

WORKBOOK

OCR GCSE (9–1)

Psychology

- ✓ Build confidence with 200+ practice questions
- ✓ Practise maths and synoptic skills
- ✓ Prepare for assessment with exam-style questions



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About this book

- 1 This workbook will help you prepare for the OCR GCSE (9–1) Psychology course.
- 2 **OCR GCSE Psychology** has two papers:
 - Paper 1: Studies and Applications in Psychology 1. This is worth 50 per cent of your total GCSE grade and covers the following topics: Criminal psychology; Development; Psychological problems; Research methods. This written paper lasts 1 hour 30 minutes, and contains a mixture of multiple-choice/objective tests, and short-answer and extended-answer questions totalling 90 marks.
 - Paper 2: Studies and Applications in Psychology 2. This is also worth 50 per cent of your total GCSE grade and covers the following topics: Social influence; Memory; Sleep and dreaming; Research methods. This written paper also lasts 1 hour 30 minutes, and contains a mixture of multiple-choice/objective tests, and short-answer and extended-answer questions totalling 90 marks.
- 3 The topics in this workbook follow the order and content of the specification, with Research methods questions contained within the other topics (just as they will be on the exam papers). Each topic in this workbook includes:
 - a short introduction that outlines the basic knowledge required for the topic
 - short-answer 'practice questions' to test your knowledge
 - 'exam-style' questions to end the topic
 - example student answers with comments and annotations.
- 4 Each 'practice' question focuses on a particular Assessment Objective (AO), which is given in brackets after the question. There are three AOs: AO1 Knowledge and understanding; AO2 Application of knowledge and understanding; AO3 Analysis and evaluation. The 'practice' questions are divided by Assessment Objectives, starting with AO1 (knowledge and understanding) and progressing to AO2 (application) and AO3 (analysis and evaluation). The 'exam-style' questions then bring together all the knowledge and skills from the assessment and apply this to what you will find in the exam.
- 5 Example student answers are included throughout the questions to help you understand how to gain the most marks.
- 6 Icons next to the question will help you to identify:
 -  where your calculation skills are tested
 -  where questions draw on knowledge of research methods
 -  where questions draw on synoptic knowledge, i.e. content from more than one topic
 -  how long these questions should take you.
- 7 You still need to read your textbook and refer to your revision guides and lesson notes.
- 8 Marks available are indicated for all questions so that you can gauge the level of detail required in your answers.
- 9 Timings are given for the exam-style questions sections to make your practice as realistic as possible.
- 10 Answers are available at: www.hoddereducation.co.uk/workbookanswers.

Paper 1: Studies and application in Psychology 1

Topic 1 Criminal psychology

Criminal psychology looks at how to best define and measure crime, and then moves on to ask: Why do people commit crimes? A number of different theories explain why crime happens, each with studies to support its ideas. It is important to discover why people turn to crime so that society can use this information to look at ways to reduce crime.

Practice questions



Key concepts

- 1** What is the difference between an acquisitive crime and a violent crime? (AO1) **2 marks**

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- 2** Why is it difficult to define crime? (AO3) **4 marks**

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- 3** The following question was used in a survey conducted to measure crime.

In the past year, how often did you take something from a shop without paying for it?
Often ____ Sometimes ____ Once ____ Never ____

- a** Why is this an example of a closed question? (AO2) **2 marks**

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- b** Write an open question that could be used in a survey of victims of crime. (AO2) **1 mark**

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- c** What is another way of measuring crime besides the use of surveys? (AO1) **1 mark**

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Theories/explanations

- 4 How can the processes of identification, observation, imitation and reinforcement be used to explain where criminal behaviour originates from, according to social learning theory? (AO1)

8 marks

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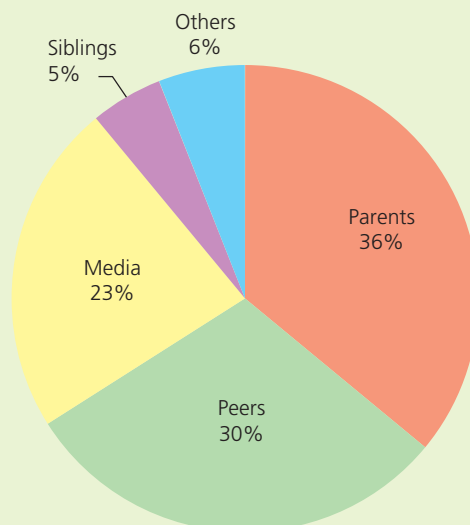
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- 5 Look at the following pie chart and answer the questions on the next page.



