

<b>Name:</b>
<b>Tutor Group:</b>

# **IGCSE Psychology**

## **Paper 2**

### **Revision & Exam**

### **Pack**



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# INTERNATIONAL GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Social context and behaviour

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Specimen paper

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 2 hours

### 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.

### Section A – Communication

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

**0 1**

Read the following statements about findings (results) from research into facial expressions.

Decide if each statement suggests that non-verbal behaviour is more likely to be innate **or** more likely to be learned.

Tick (✓) the correct box next to each statement.

**[3 marks]**

	Innate	Learned
Research has shown that all newly born babies had facial expressions of 'disgust' when they were given lemons to taste		
Research has shown that people who are blind from birth have very similar facial expressions, such as 'surprise,' to those of people who are able to see.		
Research has shown that there are differences in the way that people from Japan and America understand what facial expressions mean.		

**0 2**

Name **three** factors that affect personal space.

**[3 marks]**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

0	3
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The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis suggests thinking depends on language.

### Evaluate the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

**[6 marks]**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

0	4
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Name **two** properties of human communication that are not present in animal communication **and** give an example of each property.

**[4 marks]**

[illegible]

In your description include the method used, the findings (results) obtained and a conclusion drawn.

[illegible]

## Section B – Social Influence

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

**0 6**

Read the following descriptions of bystander behaviour.

Decide which factor that affects bystander intervention is the most likely explanation of the behaviour being described.

**0 6 . 1**

Robert gave medical help to a child who had fallen out of a tree. Robert was called a hero but he said, 'I know I was not at work when the child fell, but I just did what any nurse would do in the same situation.'

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A</b> Anonymity            | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>B</b> Cost of helping      | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>C</b> Deindividuation      | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>D</b> Expertise            | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>E</b> Presence of others   | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>F</b> Similarity to victim | <input type="radio"/> |

**0 6 . 2**

After a football game, a supporter fell over. The only people who stopped to help were wearing shirts showing that they were supporters of the same team as the person who had fallen over.

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]**

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A</b> Anonymity            | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>B</b> Cost of helping      | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>C</b> Deindividuation      | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>D</b> Expertise            | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>E</b> Presence of others   | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>F</b> Similarity to victim | <input type="radio"/> |

**0 7**

Using an example, explain what is meant by antisocial behaviour

**[2 marks]**

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**0 8**

A psychologist conducted a study to see if people will conform to the opinion of others.

The psychologist put each participant into a group with seven strangers. The group was asked to compare the length of three different lines to the length of a single line.

Each group member was asked to say out loud which of the three lines was the same length as the single line. The participants were asked to say their answers last.

The participants did not know that everyone else in the group was an assistant of the psychologist and was deliberately giving wrong answers.

The psychologist found that 91% of the participants conformed by giving a wrong answer at least once.

**0 8 . 1**

Use your knowledge of **one** social factor that affects conformity to explain these results.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 8 . 2**

Briefly evaluate the study described in Question 8.1

**[4 marks]**

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**0 9**

Briefly outline Milgram's Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience.

**[3 marks]**

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Evaluate Adorno's Theory of the Authoritarian Personality.

**[6 marks]**

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1 1

Read the following article.

**Results of study into collective behaviour**

Researchers carried out a study into collective behaviour with students from two different countries. The researchers found a difference in the way that students from each country behaved when they were put into a group and did a shared task. Students from Country A were found to put in less effort than students from Country B.

1 1 . 1

What is meant by collective behaviour?

**[1 mark]**


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1 1 . 2

Identify **two** social factors that might have influenced the collective behaviour described in the article.**[2 marks]**


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1 1 . 3

Use an example to explain how **one** dispositional factor could affect collective behaviour.**[2 marks]**


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**Section C – Mental health**

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

1	2
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The number of people with significant mental health problems has changed over time.

Use your knowledge of psychology to suggest **two** reasons for this change.

**[2 marks]**

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1	3
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Identify **two** characteristics of mental health.

**[2 marks]**

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1	4
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Read the following article.

**Psychologists believe that social media can make us feel lonely!**

Researchers claim they have discovered that spending more time on social media sites can actually make us feel less connected to other people. This increases our sense of isolation. Researchers say that this is having a negative effect on our mental health and could be damaging to our relationships. It may also have a negative effect on our physical wellbeing and lead to an increased need for social care.

Briefly outline how significant mental health problems can affect **both** individuals **and** society. Refer to the article in your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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Briefly outline the dual representation theory of post traumatic stress disorder.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 6**

Give **one** strength and **one** limitation of prolonged exposure therapy for post traumatic stress disorder.

**[4 marks]**

Strength \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Limitation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1 7**

Describe the characteristics of the obsessions **and** the compulsions in obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**[4 marks]**

Obsessions \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Compulsions \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**1 8**

Evaluate the use of cognitive behaviour therapy to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**[6 marks]**

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Sketch a frequency table that could be used to record the results of this observation study.

**[3 marks]**



1	9	.	3
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Explain how the researcher and her assistant could make sure that they have high interobserver reliability in their study.

**[4 marks]**

[illegible]

Read the following information about a second study the researcher decides to carry out.

The researcher is also interested in whether or not there is a difference in how long males and females spend using their cell phones each day. She decides to study this by asking a sample of 10 males and 10 females from the cafe to complete a questionnaire about their daily phone use.

1 9 . 4

Explain why the questionnaire data in this study is primary data.

**[2 marks]**

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1 9 . 5

Explain the difference between the target population and the sample in this second study.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 9 . 6**

Outline the experimental design that is being used in the second study.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 9 . 7**

What is meant by an 'extraneous variable'?

**[1 mark]**

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**1 9 . 8**Identify **one** extraneous variable the researcher needs to consider and suggest how this variable may affect the responses to the questions if she does not deal with it.**[3 marks]**

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1 9 . 9

Outline **two** problems that might occur because the researcher is using a questionnaire to collect the data.

[4 marks]

**Problem 1** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Problem 2** \_\_\_\_\_

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**END OF QUESTIONS**

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# INTERNATIONAL GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## 9218/2

Paper 2 Social context and behaviour

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Additional specimen paper

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 2 hours

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- 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 answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for each question are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.

## Section A

### Communication

Answer **all** questions in this section.


For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.


CORRECT METHOD



INCORRECT 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**

In the Von Frisch bee study, the bees communicated information using different dance movements. What was the information given by the dances of the bees?

Select **one** answer only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** The location of a different beehive.

☐

**B** The location of a food source.

☐

**C** The location of animals that harm bees.

☐

**D** The location of glass hives.

☐

0	2
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Describe Piaget's theory that language depends on thought.

**[6 marks]**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

0	3
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Complete the table below to show whether the animal behaviour described is an example of a communication about survival, reproduction or territory.

Tick the correct box.

**[3 marks]**

Animal behaviour	Survival	Reproduction	Territory
Making threat signals			
Making alarm calls			
Making a colour display			

0	4
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Shin says:

'I have had three interviews recently and I did not get an offer of a job after any of the interviews. When I am in the interview room, I feel very uncomfortable sitting in the chair and usually fold my arms tightly. Also, I do not know where to look, but I never look at the person who is interviewing me. When I asked why I was not suitable, every company said the interviewer thought it was not easy to talk to me.'

