fit in
- B Obeying strict orders
- C Misbehaving
- D Objecting to what everyone else is doing

1

(e) Name **one** of Tuckman's 5 stages of group development.

1

(f) Factors that affect group decision making include **group polarisation** and **groupthink**.

Explain what **both** of these terms mean.

Group polarisation

Groupthink

4

[Turn over



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C2. (continued)

Marks

- (g) Describe **one** study from the area of group processes. In your answer you should include:
- researcher’s name(s)
 - how they carried out the study
 - what they found out.

6
(16)



OR

Marks

C3. Non-verbal Communication (NVC)

(a) Which of the following is a type of NVC? (Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

A Facial expression

B Speech

C Language

D Poetry

1

(b) Describe **one** cultural difference in NVC.

2

(c) State **one** emotion/facial expression shown all over the world.

1

(d) Use **one** of the words in the box below to complete the sentence that follows.

hatred	attraction	posture	thirst	hunger
--------	------------	---------	--------	--------

Pupil dilation may indicate _____
to another person.

1

[Turn over



C3. (continued)

Marks

(e) Which of the following is an example of paralanguage in NVC?
(Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

- A Facial expressions
- B Gestures
- C Posture
- D Tone of voice

1

(f) Describe **two** gender differences in NVC.

4



C3. (continued)

Marks

(g) Describe **one** research study that has investigated non-verbal communication (NVC). In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

6

(16)

[Turn over



OR

C4. Altruism

- (a) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

Diffusion of responsibility states that the more people there are present during an emergency, the less likely someone is to get help.

A True

B False

1

- (b) What is meant by the term "**altruism**"?

2

- (c) Piliavin carried out a study in:

(Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

A an aeroplane

B an underground train/subway

C a boat

D a bus.

1

- (d) Indicate if the following statement is **True or False**. (Draw a circle around **A or B**.)

In the empathy-altruism theory, empathy is being able to understand how someone else is feeling.

A True

B False

1



C4. (continued)

Marks

(e) The biological approach (kin selection) states that in an emergency we are more likely to help:

(Draw a circle around the **one** answer you think is correct.)

A a close relative

B a stranger

C a friend

D a pet.

1

(f) **Reinforcement** and **modelling** are strategies that encourage altruism. Describe **both** of these strategies.

Reinforcement

Modelling

4

[Turn over for Question C4 (g) on Page twenty-four



C4. (continued)

Marks

(g) Describe a research study that investigates altruism. In your answer you should include:

- researcher's name(s)
- how they carried out the study
- what they found out.

6
(16)

[END OF SECTION C]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]



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ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



* X 2 6 3 1 0 0 1 2 5 *

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR ANSWERS



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