A pie chart showing the most influential role models for convicted criminals
(This is fictional data based on anecdotal evidence)

a Which group of people had the most influence on convicted criminals? (AO2) **1 mark**

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b What fraction of convicted criminals said they were most influenced by peers? (AO2) **1 mark**

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6 How well does social learning theory explain criminal behaviour? (AO3) **6 marks**

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7 What links did Eysenck make between extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism, and the criminal personality? (AO1 and AO2) **6 marks**

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Example student answer

Eysenck said the people with a criminal personality scored high on extraversion, which gives them high levels of confidence. They may think they can commit crimes and get away with it. He said these people also score high on neuroticism. Their highly charged emotions make them thrill-seekers and the thrill comes from committing a crime. Finally, the most extreme criminals score high on psychoticism, which means they have a lack of empathy for others – they do not think of the consequences for their victims when they commit a crime.

The student shows understanding of what extraversion means and knows it is high in criminals according to this theory (AO1) They have then applied this trait appropriately to criminal behaviour (AO2).

The student shows understanding of what neuroticism means and that it is high in criminals according to this theory (AO1) They have then applied this trait appropriately to criminal behaviour (AO2).

Finally, the student shows understanding of what psychoticism means and that it is high in criminals according to this theory (AO1) They have then applied this trait appropriately to criminal behaviour (AO2).

8 According to Eysenck, how is neuropsychology linked to the following traits? (AO1)

a Extraversion

2 marks

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.....

b Neuroticism

2 marks

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c Psychoticism

2 marks

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9 What did Eysenck mean when he said that people with a criminal personality are hard to condition? (AO1)

2 marks

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10 Eysenck devised a test for measuring the three key traits associated with the criminal personality. How could we test the external reliability of this personality test? (AO2)

3 marks

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Exam-style questions



45

- 1 a** Identify the type of game that acted as control in Cooper and Mackie's (1986) study into the effect of computer games.
- A** A card game
 - B** A construction game
 - C** A creative game
 - D** A paper-and-pen game
- [1]**
- b** Identify a way in which Cooper and Mackie's sample was unrepresentative.
- A** Only American children were used.
 - B** Only boys were used.
 - C** Only intelligent children were used.
 - D** Only nine-year-olds were used.
- [1]**
- c** Identify the type of experiment used by Cooper and Mackie in their study.
- A** Field experiment
 - B** Laboratory experiment
 - C** Natural experiment
 - D** Quasi-experiment
- [1]**
- 2** Outline the role of extraversion in criminality using Eysenck's criminal personality theory.
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- [2]**
- 3** Explain how brain scans could be used to support Eysenck's criminal personality theory.
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- [3]**
- 4** Explain one criticism of Eysenck's criminal personality theory.
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-
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- [3]**

5

Source

Chelsea is 18 years old and has an older sister, Shannon. Shannon can afford to buy things that Chelsea cannot because she makes a lot of money by transporting drugs for a local gang. Chelsea is tempted to do the same because she wants to have expensive clothes and a top-of-the-range phone, like Shannon does.

Using the source:

- a Name the sister who is acting as a role model.

[1]

- b Identify the phrase associated with the concept of imitation.

[1]

- c Identify an example of vicarious reinforcement.

[1]

- 6 Evaluate the use of questionnaires in Heaven's (1996) study into delinquency.

[6]



- 7 In a survey, 87 out of 91 teenagers admitted to breaking the law (by doing things like dropping litter or illegally downloading music), at some time in the past year.

Calculate this figure as a percentage to two significant figures. Show your workings.

[3]

- 8** There are several ways to punish people for committing a crime. Match each example to the correct type of punishment by drawing a line between the two.

Type of punishment	Example
Prison	William pays £100 to the courts.
Community sentence	Della does 30 hours of litter picking for no pay.
Fine	Fred meets with the victim of his crime to apologise.
	Michaela is given a life sentence.

[3]

9**Source**

- Olaf has been convicted of burglary.
- Layla has been convicted of dangerous driving.
- Vikesh has been convicted of supplying cocaine.
- Dan has been convicted of physical assault.

Using the source:

- a** Name the person who has committed an acquisitive crime.

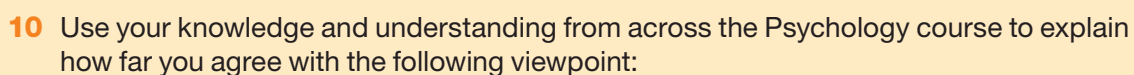
[1]

- b** Name the person who has committed an antisocial crime.

[1]

- c** Name the person who has committed a violent crime.

[1]



In your answer, you should refer to Cooper and Mackie's (1986) study and at least one other study from a different area of Psychology. *Use the space provided to plan before writing your answer in full.*

[13]