Use your knowledge of the importance of posture and eye contact to explain what Shin could do to improve his chance of being offered a job.

**[6 marks]**

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Describe and evaluate Darwin's evolutionary theory of non-verbal communication.

**[9 marks]**

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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**Turn over for next section**

**Section B****Social influence**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
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Which of the factors that have been shown to affect collective behaviour is being described below?

When a person puts less effort in their work while they are working in a group who are all doing the same task.

Select **one** answer only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Culture

☐

**B** Deindividuation

☐

**C** Morality

☐

**D** Social loafing

☐

**E** Personality

☐



0	7
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Mimi and her four friends are discussing going out together. All her friends suggest going to see a football match. Mimi really wants to see a film. Mimi is a quiet person who rarely lets people know what she thinks or how she feels and she does not understand the rules of football.

At the end of the discussion, when she is asked what she would like to do, Mimi says she would like to go to the football match.

Using your knowledge of the social **and** dispositional factors that can affect conformity, explain why Mimi says she would like to go to the football match.

**[6 marks]**

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**Turn over for next question**

0	8
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Evaluate Asch's investigations into conformity.

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

0	9
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Describe **one** way in which Milgram investigated obedience. In your answer, provide some details of the aim of the study, the method used, the results (findings) of the study and a conclusion drawn.

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

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**Turn over for next section**

**Section C****Mental health**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	1
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Explain what psychologists mean when they say that someone is mentally healthy.

**[3 marks]**

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1	2
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In a clinical diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder, what is meant by obsessions?

**[2 marks]**

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1	3
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Milo has been diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder. His anxiety is related to germs and illness. Give two behaviours that might be produced by Milo.

**[2 marks]**

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1	4
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Evaluate **one or more** theories of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**[6 marks]**

[illegible]

1	5
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Keri was asked to describe how prolonged exposure therapy was used to enable her to drive her car again after she had been in a car accident:

My therapist explained what I would have to do during the therapy so I would understand what to expect and I set my goal of being able to drive again. I was taught how to cope with the physical feelings of stress that would occur. I had to face my fear of getting in a car and driving on the roads and was not allowed to avoid doing this. I also had to remember the accident and tell the therapist all the details I could recall many times during my therapy.

Outline **two** features of prolonged exposure therapy. Refer to Keri's description of the therapy as part of your answer.

**[4 marks]**

[illegible]

16.1

Describe the method used by Eftekhari to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy for post-traumatic stress disorder.

[4 marks]

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16.2

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the study described in your answer to question 16.1 above.

[4 marks]

Strength \_\_\_\_\_

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Weakness \_\_\_\_\_

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## Section D

### Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in this section.

**1 7**

Which of the following standardised procedures is most likely to include information about ethical issues in a study?

Select **one** answer only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Counterbalancing

☐

**B** Instructions to participants

☐

**C** Random allocation to conditions

☐

**D** Randomisation

☐

**1 8 . 1**

Researchers have investigated the relationship between happiness and physical health. In one study they found the following relationship as shown in the scatter diagram, **Figure 1**, below.

**Figure 1**

**Relationship between happiness scores and physical health scores**



Write a suitable hypothesis for the study described above.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 8 . 2** Explain the relationship seen in **Figure 1** above.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 8 . 3** Explain **one or more** problems of using correlation to investigate the relationship between happiness and physical health in this study.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 9** A psychologist conducted a study to see if laughter affects memory ability. There were two conditions in the study.

Condition 1: Ten people watched a comedy film.

Condition 2: Ten different people watched a film about farming.

All the participants were given a memory test about the film they had seen at the end of the film presentation.

What is the dependent variable in this study?

**[1 mark]**

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**2 0**

Explain **one** advantage that might occur if repeated measures had been used in this study.

**[3 marks]**


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The results of the memory tests are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: the scores for the participants in Condition 1 and for the participants in Condition 2 in the laughter and memory study**

	Memory test score for Condition 1 (comedy film)		Memory test score for Condition 2 (farming film)
Participant 1	76	Participant 11	59
Participant 2	82	Participant 12	38
Participant 3	61	Participant 13	41
Participant 4	75	Participant 14	87
Participant 5	83	Participant 15	51
Participant 6	71	Participant 16	47
Participant 7	64	Participant 17	38
Participant 8	59	Participant 18	52
Participant 9	50	Participant 19	43
Participant 10	69	Participant 20	34
<b>Mean score</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>Mean score</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Range</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>53</b>

**2 1**

Identify and explain the type of data collected in this study.

**[2 marks]**


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2	2
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The participants were randomly allocated to Condition 1 and Condition 2 in the study. Describe a practical way the psychologist could have done this.

[2 marks]

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One way of presenting the data in **Table 1** would be to draw a bar chart.

Explain why a bar chart would be a useful way of displaying the mean scores from the table.

[2 marks]

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Why might the median have been a more suitable average for these results than the mean? Explain your answer.

[3 marks]

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The psychologist concluded that memory ability is improved when the information is given in a funny context.

However, the psychologist decided it would be interesting to study Participant 14 from the above study.

Explain **one** reason why conducting a case study of Participant 14 might be useful.

**[2 marks]**

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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour

Friday 5 June 2020

Afternoon

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 14 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



J U N 2 0 8 1 8 2 2 0 1

IB/G/Jun20/E9

**8182/2**

## Section A

## Social influence

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

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

For each question 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 conformity are correct?

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

- A Conformity is when people follow the orders of someone in a position of authority. ☐
- B Group size does not affect how likely people are to conform. ☐
- C People are more likely to conform when the task they are doing is difficult. ☐
- D People are more likely to conform when they have a high level of expertise in the task they are doing. ☐
- E Personality can affect how likely people are to conform. ☐



**[6 marks]**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Turn over ►**



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When carrying out the experiment you have outlined in your answer to Question **02.1**, you should consider ethical issues.

Identify **two** ethical issues that you would need to consider.

Suggest **one** appropriate way of dealing with **each** of the issues you identify.

**[4 marks]**

Ethical issue one \_\_\_\_\_

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Ethical issue two \_\_\_\_\_

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0 3

Read the following information.

A psychologist wanted to understand more about bystander behaviour. She carried out a study to see if someone's appearance would affect how quickly people helped them when they fell over.

In condition 1, an actor fell over in a public place. He was using a crutch and pretending to have a broken leg.

In condition 2, an actor fell over in a public place. He was pretending to be drunk.

The psychologist recorded how long it took for people to offer help to the actor in both conditions.

0 3 . 1

Which of the following research methods is being used in this study on bystander behaviour?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

**A** Case study

☐

**B** Field experiment

☐

**C** Interview

☐

**D** Natural experiment

☐

**Question 3 continues on the next page**

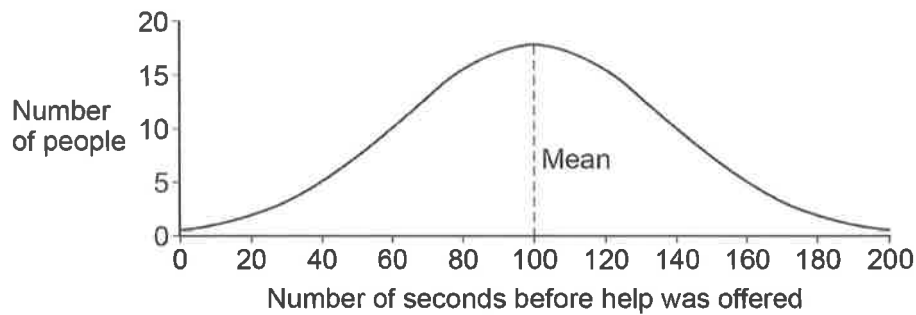
**Turn over ►**





The results for condition 1 are shown in **Figure 1**.

