

Cardiff Sixth Form College

1-3 Trinity Court, 21 – 27 Newport Road Cardiff, UK, CF24 0AA Tel: +44 02920 493121 admissions@ccoex.com

Psychology 30 Minutes

For examiner use	
only	
Maximum	Mark
mark	awarded
20	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all questions
Use black ink or black ball-point pen
Cross through any work you do not want to be marked
Use good English and organise information clearly

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question

STUDENT NAME:	
NATIONALITY:	
DATE OF TEST:	
LOCATION OF TEST:	
ADMINISTERED UNDER EXAMINATION	
CONDITIONS BY:	
(Please state your full name and position)	
STUDENT DECLARATION:	
unauthorised materials. I confirm that al	est under exam conditions and without any use of I the submitted answers are my own work. DATE:
INVIGILATOR DECLARATION:	
I declare that the above named student was fully supervised during the test. The assessment was completed under strict exam conditions and in the time allowed, in accordance with the instructions on the test paper.	
INVIGILATOR SIGNATURE:	DATE:

<u>CSFC</u> <u>Psychology Entrance Exam</u> 30 minutes

1) An attachment is the relationship formed between parent and child in the weeks and months after birth. Some babies become securely attached while others become insecurely attached. Read the information below and answer the question that follows.

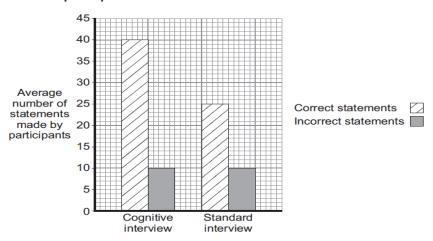
A psychologist collected data on the percentages of three attachment types in three different countries, A, B and C. The results are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2

Country	Percentage of each type of attachment		
	Secure	Insecure-avoidant	Insecure-resistant
А	64	7	29
В	65	21	14
С	67	26	7

- a) What was the most common attachment type? (1)
- b) What was the least common attachment type? (1)
- c) Using the data in the table, explain the similarities and differences in the attachments of babies in countries A, B and C. (3)
- 2) A psychologist developed a technique for interviewing people who have witnessed a crime. He called it a 'cognitive interview'. Look at the graph below and answer the questions that follow:

Figure 1 Average number of correct and incorrect statements made by participants under two different interview conditions



- a) How many more correct statements were made by people who were interviewed with the cognitive interview than were made by people who were interviewed with the standard interview? (1)
- b) What else does the graph tell us? (2)
- c) Overall, what do you think we could conclude about the cognitive interview as a method of interviewing people who have witnessed a crime? (2)

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4:

3) Some psychological research has found that separating a baby from its mother before the age of 2 ½ can be damaging. It may result in emotional damage and even criminal behaviour. Therefore, some people have suggested that mothers should stay at home with their children instead of going out to work in order to avoid daily separations.

Do you agree with this suggestion? Explain your reasons fully. (10)

OR

4) There are now many drug therapies available for a range of mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, depression and anxiety. There is even the possibility of a drug treatment for criminal behaviour. Such drug treatments work relatively quickly and are often fairly cheap to produce – they are prescribed to patients by the National Health Service, meaning that they are free to patients. They often prevent people from having to spend time in hospital and a drug treatment for criminal behaviour may mean that fewer people would have to spend time in jail.

How do you think that society and/or the economy may benefit from the development of such drug therapies? You may consider the possible problems as well as the benefits if you wish. (10)

END OF QUESTIONS