



**GCE AS/A LEVEL**

**2290U10-1 – NEW AS**

**PSYCHOLOGY – Unit 1**

**Past to Present**

**P.M. MONDAY, 16 May 2016**

**1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance**

## **ADDITIONAL MATERIALS**

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer ALL the questions.

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

## **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

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

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

**Answer ALL questions.**

- 1. Using examples from psychology explain TWO assumptions of the cognitive approach. [4+4]**
  
- 2(a) Describe how ONE assumption from the behaviourist approach can be applied to the formation of relationships. [4]**
  
- (b) Describe how ONE assumption from the positive approach can be applied to the formation of relationships. [4]**
  
- 3. Evaluate cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) OR rational emotive behaviour therapy (REBT). [10]**

- 4(a) Describe the findings of Myers and Diener's (1995) research 'Who is happy?'. [8]
- (b) Briefly describe the conclusions of Myers and Diener's (1995) research 'Who is happy?'. [4]
5. Describe the main components of psychosurgery OR drug therapy. [12]
6. Identify and explain TWO weaknesses of the behaviourist approach. [4+4]
7. Critically evaluate Bowlby's (1944) research 'Forty-four juvenile thieves: Their characters and home-life'. [12]

8. **‘The biological approach may be more scientific than the psychodynamic approach. However, the psychodynamic approach still has some advantages over the biological approach.’**

**With reference to the above statement, compare and contrast the biological and psychodynamic approaches in terms of their similarities and differences. [10]**

**END OF PAPER**