**Figure 1**



**0 3 . 2** When data is plotted on a graph and makes the shape seen in **Figure 1**, what name is given to it?

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3 . 3** Name **two** other descriptive statistics that would have a very similar value to the mean in **Figure 1**.

**[2 marks]**

1 

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2 

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**[9 marks]**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

**Turn over for Section B**

**Turn over ►**



**Section B****Language, thought and communication**

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

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A researcher wanted to understand the possible relationship between language and thought.

To help him understand this possible relationship, he carried out a study to see if there was any variation in the recognition of colours between people who speak different languages.

The participants were either English speakers or non-English speakers. Only the non-English speakers' language includes words that mean 'light shade of green' and 'dark shade of green'.

The researcher showed each participant 10 cards in different shades of green. Each participant was asked if the card was a light or dark shade of green.

The researcher recorded how long it took each participant to give a correct answer. The results of the research are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1** Total time (in seconds) that 10 participants took to recognise all of the shades of green correctly

English speaking participants	Non-English speaking participants
500	300

0	5	.	1
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Which is the correct ratio of time taken by non-English speaking participants to time taken by English speaking participants?

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]**

- A** 1:5 ☐
- B** 2:5 ☐
- C** 3:5 ☐
- D** 4:5 ☐



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery.

**Turn over ►**



**[4 marks]**

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

07

Read the following conversation.

**Aaron** "Hi Rosie." *He pauses.* "How are you... um... feeling today?"

**Rosie** "Can't you tell by looking at me?"

**Aaron** *He pauses.* "Um..., well not really. I think, I think it's because your...err.... sunglasses are hard for me to see through."

07.1

In the conversation, eye contact has been affected by Rosie wearing sunglasses.

What is meant by eye contact?

[1 mark]

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07.2

Identify **two** functions of eye contact that could have been affected by Rosie wearing sunglasses.Use the conversation between Aaron and Rosie to explain **at least one** of the functions of eye contact that you have identified.

[4 marks]

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Turn over ►



0	8
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A friend of yours is going to have an interview for a summer holiday job and asks for your advice about body language.

Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest an appropriate posture for your friend to use during the interview. Justify your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**[6 marks]**

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**Turn over for Section C**



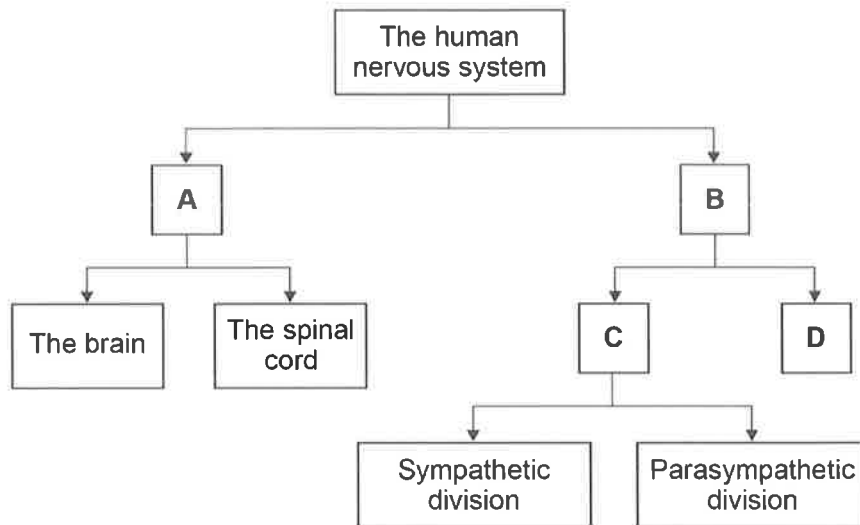


**Section C****Brain and neuropsychology**

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

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Look at the diagram of the divisions of the human nervous system in **Figure 2** and answer the question that follows.

**Figure 2**

In **Figure 2**, four divisions of the human nervous system are labelled with the letters **A, B, C** and **D**.

Identify each of the divisions by placing the correct letter in the appropriate box in **Table 2**.

Use each letter only once.

**[3 marks]**

**Table 2**

Name of the division of the human nervous system	Letter given in Figure 2
The autonomic nervous system	
The central nervous system	
The peripheral nervous system	
The somatic nervous system	



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Evaluate the James-Lange theory of emotion.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



1	2
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Neurons are nerve cells that carry messages.

Explain the specific function of a sensory neuron.

Give **one** example of a situation that would cause the sensory neuron to send a message.

**[3 marks]**

Explanation \_\_\_\_\_

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Example \_\_\_\_\_

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**1 3**

Read the following information.

Vijay passed his driving test 6 months ago. When he first started having lessons, he had to concentrate really hard to steer the car and change gear. Now he can do these things almost without thinking.

Use your knowledge of Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth to explain Vijay's behaviour.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**[9 marks]**



1	5
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Describe how a PET scan is used to look at brain functioning.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for Section D****Turn over ►**

**Section D****Psychological problems**

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

1	6
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Read the following article.

**Effects of significant mental health problems**

A report looking at the effects of significant mental health problems has been published today.

The report suggests that one of the most worrying effects is the negative impact on the physical well-being of people with mental health problems. Not only can this increase the number of visits made to doctors and other healthcare professionals, it can also decrease productivity due to people missing work.

The report also looks at other effects, such as the higher costs of policing due to increases in crime rates and the damage caused to relationships.

The article gives a number of examples of the effects of significant mental health problems.

Identify **two** examples of effects on individuals and **two** examples of effects on society that the article refers to.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

**[4 marks]**

Effects on individuals	Effects on society



1	7
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The number of people with significant mental health problems has changed over time.

Use your knowledge of psychology to suggest **two** reasons for this change.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**





1 8

Researchers used an online questionnaire to investigate a possible link between the amount of time spent on social media and depression.

Only people who regularly spend at least nine hours a day on social media were asked to complete the questionnaire. Fifty questionnaires were completed and returned.

One of the questions asked participants if they thought that their sleep patterns were affected by spending time on social media. **Table 3** shows the results.

**Table 3** Responses of participants to the question: 'Do you think your sleep patterns are affected by the amount of time you spend on social media sites?'

Response 1 – YES	Response 2 – NO
28	22

1 8 . 1

Calculate the percentage of participants who said their sleep patterns were affected.

Show your workings.

**[2 marks]**

Workings

= \_\_\_\_\_ %



**1 8 . 2**

'Changes in sleep patterns' is listed in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as a symptom of unipolar depression.

Identify **two other** symptoms of unipolar depression listed in the ICD.

**[2 marks]**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

**1 8 . 3**

The researchers used opportunity sampling to select the participants who answered the questionnaire.

Explain **one** weakness of using opportunity sampling in psychological research.

**[2 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

**1 9**

Briefly evaluate the use of antidepressant medications as an intervention for depression.

**[3 marks]**

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**2 0**

One characteristic of addiction is dependence.

