

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCE	
<h1>Psychology</h1> <h2>Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Unit 2: Understanding the Individual</h3>	
Friday 15 May 2009 – 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 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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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 1–4 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 Robyn has just studied Freud in her psychology class. She realises her friend Liz may be stuck in one of Freud's stages as Liz bites her nails, smokes and is cynical. Which stage might Liz be fixated in?

- A** The oral stage.
- B** The anal stage.
- C** The phallic stage.
- D** The latency period stage.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Repression is a defence mechanism that

- A** directs hatred at someone else
- B** acts in a way to make a person look good
- C** motivates us to forget
- D** expresses the opposite of what we really feel

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Negative reinforcement refers to

- A** giving something unpleasant after an undesired behaviour
- B** taking away something unpleasant after a desired behaviour
- C** giving something pleasant after a desired behaviour
- D** taking away something pleasant after an undesired behaviour

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 A hormone mainly associated with males is

- A oestrogen
- B testosterone
- C adrenaline
- D progesterone

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

For question 5 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.

5 Which **two** of the following statements are correct?

- A Neurotransmitters send messages around the body in the blood.
- B Hormones send messages around the body in the blood.
- C Neurotransmitters send messages more slowly than hormones.
- D Hormones send messages more slowly than neurotransmitters.
- E Neurotransmitters and hormones send messages around the body at the same speed.

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

For question 6 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

6 While at school Thomas noticed an increase in aggressive behaviour at break time when more people were outside. This is an example of

- A negative correlation
- B no correlation
- C positive correlation

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

For questions 7–9 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

7 Which sampling method gives an equal chance of a participant being selected?

- A Opportunity
- B Random
- C Self-selected
- D Volunteer

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 IV is the independent variable, and DV is the dependent variable. Identify which of the following statements is correct.

- A The IV is manipulated to see the effect on the DV.
- B The DV is manipulated to see the effect on the IV.
- C The IV is kept constant so it does not affect the results.
- D The DV is kept constant so it does not affect the results.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 An independent groups design is when

- A different participants take part in different experimental conditions
- B different participants are matched and they take part in different conditions
- C the same participants take part in all the experimental conditions
- D half the participants do condition one first then condition two, the other half do condition two first then condition one

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

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

10 In order to carry out a Mann Whitney U Test on data which **two** of the following statements must be correct?

- A The data can be nominal.
- B The data can be ordinal.
- C The design must be correlational.
- D The experimental design must be independent groups.
- E The experimental design must be matched pairs.
- F The experimental design must be repeated measures.

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 12 MARKS



SECTION B

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

11 A study was carried out to investigate whether kicking off from the starting block with the right foot or left foot gave sprinters an advantage. 20 participants were asked to take part in two sprints; in one trial they kicked off with their left foot and in another with their right. It was found that, on average, kicking off with their right foot gave them an advantage of 80 ms (milliseconds).

(a) Give a non-directional (two-tailed) experimental hypothesis for the study. (2)

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(b) State the design used in the study. (1)

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(c) State the independent variable (IV) for the study. (1)

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(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)



12 Researchers carried out a correlational study to see if there was a relationship between eating breakfast and students' scores on a maths test. They carried out a Spearman's rho test on the data and found that the observed value of rho was +0.519, N = 20.

Table to show the critical values for Spearman's test.

	$p \leq 0.05$	$p \leq 0.025$
N = 20	0.380	0.447

(The observed/calculated value of rho must be equal to or greater than the critical/table value to be significant.)

(a) What is meant by the term $p \leq 0.05$?

(2)

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(b) (i) State whether the researchers would reject their null hypothesis.

(1)

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(ii) Explain your answer to (b)(i).

(2)

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(Total for Question 12 = 5 marks)



13 Oedipus was a man who had been raised by foster parents and did not know his real parents. He killed his father during a battle, and, as the victor, married his mother.

(a) Describe Freud's theory of how boys develop through the Oedipus Complex.

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(b) Evaluate Freud's theory of psychosexual development.

You may find it helpful to include:

- application to real life
- comparison with other explanations
- methodology
- research evidence.

(5)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question 13 = 9 marks)



14 Manpreet's family are proud of their daughter's 10 A grades at GCSE. Her grandmother thinks that Manpreet has inherited her intelligence, whilst her parents think that it is due to the extra stimulation she had as a child.

(a) (i) Outline the meaning of the term **nature** using the example above.

