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Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Psychology

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2: Understanding the Individual**

Monday 23 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6PS02/01**

**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.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

## SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on Section A.

In Section A put a cross in each correct box  to indicate your answer.

If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then put a cross in another box .

For questions 1–9 choose ONE answer from A, B, C, or D.

1 Negative reinforcement is when something

- A desired is given after a behaviour.
- B undesired is given after a behaviour.
- C desired is removed after a behaviour.
- D undesired is removed after a behaviour.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 A strength of Bandura, Ross and Ross's (1961) study is that

- A the children were familiar with a Bobo doll.
- B there was a wide range of ages in the sample.
- C only agreed behaviours were included in the results.
- D informed consent was obtained from the participants.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 According to the Biological Approach, brain lateralisation is a factor in gender development.

It has been found that on average

- A boys use the right side of their brain more than girls for spatial tasks.
- B boys use the left side of their brain more than girls for spatial tasks.
- C girls use the right side of their brain more than boys for spatial tasks.
- D girls use the left side of their brain more than boys for spatial tasks.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 According to the Biological Approach, male gender is determined due to receiving a/an

- A X chromosome from the father.
- B Y chromosome from the father.
- C X chromosome from the mother.
- D Y chromosome from the mother.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Max is 20 years old. His friends describe him as being self-centred and very ambitious. He also has problems committing to a relationship.

According to Freud, these behaviours show that Max is fixated in the

- A oral stage.
- B anal stage.
- C phallic stage.
- D latent stage.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 One criticism of Freud's theory of psychosexual development is that it is

- A objective.
- B subjective.
- C valid.
- D reliable.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 A negative correlation is when

- A one variable increases and so does the other variable.
- B one variable decreases and so does the other variable.
- C one variable increases and the other variable decreases.
- D one variable decreases and the other variable stays the same.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 Simrut carried out a study and got the following scores:

5, 3, 9, 3, 7, 4, 8, 3, 4

Simrut's median score is

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5
- D 7

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Regis is a registered psychologist who carried out an experiment. In order to avoid demand characteristics, he did not tell his participants what the experiment was actually about until his debrief.

Regis had an issue with

- A informed consent.
- B the right to withdraw.
- C confidentiality.
- D competence.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

For question 10 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, and D.

10 Regis carried out a chi-squared ( $\chi^2$ ) statistical test on his data.

Two reasons why he carried out a chi-squared test are that it

- A uses nominal data.
- B uses ordinal data.
- C uses an independent measures design.
- D uses a repeated measures design.

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 11 MARKS



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**SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 45 minutes on Section B.**

**11** Tracy works for the local council. The council is thinking about reducing the number of people it employs to pick up litter from the street. Tracy has been asked to carry out a study to see if having the streets cleaned at less regular intervals will affect the amount of litter the public will drop. She studies a street to compare how much litter is dropped at two different times, once when it has just been cleaned and once after it has not been cleaned for a month.

(a) Write a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) hypothesis for Tracy's study.

(2)

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(b) The local council said that Tracy's study was not representative of the whole town.

Outline **one** way in which Tracy could make her study more representative of the whole town's population.

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**(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)**

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**12** In the Psychodynamic Approach you have learned about Freud's (1909) study of Little Hans.

(a) Explain what led Freud to conclude that Hans's fear of horses was really a fear of his father.

(3)

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(b) Evaluate Freud's (1909) study of Little Hans in terms of validity.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 12 = 7 marks)**

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**13** In the Learning Approach you carried out an observational practical.

(a) Outline the results of your observational practical from the Learning Approach. (3)

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(b) (i) State **one** issue with the reliability of your observational practical from the Learning Approach. (1)

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(ii) Outline how you could deal with the issue stated in 13(b)(i) to improve the reliability of your observational practical from the Learning Approach. (2)

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**(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)**



**14** In the Learning Approach you will have studied Social Learning Theory. Social Learning Theory can be used to explain many different kinds of behaviour.

Use terms from Social Learning Theory to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below.

You **must not** use the same term more than once.

Faye observes her mother mending the car and imitates her mother's behaviour. This is because her mother is a .....

A characteristic of Faye's mother that means she is more likely to be imitated by her daughter is that she is .....

Faye sees her father reward her mother for fixing the car as he takes her out to dinner.

This is an example of .....

When Faye helps to fix the car she is given praise, which increases her ..... so she is more likely to repeat the behaviour.

**(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)**



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15 You will have studied a key issue in the Biological Approach.