What is meant by dependence?

**[2 marks]**

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2 5

**2 2**

Identify **one** intervention **or** therapy for addiction that could be viewed as holistic.

Explain your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**25**

**END OF QUESTIONS**



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3 2



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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Social Context 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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**8182/2**

## Section A

## Social influence

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

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

For each question 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 of the following is a **social** factor that affects obedience?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Personality

☐

B Proximity

☐

C Similarity to victim

☐

D Social loafing

☐


**0 2**

Task difficulty **and** expertise are two factors known to affect conformity.

Use an example to describe how **each** of these factors could affect conformity.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 3**

Briefly evaluate Adorno's theory of the Authoritarian Personality.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

0	4
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Briefly explain **two** weaknesses of laboratory experiments. Refer to Asch's study of conformity in your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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**[9 marks]**

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0 6

Read the following conversation.

Two boys went to see a football game where a fight happened between two groups of fans. They talked about the fight after the game.

**Liam:** "I'm not really sure why I joined in, I just went along with the crowd."

**Lukas:** "When I saw the fight starting, I knew I had to walk away because I strongly believe that violence is wrong."

**Liam:** "I don't really like violence either, but the friend I was with joined in so I had to join in as well because I didn't want to look like I was scared."

0 6 . 1

What is meant by the term deindividuation? Refer to the conversation in your answer.

**[3 marks]**


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0 6 . 2

Dispositional factors can affect how likely it is that someone will join in with collective behaviour.

Explain why Liam joined in the fight but Lukas did not. Use the conversation **and** your knowledge of dispositional factors in your answer.

**[3 marks]**


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

09

A psychologist was studying the natural behaviour of bees communicating with each other. He placed a bowl of sugar water on top of a tall pole. The pole was only one metre away from the hive, but it was 20 metres high.

He carefully removed 25 bees from the hive. He gently painted a tiny dot of paint on them. Then he released them next to the bowl of sugar water.

He found that when the painted bees returned to the hive, they danced to communicate how close the sugar water was. But even though they did the correct dance, none of the other bees in the hive flew to the top of the pole.

The psychologist concluded that bees do not have a dance move for 'up'.

09.1

Using your knowledge of Von Frisch's bee study, identify the dance the painted bees would use to communicate how close the sugar water was.

[1 mark]

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09.2

Validity needs to be taken into consideration in the conducting of research. Results are seen as valid when the research has measured what it claimed to be measuring.

Explain **one** reason why the described study carried out by the psychologist might not produce valid results.

[2 marks]

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09.3

Briefly outline **one** function of animal communication. Refer to the described study carried out by the psychologist in your answer.

[3 marks]

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Read the following conversation.

Two students are talking about some of their teachers.

**Mina:** "Have you noticed our Psychology teachers talking to each other? When Mr Brent talks to Mr Douglas, they stand close together. But when Mr Brent and Miss Williams talk, they stand further apart."

**Amelia:** "Yes – and when Mr Brent talks to the Head Teacher, Mrs Wilkes, he stands even further away."

Use the conversation above to explain **two** factors that can affect personal space.

**[4 marks]**

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Turn over for the next question

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0 9

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Briefly describe **both** Yuki's study of emoticons **and** Gregory's constructivist theory of perception.

Discuss whether or not the results of Yuki's study support Gregory's theory. Use your knowledge of **both** in your answer.

[9 marks]

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1 0

**Section C****Brain and neuropsychology**

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

**1 2 . 1** Complete the following sentence. Shade **one** box only.

**Sensory** neurons carry information...

[1 mark]

**A** both to **and** from the central nervous system.

☐

**B** both to **and** from the peripheral nervous system.

☐

**C** to the central nervous system.

☐

**D** to the peripheral nervous system.

☐

**E** within the central nervous system.

☐

**1 2 . 2** Complete the following sentence. Shade **one** box only.

**Relay** neurons carry information...

[1 mark]

**A** both to **and** from the central nervous system.

☐

**B** both to **and** from the peripheral nervous system.

☐

**C** to the central nervous system.

☐

**D** to the peripheral nervous system.

☐

**E** within the central nervous system.

☐

Turn over ►



1	3
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Outline **two** differences between the autonomic nervous system and the somatic nervous system.

[4 marks]

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1	4
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Imagine that one afternoon as you are walking along looking at your phone, you go to cross the road without looking and the driver of a car narrowly avoids you. As you step back onto the safety of the pavement, you realise that your mouth is very dry, you are sweating and your breathing and heart beat are both very fast.

Using your knowledge of the nervous system, explain why you are likely to be experiencing the described physical effects.

[4 marks]

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Explain how excitation **and** inhibition are involved in synaptic transmission.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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1 6

A psychologist researched treatment for stroke patients with damage to the language areas of their brains. She compared the effectiveness of two kinds of speech and language therapy. One therapy was carried out in person by a trained therapist. The other therapy was carried out by a specially programmed computer known as a virtual therapist.

The psychologist timed each participant reading the same paragraph of text before and after six weeks of speech and language therapy. She then worked out how much faster the participants could read the text at the end of the six weeks. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1:** The decrease in time taken to read a paragraph of text after six weeks of speech and language therapy.

Trained therapist		Virtual therapist	
Participant	Decrease in time taken (seconds)	Participant	Decrease in time taken (seconds)
1	50	11	25
2	15	12	10
3	45	13	05
4	10	14	10
5	30	15	15
6	25	16	45
7	20	17	25
8	15	18	05
9	60	19	20
10	15	20	10



1 6 . 1

Name **one** of the lobes of the brain where a language area is located.

[1 mark]

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1 6 . 2

What is the mode for the decrease in time taken when the speech and language therapy was provided by the trained therapist?

[1 mark]

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1 6 . 3

Calculate the range for the decrease in time taken when the speech and language therapy was provided by the virtual therapist.

[1 mark]

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1 6 . 4

What percentage of the twenty participants were able to read the text more than 40 seconds faster after six weeks of therapy?

Show your workings.

[2 marks]

Workings:

Answer 

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**[6 marks]**

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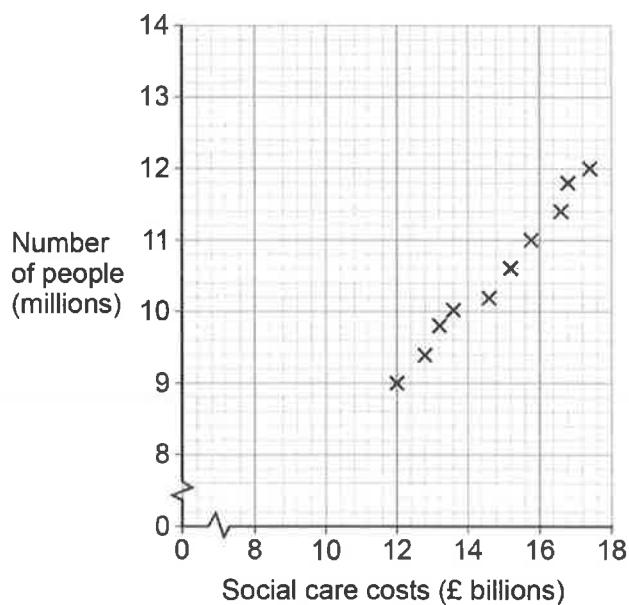
**Section D****Psychological problems**

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

**1 8**

A researcher wanted to find out if there was any relationship between the number of people diagnosed with significant mental health conditions and the amount of money needed to pay for social care costs. He looked at the statistics published by the Office of National Statistics for the past 10 years. The scatter graph in **Figure 1** shows the results of his research.