(3)

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(ii) Outline the meaning of the term **nurture** using the example above.

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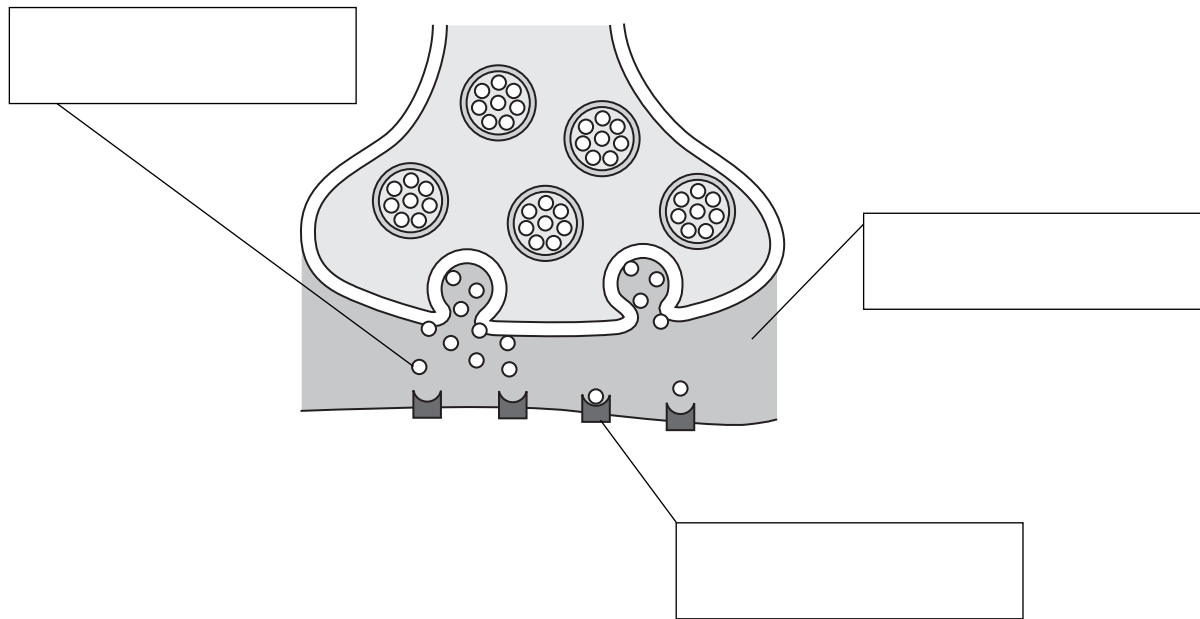
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(b) The diagram shows a synapse. Label the diagram using the terms below.

- Synaptic gap
- Receptor
- Neurotransmitter

(3)



(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)



15 In your course you will have studied Bandura, Ross and Ross's (1961) study in the Learning Approach.

(a) (i) Describe the aim(s) **and** procedure of Bandura, Ross and Ross.

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(ii) The statements in the table below may relate to the results and/or conclusions of the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961).

Put a cross in the correct box to indicate whether each statement is true or false.

(3)

Statement	True	False
The children who saw the aggressive model were more aggressive than those who saw the non aggressive model.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
About 1/3 of the children who saw the aggressive model copied the model's behaviour.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Boys copied the behaviour of the male model more than the girls copied the behaviour of the female model.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The researchers concluded that behaviour is only learned when it is reinforced.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(b) Evaluate Bandura, Ross and Ross's (1961) study by filling in the blanks in the paragraph below.

(4)

The study was not ecologically _____ as the children were not in their normal nursery setting. The children were deliberately encouraged to be aggressive, so they may be aggressive towards others after they left the study which is an _____ issue. The sample size was 72 and was a mix of boys and girls so the results can be _____ to other children. Most of the situational variables were controlled as the study was conducted in a _____.

(Total for Question 15 = 11 marks)



SECTION C

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

***17** For part of your course you will have carried out a practical in the Psychodynamic Approach using a correlation.

When evaluating your practical you may look at:

- validity
- reliability
- credibility
- generalisability.

Describe the **procedure** of your practical, and **evaluate** your practical.

Title of your investigation (10)

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(Total for Question 17 = 10 marks)



18 (a) In the Biological Approach you studied factors affecting gender development.

Describe how genes, hormones and/or brain lateralisation affect gender development.

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(Total for Question 18 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 26 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

