Centre Number			Candidate Number		
Surname					
Other Names					
Candidate Signature					



General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination January 2011

Psychology (Specification A) PSYA2

Unit 2 Biological Psychology, Social Psychology and Individual Differences

Wednesday 19 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

You will need no other materials.

Time allowed

1 hour 30 minutes

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.
- 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 72.
- Question 12 should be answered in continuous prose.
 You may use the space provided to plan your answer.
 In Question 12, you will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Exam	iner's Use
Examine	r's Initials
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
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5	
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9	
10	
11	
12	
TOTAL	



Section A Biological Psychology

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Total fo	r this	question:	8	marks
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1 (a) The following are examples of stress in everyday life, some are life changes and some are daily hassles. From the list, select **two** examples of life changes and **two** examples of daily hassles.

Life changes: select **two** from the list above and write **one** letter in each box.

- **A** Divorce
- **B** Household chores
- **C** Room temperature
- **D** Retirement from work
- E Traffic jams
- F Getting married
- **G** Changing school
- H Missing the bus

	1	
aily hassles: select two from the list above and write one letter in each box.		
	(4 n	narks)
xplain what psychological research has shown about the stressful impact of hanges or daily hassles.	f eithe	er life
	(4 n	narks)
xtra space		



8

Total	for	this	question:	4	marks

2 (a)	Questionnaires have been used by psychologists to investigate stress.
	Explain one possible ethical issue that might arise when using questionnaires in this area of psychology.
2 (b)	Apart from ethics, explain one other problem of using questionnaires to investigate stress.
	(2 marks + 2 marks)

1

Turn over for the next question



3 (a) What is meant by a problem-focused approach to coping with stress?	
3 (b) What is meant by an emotion-focused approach to coping with stress?	
(3 marks + 3 ma	irks)



Karen has been feeling extremely stressed for several months. She has recently been promoted at work and is worried that she is not able to do the job properly in spite of praise from her managers. She also finds it very difficult to say "no" when colleagues ask for assistance. Her health is suffering and she decides to try Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) to help manage her stress.
Explain what is involved in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and how it could be used to help Karen.
(6 marks)

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ▶



4

Section B Social Psychology

Answer all questions in the spaces provided

	, there is an queetene in the epacee provided.
5 (a)	Total for this question: 6 marks Explain what is meant by informational social influence.
5 (b)	Explain what is meant by normative social influence.
	(3 marks + 3 marks)



	Total for this question: 4 marks	
6	Some research into obedience has been carried out in laboratories. Other studies into obedience have been carried out in the real world, including field experiments and observations.	
6 (a)	Outline one advantage of conducting obedience research outside a laboratory setting.	
6 (b)	Outline one limitation of conducting obedience research outside a laboratory setting.	
,		
	(2 marks + 2 marks)	
	Total for this question: 8 marks	L
7	Discuss one or more explanations of independent behaviour, for example, how people resist pressures to conform or obey.	



	(
xtra space	



that he always puts empty cans and plastic bottles in one box and newspapers and cardboard in another box and that his mum takes these to be recycled once a week. His grandfather said that when he was Mike's age, people did not recycle. Mike said that everyone in his street recycles and that they have a big box at school especially recycling.
Using your knowledge of the psychology of social change, explain why recycling is no behaviour carried out by a majority of people in this country.
(6 mai
Extra space

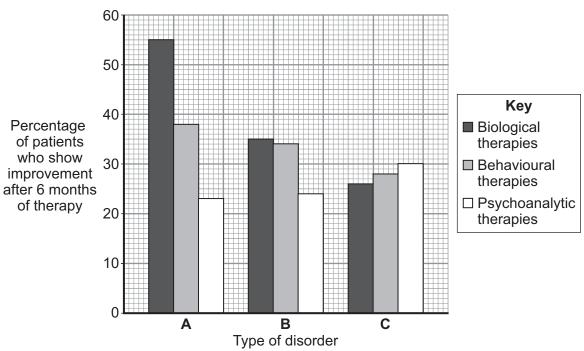




Total for this question: 4 marks

A psychologist collected data on the effectiveness of three types of therapies for different types of disorders. The results are displayed in the bar chart below.

Percentage of patients who improved according to type of disorder and type of therapy



What conclusions about the effectiveness of different therapies can you draw from the bar chart?
(4 marks)
Extra space

Turn over ▶

4



	Total for this question: 5 marks
11 (a)	Describe systematic de-sensitisation as a method of treating abnormality.
	(3 marks)
11 (b)	Explain one weakness of systematic de-sensitisation.
11 (b)	Explain one weakness of systematic de-sensitisation.
	(2 marks)



Total for this question: 12 marks
'Freud's views on the origins of abnormal behaviour and ways of treating it had a great impact on psychology.'
Outline and evaluate the psychodynamic approach to abnormality.
You may use this space to plan your answer



 (12 marks)



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12

END OF QUESTIONS





