

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Psychology

Advanced

Unit 3: Applications of Psychology

Wednesday 16 January 2013 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6PS03/01

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions from **two** of the four Sections: **A, B, C** and **D**.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk (*)** are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Answer ALL questions from TWO of the four Sections: A, B, C and D.

If you answer the questions in Section A put a cross in this box .

SECTION A: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

A1 (a) Loftus and Palmer (1974) conducted a laboratory experiment to investigate eyewitness testimony.

Describe what the participants were asked to do in this study.

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(b) Laboratory experiments are often criticised for lacking validity.

Explain how problems with validity may affect laboratory research in criminological psychology.

In your answer you must refer to how the laboratory experiment is used in criminological psychology.

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(c) Loftus and Palmer's (1974) study involved laboratory research and has been criticised.

Outline **two** ways in which Loftus and Palmer's (1974) study might have been improved.

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(Total for Question A1 = 11 marks)



A2 (a) During your course you will have learned about one of the following studies:

- Yuille and Cutshall (1986)
(A case study of eyewitness memory of a crime)
- Charlton et al (2000)
(Broadcast television effects in a remote community)
- Gesch et al (2003)
(Influence of supplementary vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids on the anti-social behaviour of young adult prisoners).

Evaluate **one** of these studies in terms of reliability.

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Study

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(b) Most psychological research raises ethical issues for the participants involved or for society.

Compare **two** studies you have learned about in criminological psychology in terms of ethical issues.

In your answer make it clear which two studies you are comparing.

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(Total for Question A2 = 7 marks)



*A3 The influence of the media on anti-social behaviour can be explained by using social learning theory.

Describe and evaluate the possible role of the media in creating anti-social behaviour.

In your evaluation you must compare the role of the media as an explanation of anti-social behaviour with a different explanation of anti-social behaviour **at least once**.

(12)

Dotted lines for writing.



P 4 0 9 9 6 A 0 7 3 2

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question A3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section B put a cross in this box .

SECTION B: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

B1 (a) Describe the structured observation research method as it is used to study the behaviour of children.

You must refer to children's behaviour in your answer.

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(b) Evaluate the structured observation research method.

In your answer make **at least one** comparison point with the naturalistic observation research method.

(5)

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer.

(Total for Question B1 = 9 marks)



P 4 0 9 9 6 A 0 1 1 3 2

B2 During your course you will have learned about one of the following child psychology studies that have real life applications:

- Bowlby (1944/1946)
- Belsky and Rovine (1988)
- Rutter and the ERA study team (1998).

(a) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of **one** study from the list. (3)

Study

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(b) Explain **one** practical application of the study you have described in (a). (2)

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(c) Evaluate the study you described in (a) using issues **other than** practical applications.

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A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines providing space for the student's answer.

(Total for Question B2 = 9 marks)



*B3 Yolande was expecting her first child so she bought some child development books on attachment and read about the importance of bonding with her new baby.

Using psychological research, describe and evaluate the evolutionary basis of attachment.

In your answer you **must** include how the evolutionary basis of attachment could explain the bond between Yolande and her child.

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(Total for Question B3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section C put a cross in this box .

SECTION C: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

C1 (a) Explain what is meant by the term 'tolerance' as it is used in the context of substance misuse. You may wish to use an example in your answer. (3)

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(b) The Learning Approach has several theories that can be used to understand drug/substance misuse. You will have learned one of these theories.

Outline **one** strength of **one** learning theory that explains drug/substance misuse. (2)

Theory

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C2 A university asked its research team to conduct an experiment to study the effects of drugs on animals such as rats.

(a) Describe how the research team might conduct an experiment to study the effects of drugs on animals.

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(b) Before the experiment was conducted, the university rejected the research team's proposal on both ethical and practical grounds.

Explain why animal research might be rejected on **ethical** grounds.

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(c) Explain why animal research might be rejected on **practical** grounds.

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(Total for Question C2 = 9 marks)



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(Total for Question C3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section D put a cross in this box .

SECTION D: SPORT PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

D1 Sports psychologists use questionnaires to investigate why people choose to participate in certain sports. Questionnaires use different types of questions to gather qualitative and quantitative data.

(a) Explain **one** strength of quantitative data.

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(b) Explain why **qualitative** data might be of greater value to sports psychologists than quantitative data.

You must refer to sport psychology in your answer.

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(c) A sports psychologist was interested to see if there was a relationship between sporting performance and anxiety.

Explain how the sports psychologist might gather and/or analyse correlational data to investigate this relationship between sporting performance and anxiety.

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(Total for Question D1 = 8 marks)



D2 Two physical education teachers, Jim and Sonia, noticed that some students in their classes avoided sports, while others were keen to take part, and some students were better at sports than others.

Jim believed that these individual differences were due to personality traits. Sonia, however, disagreed with this biological explanation.

- (a) Describe **one** explanation that Sonia might use to help understand the individual differences in sporting participation and/or performance in her class. Do not use a biological explanation.

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(b) Evaluate the explanation of sporting participation and/or performance you have described in (a).

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A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing an answer to question (b).



(c) Explain why the personality trait theory that Jim favours might better explain individual differences in sporting participation and/or performance than the explanation you described in (a).

You may wish to use research evidence in your answer.

(3)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question D2 = 10 marks)



***D3** The inverted U hypothesis has been useful in understanding sporting performance.

Describe and evaluate the inverted U hypothesis.

Your evaluation **must** include **at least one** comparison with a different theory of the effect of arousal, anxiety and/or the audience on performance.

(12)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



Handwriting practice area with 25 horizontal dotted lines.



(Total for Question D3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