**Figure 1:** The annual number of people diagnosed with significant mental health conditions and the amount of money needed to pay for social care costs for each of the past 10 years.

**1 8 . 1**

Identify the type of correlation the researcher found.

Shade **one** box only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Negative correlation

☐

**B** No correlation

☐

**C** Positive correlation

☐

**D** Weak correlation

☐


**1 8 . 2**

State whether the data collected by the researcher was primary or secondary.

Explain your answer.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 8 . 3**Outline **two** weaknesses of correlations.**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

**1 9**

Read the following conversation.

Two people were talking about how they felt during the long summer holiday between sitting their GCSE exams and starting year 12.

**Fareed:** I quite enjoyed the extra time at home, but I did miss seeing my friends each day.

**Noah:** I didn't enjoy it at all – I found it tough to get out of bed in the morning and I almost never laughed. I felt so bad about myself that I came off social media.

**1 9 . 1**

According to the International Classification of Diseases, which **three** symptoms of unipolar depression was Noah experiencing?

**[3 marks]**

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**1 9 . 2**

Describe **one** difference between unipolar depression and bipolar depression.

**[2 marks]**

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Evaluate **one** study that has investigated whether or not hereditary factors are a possible explanation for alcohol abuse.

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**2 1 . 1**

You have been asked to research the effectiveness of self-management programmes as an intervention for addiction.

Explain how you would use interviews to do this research.

You need to include the following information in your answer:

- who your target population would be
- what your sampling method would be **and** how you would select your sample using this method
- an appropriate interview question you could use in your research.

**[4 marks]****2 1 . 2**

Anonymity means that a person cannot be identified and the information they share cannot be connected to them. Self-management programmes for addiction usually allow the people who attend them to be anonymous.

People often do not want to take part in research if their identity is going to be revealed.

Identify an appropriate way of dealing with the ethical issue of anonymity in the research you described in **21.1**.

**[1 mark]**

2	2
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Evaluate self-management programmes as an intervention for addiction.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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I declare this is my own work.

## GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

### Paper 2 Social Context 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 10 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



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**Section A****Social influence**

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

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

For each question 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**

People in crowds may join in with anti-social behaviour because they lose their sense of personal identity and feel less responsibility for their actions.

Which **one** of the following factors causes this?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

**A** Deindividuation

☐

**B** Proximity

☐

**C** Social loafing

☐

**D** Task difficulty

☐

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0 2

A psychologist did a study to find out more about conformity.

She put participants into different sized groups.

She asked them to solve an easy maths problem. Then each person gave their answer to the problem out loud. In every group, there was only one true participant. The other people in the group were actors. The psychologist asked the actors to purposely give a wrong answer. The true participant always answered last.

The psychologist recorded how many times the true participant gave the same wrong answer as the others in the group. She believed this happened because they had conformed.

Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1** Total number of times the true participants gave the same wrong answer as actors in different sized groups.

Size of group	Total wrong answers
2	15
3	30
4	35
5	35
6	30
7	25



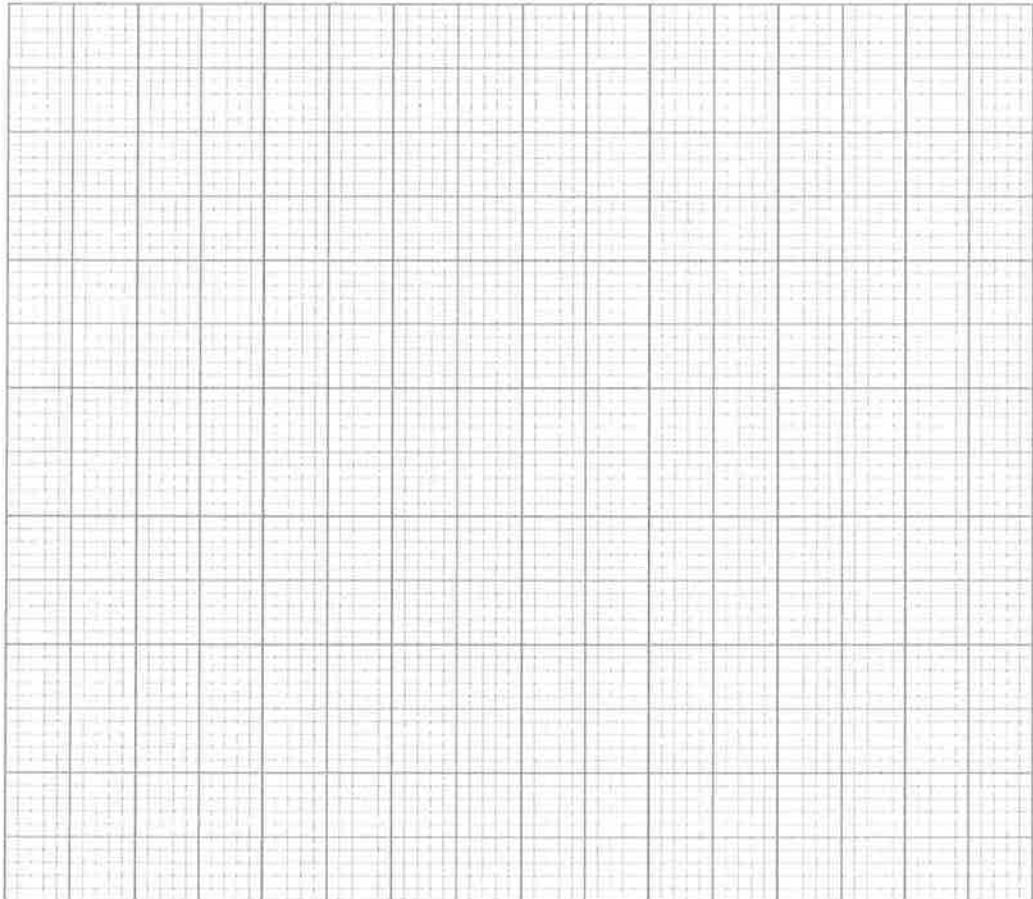
0 2 . 1

Use the results in **Table 1** to draw a histogram.

Provide a suitable title and labels for your histogram.

**[4 marks]**

Title \_\_\_\_\_



0 2 . 2

What is the ratio of the number of times the participants gave the wrong answer when the group size was 2 compared to when the group size was 6?

Write this ratio in its simplest form.

**[1 mark]**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Turn over ►**

0 2 . 3

Outline **one** conclusion that the psychologist could draw about conformity from the results in **Table 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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0 2 . 4

In research investigating conformity, participants are often not told the real reason for the research. This goes against the British Psychological Society guidelines on ethical issues.

Justify the use of deception in studies of conformity.

**[2 marks]**

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0 3

Read the following conversation.

Nathan was on his way home from school. He saw a man with heavy shopping bags on the opposite side of the street. This man was casually dressed. The man told Nathan to help carry his shopping.

Later on his walk home, Nathan was stopped by a man immediately in front of him. The man was wearing a security guard's uniform. The man told Nathan to pick up a piece of litter and put it into a rubbish bin.

