



SUBJECT:	Psychology
DATE:	12 th May 2023
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

This examination paper has two sections. Answer **BOTH** Section A and Section B. Follow instructions given in each section.

SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and another question from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. Most of the research about the psychological aspects of cancer screening is carried out with women. You have been asked to explore the perceptions of men on screening programmes for prostate cancers.
 - a. Describe the type of research you would carry out if you want to study in depth men's perceptions towards cancer screening. (10)
 - b. If you are asked to investigate the perceptions of Maltese men towards cancer screening programmes, describe the type of study you would carry out stating:
 - (i) The data collecting tool you would use and the reasons for choosing it; and (5)
 - (ii) How you would select the participants and why would you use this method of selecting participants. (5)

(Total: 20 marks)

2. 'Perception' refers to the means by which information acquired from the environment via our sense organs is transformed into experiences of objects and events.
 - a. Psychologists argue that visual perception is highly organised, and that the whole is more than the sum of the parts. What is visual perception and what do psychologists mean by saying that the 'whole is more than the sum of its parts?' (6)
 - b. Psychologists also emphasise the importance of figure-ground organisation. Describe this phenomenon in perceptual organisation. (6)
 - c. Visual perceptions are usually very accurate. However, nearly everyone makes mistakes when asked to look at what are known as 'visual illusions'. Describe what is a visual illusion and give **ONE** example. (8)

(Total: 20 marks)

3. Psychology developed along the years as a discipline.
 - a. Give a brief description of **FOUR** schools of psychology emerging throughout the history of psychology. (8)
 - b. Choose **ONE** major school of psychology and describe **THREE** contributions made by this school. (12)

(Total: 20 marks)

Please turn the page.

SECTION B

Answer Question 4 and another question from this section. Each question carries 30 marks.

4. Read the following case study and answer the following questions:

John Boyle wrote the novel 'The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas'. It was made into a film in 2008. In this film a young boy, Bruno, befriends another boy, Shmuel, who wears strange striped pyjamas and lives behind an electric fence. Bruno has been told that he cannot be friends with Shmuel. Bruno is German and his father runs a World War II prison camp for Jews. Shmuel is Jewish and lives in the concentration camp. Shmuel asks Bruno for food and Bruno decides to give food to Shmuel whenever possible. They soon became friends even though there was an electric fence between them. One day Bruno asks to play on Shmuel's side. Shmuel cannot understand why Bruno who lives in such a beautiful house and has all the food he wants, desires to come and play on the other side of the fence, which was ugly, and everybody was poor.

- a. The 'striped pyjamas' was a non-verbal cue distinguishing one group of people from another. Explain what non-verbal cues are and give **THREE** examples. (6)
- b. Shmuel and Bruno belonged to two different and opposing groups. Choose a group you belong to and describe how people outside your group may perceive members of your own group. (6)
- c. Bruno wanted to cross over to the other side of the fence and play with Shmuel. Friendship was important for Bruno and Shmuel. Using Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory explain why Bruno wanted to cross the electric fence and go and play with Shmuel. (8)
- d. Bruno was told that he cannot be friends with Shmuel. In spite of this Bruno disobeyed and he met up with him regularly, and they learnt a lot about each other. Reflect on an experience in your life, where you disobeyed an order. This can be any event and not necessarily related to friendship. What happened as a result of your behaviour and what did you learn from the way things developed? (10)

(Total: 30 marks)

5. The understanding of gender and sexuality has changed over the years.

- a. Up to some years ago, a person could choose to mark either 'male' or 'female' when filling in a form. Now, most forms refer to gender rather than sex. Define the terms, sex and gender, showing the difference between the two. (8)
- b. Gender stereotyping is one of the factors contributing to gender-role behaviours. What is gender stereotyping? Explain using **THREE** examples. (6)
- c. The term 'androgyny' is sometimes used to describe the characteristics of a person. What does it mean when a person is described as androgynous and what characteristics is this person likely to have? (8)
- d. Researchers have argued that children as young as 2-3 years who have acquired basic gender identity start to form gender schemas. Describe Gender Schema Theory referring to how it develops as children grow up. (8)

(Total: 30 marks)

6. Lately, the media has been reporting many incidents of violence and aggression perpetrated by youths against other youths.

- a. Explain the development of aggression using the following theories:
 - (i) Social learning theory; (6)
 - (ii) Biological approach; and (6)
 - (iii) Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis. (6)
- b. Discuss how fostering empathy can be an effective way of reducing aggression. (12)

(Total: 30 marks)