(a) Describe the key issue you studied in the Biological Approach.

(3)

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(b) Explain the key issue using psychological terms, concepts, theories and/or research from the Biological Approach.

(5)

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(Total for Question 15 = 8 marks)



P 4 6 6 1 0 A 0 1 3 2 8

**16** In the Biological Approach you will have learned about Money's (1975) study.

(a) Describe the procedure of Money's original (1975) study.

(4)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

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(b) Evaluate Money's original (1975) study.

(8)

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**(Total for Question 16 = 12 marks)**

**(TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 41 MARKS)**





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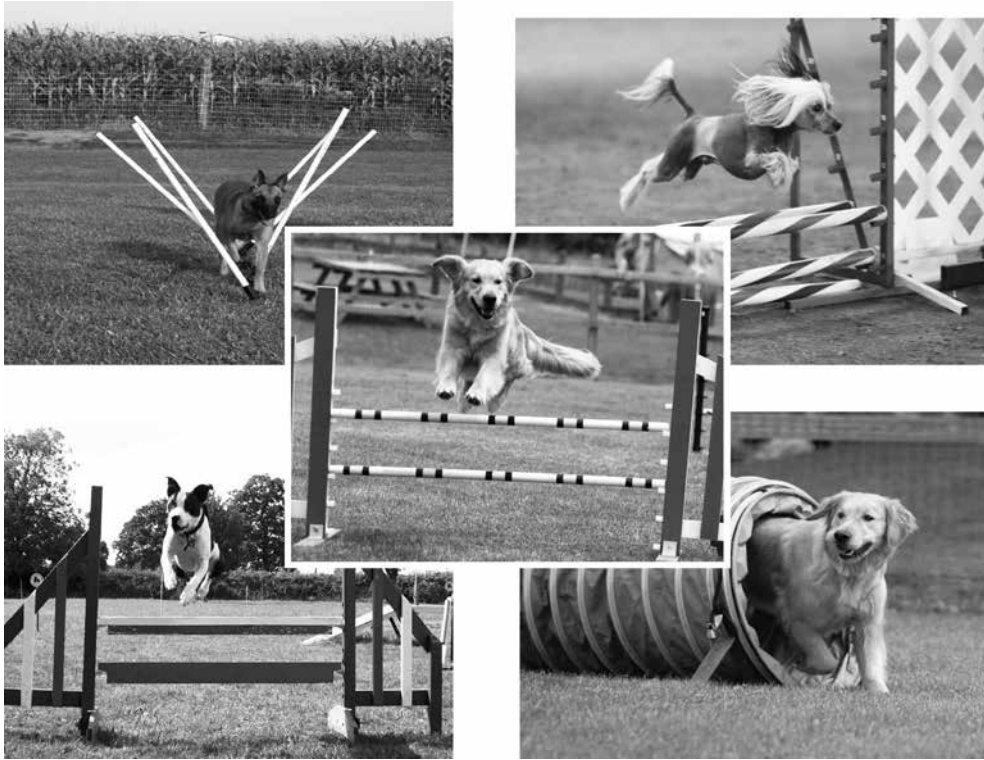
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**SECTION C BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



## SECTION C

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section C.

17 The pictures below show dogs being trained on a dog agility course.



(Source: <http://imgkid.com/dog-agility-field.shtml>)

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Oliver wants to train his dog, Spike, to compete in agility trials and has set up an agility course in his garden.

Explain how Oliver could train Spike to compete on an agility course using operant conditioning.

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

**(Total for Question 17 = 5 marks)**



P 4 6 6 1 0 A 0 1 9 2 8

**18 (a)** Seif is an educational psychologist who is interested in researching whether students perform better if they have one examination at the end of a two-year course or if students perform better if they have several examinations throughout the two years of the course.

Seif has decided to carry out a longitudinal study to compare the two approaches to student examinations.

Describe how Seif may carry out his longitudinal study.

You may wish to include some of the following:

- Method
- Variables
- Apparatus
- Sampling
- Ethics.

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P 4 6 6 1 0 A 0 2 1 2 8

(b) Evaluate the longitudinal research method, as it is used in psychology.

(4)

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**(Total for for Question 18 = 11 marks)**

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**\*19** Describe and evaluate the biological explanation of gender.

In your evaluation, you **must** include at least **one** comparison with another explanation of gender.

(12)

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**(Total for Question 19 = 12 marks)**

**TOTAL SECTION C = 28 MARKS  
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**



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