Social factors can affect obedience.

Use your knowledge of social factors to explain Nathan's likely behaviour.

Refer to Nathan being told to help carry shopping bags **and** when he was told to put the rubbish into the bin.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



0 4

Read the following conversation.

**Aiden:** When I was in the park yesterday, I saw someone drinking a lot of alcohol. About an hour after I first saw them, they fell down, and didn't move.

**Reena:** Goodness, what did you do?

**Aiden:** I wasn't sure what to do because I have never had an experience like that before. I really wish I had taken that first aid course with you now.

**Reena:** The course was really helpful, and I learnt a lot. But I am not sure I would have rushed to help because I feel very nervous around people who have been drinking.

0 4 . 1

Name **one** dispositional factor and **one** social factor that can influence bystander intervention.

[2 marks]

Dispositional \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Social \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

0 4 . 2

Explain how factors that affect bystander behaviour may have stopped Aiden **and** Reena from offering their help in the described situation.

[3 marks]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



0 5

Describe and evaluate Adorno's theory of Authoritarian Personality.

**[6 marks]***Do not write  
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25**Turn over for Section B****Turn over ►**

0 9



**Section B****Language, thought and communication**

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

**0 6**

Animal communication has a limited number of functions when compared with human communication.

Which of the following is **not** a function of animal communication?

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Finding food

☐

**B** Motivating others

☐

**C** Reproduction of the species

☐

**D** Territory protection

☐**0 7 . 1**

Describe the results from Von Frisch's bee study.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 7 . 2**

Briefly evaluate Von Frisch's bee study.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 8**

Read the following conversation.

**Wasim:** My psychology teacher told us that over 70 percent of all communication is non-verbal.

**Evan:** That sounds like a lot – is it because everyone is using social media to message each other instead of talking to one another in person?

**Wasim:** I'm not sure that's what my teacher meant by non-verbal communication.

Outline the difference between non-verbal communication and verbal communication.

Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**

**[6 marks]**

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**Briefly describe the fight or flight response and Darwin's theory of non-verbal communication as evolved and adaptive.**

Discuss whether or not the fight or flight response can be used to support Darwin's theory of non-verbal communication. Use your knowledge of **both** in your answer.

25



**Section C****Brain and neuropsychology**

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

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Which **two** of the following statements about the James-Lange theory of emotion are correct?

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

**A** The theory can be disproved by the real-life examples of phobias and panic disorders.

☐

**B** The theory does not suggest physiological changes are experienced at the same time as emotions.

☐

**C** The theory is based on results of laboratory experiments carried out by James Lange himself.

☐

**D** The theory suggests that our interpretation of physiological changes causes the emotions we experience.

☐

**E** The theory suggests we can experience emotion without any physiological changes.

☐


1 2

Read the following information.

Sophia and Nickolas were at an amusement park with their mum. They enjoyed the taste of candy floss and the smell of freshly popped popcorn. They screamed with excitement and waved their arms in the air as they rode on the roller coasters.

They had so much fun that they didn't want to leave!

From the information, identify **two** examples of situations where sensory neurons would have been involved and identify **two** examples of situations where motor neurons would have been involved.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

[4 marks]

Sensory neuron examples	Motor neuron examples

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



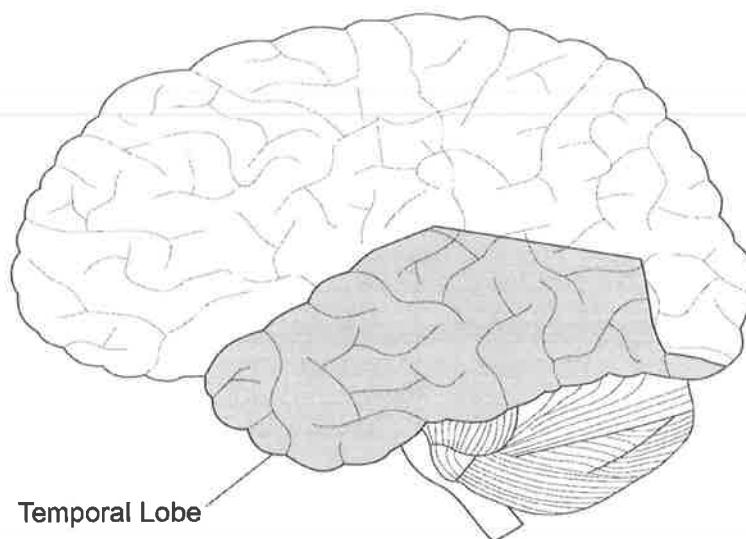
1	3
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This outline of the brain shows the temporal lobe. This is one of four lobes in the brain.

On the outline, sketch the location of the **three** other lobes. Label these **three** lobes and the cerebellum.

**[3 marks]**

Outline of the brain:



1	4
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Read the following article.

**Doctors Puzzled by Patient M!**

Doctors have been treating a man known as Patient M. He had an accident that left him with a serious brain injury. Although he can still walk and talk, he can feel hardly any sensation in his hands and experiences very little pain. Doctors are trying to find answers to explain this.

Briefly explain localisation of function in the brain.

Refer to the article in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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**1 5 . 1**

Briefly describe Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 5 . 2**

Evaluate Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.

**[5 marks]**

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You have been asked to compare the different scanning techniques used to identify brain functioning. To do this, you are going to interview people who use scanning techniques to carry out their jobs.

- write **one** appropriate question that you could ask your participants
- explain whether the data you collect from the interview will be quantitative or qualitative **and** why this type of data would be suitable
- identify **one** ethical issue you would need to consider **and** how you would deal with this issue.

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**Turn over for Section D**



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2 0

**Section D****Psychological problems**

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

**1 7 . 1**

Research suggests that nurture plays a role in people experiencing depression.

Which of the following is **not** a way that nurture can influence depression?

Shade **one** box only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Having a negative attributional style that is internal and stable

☐

**B** Having a negative view of yourself

☐

**C** Having certain hereditary factors

☐

**D** Having unhelpful and irrational thinking patterns

☐**1 7 . 2**

Briefly evaluate the theory that nurture influences depression.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**

**1 8**

Read the following conversation.

**Counsellor:** Hi Anne-Marie. Why have you come for counselling today?**Anne-Marie:** A month ago I was feeling fine, but over the past few weeks I have noticed that it feels more difficult to make decisions and deal with problems.**Counsellor:** So you are aware of a change in your mental health?**Anne-Marie:** I guess so, it just feels much harder to cope with everything.

Explain what is meant in psychology by 'mental health'.

Refer to the conversation in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 9**

Researchers carried out a study into the effectiveness of antidepressant medications. 150 people took part in their study.

The target population for the study were patients from the Good Health Medical Centre in London. They had all been diagnosed with unipolar depression within the past 6 months and were aged between 25 and 42 years of age.

**1 9 . 1**

Explain how researchers would select a random sample from this target population.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 9 . 2**

Identify **one** strength and **one** weakness of random sampling.

