

## Paper 1 Q's

1. Discuss the authoritarian personality as an explanation for obedience. [8 marks]

### Mark Scheme

Marks for this question: AO1 = 3 and AO3 = 5

#### **AO1 Possible content:**

- authoritarian personality is a collection of traits developed from strict/rigid parenting
- examples of traits – conformist/conventional/dogmatic/hostile towards those of perceived lower status (scapegoating)
- obedient/servile towards people of perceived higher status.
- assessment of the authoritarian personality using the F-scale

#### **AO3 Possible discussion points:**

- dispositional explanations cannot explain obedience in entire societies
- research findings in obedience studies, eg Milgram can be more readily explained by situational factors
- use of evidence/analysis of evidence to illustrate the validity of the explanation, eg using the F-scale
- methodological evaluation of evidence if used to discuss the strength, or otherwise, of the explanation
- comparison with alternatives.

Credit other relevant information.

Answers that just describe the authoritarian personality with no reference to obedience can receive a maximum of 3 marks

2. Aaron was upset as he left the Spanish exam. In the unfamiliar room and full of nerves, his mind had gone completely blank. He was regretting studying both French and Spanish because he was sure he had mixed up lots of the words. Outline interference as an explanation of forgetting and how might this explanation account for Aaron's poor performance in the Spanish exam? [4 marks]

### Mark Scheme

Marks for this question: AO1 = 2, AO2 = 2

#### Interference

- when two memories conflict/confuse/become mixed up with each other
- more likely when material is similar (creates response competition)
- proactive interference – when an older memory disrupts a newer memory
- retroactive interference – when a newer memory disrupts an older memory

Possible applications:

- Aaron has mixed up/confused words from another subject which has caused him to forget
- interference is likely in this case because French and Spanish are similar

3. Briefly evaluate interference as an explanation of forgetting, as outlined in the previous question. [4 marks]

### Mark Scheme

Marks for this question: AO3 = 4

#### Interference

##### **Possible evaluation points:**

- use of evidence from lab studies, eg McGeoch and McDonald and real-life, eg Schmidt supports the effects of interference
- application of explanation, eg avoiding similar material when revising for exams
- use of artificial materials in lab studies, eg recall of word lists
- deliberate attempt to induce interference in lab studies, eg by limiting time between learning and recall
- evidence suggests interference can be overcome using cued recall
- interference tends not to occur with experts

Accept other valid points.

4. Outline findings from research into the role of the father in attachment. [4 marks]

### Mark Scheme

Marks for this question: AO1 = 4

##### **Possible content:**

- Schaffer and Emerson (1964) – 75% of infants studied had formed an attachment with the father at 18 months
- research shows that the father may fulfil a qualitatively different role from that of the mother – play vs emotional support – but this is just as crucial to the child's wellbeing
- research shows that the father in a single parent family is more likely to adopt the traditional maternal role
- quality of attachment with the father may be less influential in adolescence – Grossman (2002)
- research shows that the role of the father may differ depending on the gender of the child.

**Note:** that points may be explicitly linked to specific studies, or more general findings to do with the role of the father.

Credit other relevant findings that are explicitly linked to the role of the father.

**Note:** that credit should not be given for procedural/methodological detail of studies.

5. Explain the economic implications of research into the role of the father in attachment.  
[4 marks]

**Mark Scheme**

**Marks for this question: AO1 = 4**

**Possible content:**

Note that 'research' can refer to either studies or theories.

- increasingly fathers remain at home and therefore contribute less to the economy consequently more mothers may return to work and contribute to the economy
- changing laws on paternity leave – government-funded so affects the economy; impact upon employers
- gender pay gap may be reduced if parental roles are regarded as more equal
- early attachment research, e.g. Bowlby suggests fathers should provide an economic rather than an emotional function.

Accept other relevant points.

Note: Answers that focus on the economic costs of doing research into the role of the father are not creditable.

6.

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

Kirsty is in her twenties and has had a phobia of balloons since one burst near her face when she was a little girl. Loud noises such as 'banging' and 'popping' cause Kirsty extreme anxiety, and she avoids situations such as birthday parties and weddings, where there might be balloons.

**Outline and evaluate the two-process model as a behavioural approach for phobias and describe how this might be used to explain Kirsty's phobia of balloons. [16 marks]**

**Mark Scheme**

**Marks for this question: AO1 = 6, AO2 = 4, AO3 = 6**

**Possible content:**

- Outline how Mowrer (1947) put forward a two-process model, to explain how phobias are learned through classical conditioning and maintained through operant conditioning.
- Refer to the stimulus-response explanation in classical conditioning (using key terms: UCS, UCR, NS, CS, CR) and how this would create a phobia.
- Explain how operant conditioning can be used through reinforcement (positive/ negative) to maintain the phobia.
- Use of examples to help explain the ideas can be used generally before relating to Kirsty.

**Possible Application**

- Kirsty's phobia has developed through classical conditioning – she has formed an association between the neutral stimulus (balloon) and the response of fear
- the conditioned response is triggered every time she sees a balloon (or hears similar noises)
- her phobia has generalised to situations where balloons might be present, such as parties and weddings, and to similar noises, 'banging' and 'popping'
- her phobia is maintained through operant conditioning – the relief she feels when avoiding balloons becomes reinforcing.

Credit other relevant features of conditioning applied to Kirsty's phobia.

**Possible discussion:**

- Outline evidence from Pavlov (1927) with his work on classical conditioning, use this as support for the acquisition of phobias.
- Offer support for operant conditioning and reinforcement from experiments by Skinner (1938) to show how learning can be maintained, especially in the development of phobias.
- Support with other evidence such as Watson & Rayner (1920); the case of Little Albert.
- Discuss the behaviourist explanation is its application to therapy to support the idea.
- Limitations such as how the behaviourist explanation has been criticised for being reductionist and overly simplistic.
- Contrast with other explanations such as biological (pre-preparedness) or effectiveness of other treatments such as CBT which might better explain Kirsty's phobia.