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AQA

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number | | | | | | Candidate number | | | | |

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____
I declare this is my own work.

GCSE
PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 1 Cognition and Behaviour

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials
For this paper you may use:
- a calculator.

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or 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 11 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
TOTAL	

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Section A

Memory

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

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

For each answer 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. ⬬

0 1 Which **two** of the following statements about the reconstructive theory of memory are correct?

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

A Cultural and social expectations will not affect recall. ⬭

B Information flows through sensory, short-term and long-term memory. ⬭

C Memory involves effort after meaning. ⬭

D Memory is like a video recording. ⬭

E The way we store and recall information is an active process. ⬭

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0 2 Briefly evaluate the reconstructive theory of memory.

[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question

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0 3 Read the following article.

> TJ had a cycling accident which caused brain damage. He now suffers from some memory loss. He cannot recall what he ate or was wearing the day before. He remembers that London is the capital of England and that the Eiffel Tower is in Paris. TJ has also not forgotten how to play the piano and he can still ride his bike.

0 3 . 1 Use the article to identify **two** examples of procedural memory, **two** examples of semantic memory and **two** examples of episodic memory.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

[6 marks]

	Procedural memory	**Semantic memory**	**Episodic memory**
Example 1			
Example 2			

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0 3 . 2 Psychologists sometimes study unique individuals like TJ using a case study.

Briefly evaluate the use of case studies in psychological research.

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

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0 4 You have been asked to investigate the effect of interference on the accuracy of memory.

Describe how you would design an experiment to do this.

You need to include:

- what participants would be asked to do
- a suitable hypothesis for your experiment
- the results that you expect to find.

[6 marks]

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0 5 Murdock investigated the effects of serial position on recall.

Describe **and** evaluate this study.

[6 marks]

Extra space

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Section B

Perception

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

0 6 Gilchrist and Nesberg investigated the effect of motivation on perception.

Which **two** of the following statements about their study are correct?

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

A The control group perceived images of food to be brighter than the food-deprived group. ⬭

B The independent variable was whether participants were deprived of food or not. ⬭

C The participants were shown slides of four different meals. ⬭

D The study used a repeated measures design. ⬭

E The study was a field experiment. ⬭

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0 7 Which **one** of the following is a description of occlusion?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Distant objects are seen or shown as being higher in the visual field compared to items that are nearer. ⬭

B The larger objects in the visual field appear to be closer than the smaller objects. ⬭

C Where an object covers part of another object in the visual field, it appears to be closer. ⬭

D Where parallel lines appear to meet in the visual field, they are seen to be further away. ⬭

Turn over for the next question

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0 8 Read the following information.

A researcher investigated the effect of emotion on perception. She used two groups of participants.

Participants in Group A had been identified as having a mild fear of spiders. Participants in Group B did not have a fear of spiders.

She showed each participant a photo of a spider. Then she asked them to estimate the length of the spider. She recorded the estimated length of the spider for each participant.

The estimated length of the spider, in millimetres, for each participant in Group A and Group B is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1 The estimated length of the spider, in millimetres, for each participant in Group A and Group B.

Participant	Group A: mild fear of spiders	Participant	Group B: no fear of spiders
1	65	11	62
2	72	12	80
3	80	13	88
4	59	14	79
5	161	15	82
6	102	16	75
7	75	17	105
8	130	18	79
9	96	19	92
10	90	20	64
Total	**930**	**Total**	**806**

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0 8 . 1 The range of estimated lengths for the spider for participants in Group B was 43 mm.

Use the information in **Table 1** to calculate the range of estimates for participants in Group A.

Show your workings.

[2 marks]

Workings:

Range of estimates for participants in Group A _____ mm

0 8 . 2 The mean estimated length of the spider in Group A was 93 mm.

Use the information in **Table 1** to calculate the mean estimated length of the spider in Group B.

State your answer using **two** significant figures **and** show your workings.

[3 marks]

Workings:

Mean estimated length of the spider in Group B _____ mm

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0 9 Read the following information.

> Following eye surgery, Ava wears an eye patch to cover her left eye for one week. She notices that wearing the eye patch makes her clumsy and she often bumps into furniture as she moves around her house.

Outline **one** binocular depth cue that affects how people judge distance.

Refer to Ava's experience in your answer.

[4 marks]

Extra space

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1 0 Describe Gregory's constructivist theory of perception.

[4 marks]

Extra space

Turn over for the next question

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1 1 Bruner and Minturn investigated the effect of expectation on perception.

Describe this study.

Evaluate the research method used in this study.

[9 marks]

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Section C

Development

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

1 2 Which **one** of the following is an example of a visualiser learning style?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Drawing a diagram ⬭

B Listening to a podcast ⬭

C Talking about an idea ⬭

D Writing a list of key terms ⬭

1 3 What is meant by 'praise' in the context of learning?

[2 marks]

1 4 50 teachers were asked whether they were more likely to praise student effort or student performance.

37 of these teachers said they were more likely to praise student effort.

Calculate the fraction of teachers who were more likely to praise student performance.

[1 mark]

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1 5 Read the following information.

> Two doctors are discussing factors that influence the brain development of a baby before it is born.
>
> "The mother's genes play a key role," says Doctor Kumar.
>
> "I agree," replies Doctor Andersson, "but the quality of a mother's diet during pregnancy also affects how the brain develops. A healthy balanced diet is very important."

Explain the role of nature **and** nurture on the brain development of a baby before it is born.