**[2 marks]**

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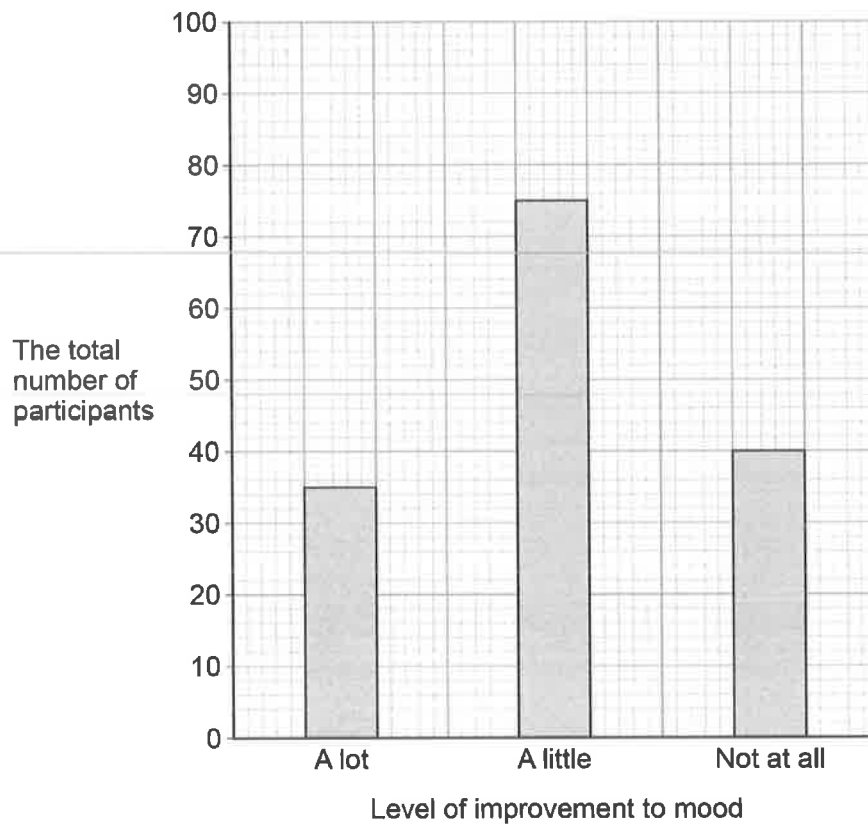
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**Question 19 continues on the next page**

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**Figure 1** Bar graph to show the total number of participants who felt their mood improved a lot, a little or did not improve at all within two weeks of starting a course of antidepressants.



**1 9 . 3** Complete **Table 2** using the information from the bar graph.

**[2 marks]**

**Table 2** Total number of participants who felt their mood improved a lot, a little or did not improve at all within two weeks of starting a course of antidepressants.

Level of improvement to mood	A lot	A little	Not at all
Total number of participants		75	



1 9 . 4

Calculate the percentage of participants who stated that their mood improved 'a little'.

Show your workings.

**[2 marks]**

Workings:

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ %

**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**



**[9 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour

Friday 26 May 2023

Afternoon

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 16 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



J U N 2 3 8 1 8 2 2 0 1

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**8182/2**



## Section A

## Social influence

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

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

For each question 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

The following definition of 'deindividuation' is not complete.

Deindividuation happens when someone loses their \_\_\_\_\_.

This causes them to feel less responsibility for their actions.

You have been given four suggestions of what the missing words are.

Complete the definition by identifying the **correct** missing words.

Shade **one** box only.

[1 mark]

A ability to be anonymous

☐

B cultural identity

☐

C individuality and personal identity

☐

D purpose and passion for life

☐


**0 2**

The 'cost of helping' affects bystander intervention.

Use an example to describe how the 'cost of helping' could affect bystander intervention.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 3**

Outline **one** factor that affects obedience.

**[2 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**

0 4

Read the following conversation between two psychology teachers.

**Mrs Kaur:** I have been thinking about giving my Year 11 students a group project.

**Mr Clarke:** I won't be doing that with my students because I want to make sure they all take part.

**Mrs Kaur:** That's why I am going to set the project up so that I can easily identify what each student has done.

What is meant by the term 'social loafing'?

Refer to the conversation to support your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**0 5**

Read the following information.

Researchers wanted to find out how personality traits affect whether or not people will say something when they witness anti-social behaviour (eg littering or vandalism).

Participants were given a questionnaire to rate themselves on a number of different personality traits. The personality traits included confidence, extraversion, respect and self-control.

Participants were also asked how likely it is that they would say something if they saw someone doing something anti-social.

The researchers' results showed a number of correlations between the likelihood of saying something and the bystander's dispositional factors.

**0 5 . 1**

Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of using correlations in psychological research.

**[4 marks]**

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**Question 5 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

Participants were asked to rate their confidence levels on a scale.

The scale went from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

Participants used a similar scale to rate how likely they are to say something when they see someone dropping litter.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1** Ratings for participants' confidence and the likelihood of saying something when witnessing littering.

Participant	Confidence rating 1–5	Rating for the likelihood of saying something when witnessing littering 1–5
A	5	4
B	3	3
C	2	1
D	4	3
E	4	5
F	1	1
G	3	2
H	5	5
I	2	3
J	4	4



0 5 . 2

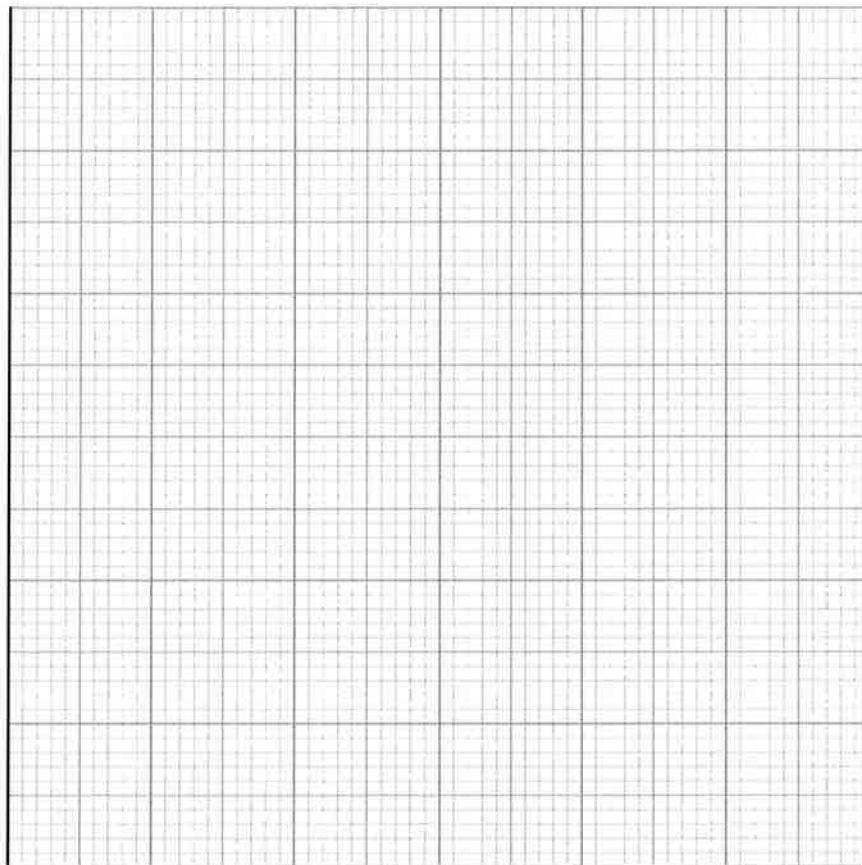
Use the results in **Table 1** to sketch a suitable graph to show the ratings for participants' confidence and the likelihood of them saying something when witnessing littering.

Also include in your answer:

- a label for the **Y** axis
- a scale for **both** axes
- a suitable title for your graph.

[4 marks]

Title \_\_\_\_\_



Confidence rating

**Question 5 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



0 5 . 3

The researchers who carried out the described questionnaire would like you to do a follow-up study.

The participants who took part in the questionnaire have also agreed to be participants for your study.

You are also able to use the ratings they gave themselves for the different personality traits.

Describe how you would design a **field experiment** to find out more about how personality affects whether people would say something when witnessing anti-social behaviour.

In your answer include:

- a description of the procedure you would use ———
- what your dependent variable would be.

[4 marks]

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**Section B****Language, thought and communication**

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

**0 7**

Which **two** of the following behaviours are examples of using 'verbal communication'?

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

**A** A chat with your friend about what they are doing later.

☐

**B** Crossing your arms to show you are feeling uncomfortable.

☐

**C** Looking at the teacher to show you are listening to them.

☐

**D** Sending a text message to arrange when you are meeting a friend.

☐

**E** Waving when you see your friend on the other side of the street.

☐

**0 8**

Read the following article.

**It's not just humans that let others know they have 'crossed a line'!**

Research has been carried out using a computer that is programmed to recognise the sounds made by bats. They have discovered that more than 60% of bat communication is an argument. Bats argue about four things: who gets to eat what, who gets to sleep where, invasion of personal space and unwanted attempts to mate.

Outline **one** function of animal communication.

Refer to the article to support your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

09

Read the following conversation between two Year 11 students.

**Brandon:** I was working this weekend and my boss wanted to talk to me about something. Even though he was standing the same distance away from me as you are now, it felt like he was standing way too close.

**Lane:** That's interesting. I have noticed that I feel like that when the Head Teacher is talking to me at school. But I never feel uncomfortable with any of the Year 7 students standing that close.

Outline how status can affect personal space.

Refer to both Brandon **and** Lane's comments in your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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1 0 . 1

Write a suitable **alternative** hypothesis for Yuki's study of emoticons.**[2 marks]**

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1 0 . 2

Describe the results of Yuki's study of emoticons.

Suggest a possible conclusion that can be drawn from his results.

Justify your answer.

**[5 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**

**[9 marks]**



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1 5

**Section C****Brain and neuropsychology**

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

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Read the following descriptions of **two** structures of the brain.

Write the correct letter **A, B, C, D** or **E** in the box next to each description.

**[2 marks]**

It is located at the back of the brain and looks like a mini-brain. It is only about 10% of the brain's total volume but has over 50% of the neurons.	
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It is located near the top and centre of the cerebral cortex (cerebrum). It is above one lobe and between two others.	
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- A** Cerebellum
- B** Frontal lobe
- C** Occipital lobe
- D** Parietal lobe
- E** Temporal lobe



**1 3**

Read the following information.

Adrianna and Jayla were at home watching a movie when they decided to make some popcorn.

Adrianna thought the popcorn looked burnt so she tried some to see how it tasted. It was hot and she burnt her lip. "Ouch, that hurt," she said.

Jayla looked to see how far away the freezer was and knew she could reach for the ice cubes from where she was standing. She grabbed a handful and tried to ignore how cold they felt. "Your lip does look quite red," she said, as she handed Adrianna the ice cubes.

From the information, identify **two** examples of situations where the parietal lobe was involved **and** identify **two** examples of situations where the occipital lobe was involved.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

**[4 marks]**

Parietal lobe examples	Occipital lobe examples

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**





1	4
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Read the following conversation.

**Arun:** Today, we learned that the central nervous system is made up of the brain and spinal cord. Did you know that even though the brain is only 2% of the total body mass, it uses 20% of the oxygen that we breathe in?

**Dad:** I didn't know that. What else did you learn?

**Arun:** We learnt that damage to the central nervous system can cause lots of different problems including difficulty concentrating and making decisions. Other signs of damage would be numbness and difficulties in moving the arms or legs.

**Dad:** It sounds like the central nervous system has some very important functions.

Briefly outline the basic functions of the central division of the human nervous system.

Refer to the conversation to support your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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**[6 marks]**

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**[9 marks]**

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2 1

**Section D****Psychological problems**

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

1	7
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The 'One day at a time' research study asked people with a diagnosed mental health problem to regularly answer the question 'What did you find difficult to deal with today?'

On 6 days, spread throughout the year, people were asked to write about their day.

An analysis of the answers was carried out and the difficulties most commonly mentioned by the participants were identified.

Many participants mentioned more than one of these common difficulties.

The results are shown in **Table 2**.

**Table 2** Difficulties most commonly mentioned by females and males.

Difficulties	Number of females who mentioned difficulty	Number of males who mentioned difficulty
Physical health issues	143	70
Relationship issues	95	43
Experiences of mental health services	105	60
Sleep issues	126	71
Experiencing stigma about their mental health problem	128	67
Work issues	97	



1 7. 1

One result is missing from **Table 2**.

Which of the following is the most likely estimate of the missing result?

Use the results from the rest of the table to help with your decision.

**[1 mark]****A** 15☐**B** 45☐**C** 75☐**D** 105☐

1 7. 2

The questionnaire was answered by 671 females.

What percentage of females mentioned experiencing stigma about their mental health problem as a difficulty they had to deal with in their day?

State your answer using **three** significant figures and show your workings.**[3 marks]**

Workings:

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ %

**Question 17 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

**1 7 . 3**

The researchers wanted to use the real-life stories they had collected to encourage other people. The participants' answers were made available on the internet for anyone to read.

Identify **one** ethical issue that the researchers carrying out the questionnaire needed to consider.

Describe how the 'One day at a time' researchers could have dealt with the ethical issue you have identified.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 7 . 4**

Outline **one** strength of using questionnaires to carry out psychological research.

**[2 marks]**

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**1 7 . 5**

Imagine you have been asked to carry out a follow up study to the 'One day at a time' research.

One of the individual effects of having a mental health problem is the negative impact on physical wellbeing.

The researchers have asked you to find out more about how the negative impact on physical wellbeing affects people with a mental health problem.

You have decided to carry out your study by doing a questionnaire. You plan to use opportunity sampling to select your participants.

In your answer:

- explain how you will select your opportunity sample
- write **one** question that will help you to collect relevant **quantitative** data
- write **one** question that will help you to collect relevant **qualitative** data.

Write your answers in the correct spaces provided.

**[3 marks]**

How you will select your opportunity sample \_\_\_\_\_

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Question for collecting quantitative data \_\_\_\_\_

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Question for collecting qualitative data \_\_\_\_\_

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**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**





1	8
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Read the following information.

Research has found that an important factor affecting teenage drug use is whether or not drug use is common within a teenager's friendship group. Another important factor is the way that the teenagers' role models talk about drug use.

Briefly outline **one** psychological explanation of addiction.

Refer to the information in your answer.

**[4 marks]**

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19.1

Describe Wiles' study of the effectiveness of CBT.

**[4 marks]**

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**1 9 . 2** Evaluate Wiles' study of the effectiveness of CBT.

**[5 marks]**

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