Refer to Doctor Kumar's **and** Doctor Andersson's comments in your answer.

[6 marks]

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1 6 Describe **and** evaluate the 'policeman doll study' carried out by Hughes.

[6 marks]

Extra space

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1 7 Read the following information.

> A survey of employees highlighted some differences between two restaurant businesses.
>
> Zuppa is a business that focuses on employee performance and recruiting talented people. Risk taking is not encouraged and people who work at Zuppa often say they dislike challenges.
>
> Bravas places a higher value on the hard work of employees and only recruits people who show willingness to develop new skills. It encourages risk taking, and employees who work in Bravas say they enjoy challenges.

Describe **and** evaluate Dweck's mindset theory of learning.

In your answer, refer to the mindset encouraged by **both** restaurant businesses in this information.

[9 marks]

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Section D

Research Methods

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

1 8 Which **one** of the following is a feature of an interview?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Changing an independent variable in a controlled environment ⬭

B Directly asking people questions ⬭

C Investigating a specific group in depth ⬭

D Watching the behaviour of a group of people ⬭

1 9 Which **one** of the following is most likely to achieve a representative sample?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Opportunity ⬭

B Random ⬭

C Stratified ⬭

D Systematic ⬭

Turn over for the next question

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2 0 Name the descriptive statistic that is calculated by ordering the values in a set of data then selecting the middle value.

[1 mark]

2 1 Define what is meant by 'secondary data'.

[2 marks]

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2 2 Read the following information.

> A psychologist investigated whether an environmental cue could influence participant behaviour.
>
> The environmental cue he used was smell.
>
> He asked 60 participants to sit at a desk and complete a questionnaire. When they had completed the questionnaire, he gave each of them a doughnut as a reward.
>
> 30 of the participants completed the questionnaire in a room that smelled of cleaning product (the smell group). The other 30 participants completed the questionnaire in a room that did not smell of cleaning product (the no smell group).
>
> The psychologist recorded whether each participant cleaned their desk after eating their doughnut.

2 2 . 1 Identify the dependent variable **and** both conditions of the independent variable in this experiment.

Write your answers in the correct spaces provided.

[3 marks]

Dependent variable _____

_____

Independent variable _____

_____

Question 22 continues on the next page

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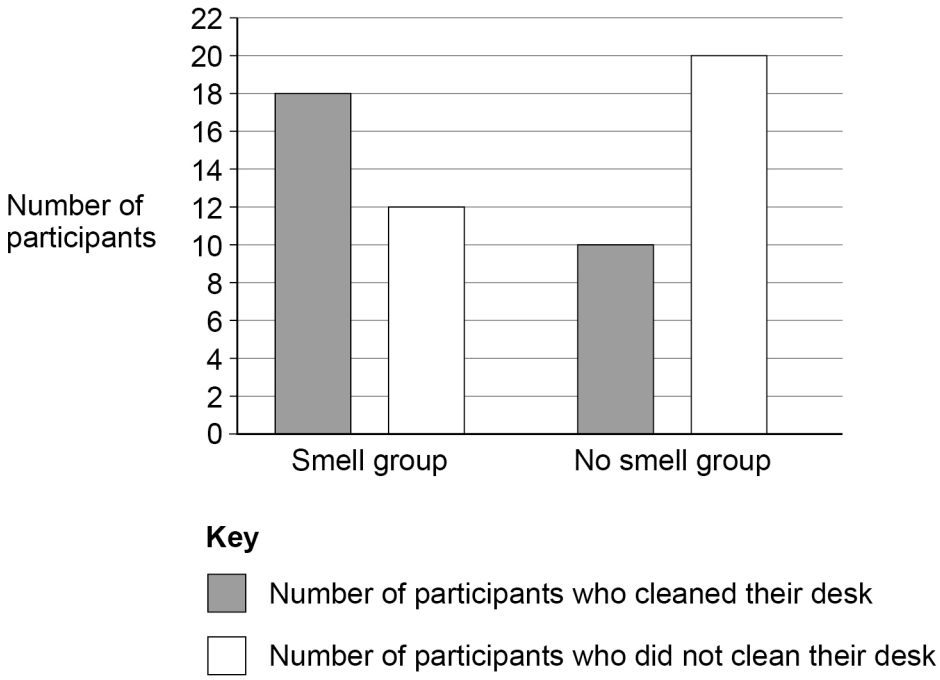
Figure 1 Bar chart to show the number of participants who did and did not clean their desk in the smell and no smell groups.



2 2 . 2 The results of this experiment are shown in **Figure 1**.

Use this information to complete the table below.

[2 marks]

	Smell group	**No smell group**
Number of participants who cleaned their desk	18	
Number of participants who did not clean their desk	12	

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2 2 . 3 33.3% of participants cleaned their desk in the no smell group.

Calculate the percentage of participants who cleaned their desk in the smell group.

Use the information from **Question 22.2**.

Show your workings.

[2 marks]

Workings:

_____ %

2 2 . 4 State whether the environmental cue of smell did or did not influence participant behaviour in this experiment.

Use the data in **Figure 1** to explain your answer.

[3 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

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2 2 . 5 Name the experimental design used by the psychologist in this study.

Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

Experimental design _____

Explain your answer _____

_____

_____

_____

2 2 . 6 Explain **one** weakness of using the experimental design you named in **Question 22.5**.

[2 marks]

_____

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2 3 Evaluate the use of correlations in psychological research.

[6 marks]

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