

Examiners' Report
June 2018

GCE Psychology 9PS0 02

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Introduction

The paper provided a range of question types over two sections, the compulsory clinical section and the topic section where candidates had to choose one topic out of criminological psychology, child psychology and health psychology. The most popular topic was criminological psychology followed by child and then health psychology. Many candidates showed good psychological knowledge across all areas, and there were very few unanswered questions, with most candidates attempting all the questions.

Some candidates still fail to explain strengths and weaknesses across the paper. Centres should remind candidates that explain questions need a justification/exemplification. Candidates should be reminded of the fact that A02 questions require application to details given in the context throughout their answer.

Some candidates were able to gain strong marks through demonstrating their psychological knowledge in terms of the requirements of the command word. Other candidates did not always understand the requirements of the command word; candidates should be referred to the taxonomy of command words in appendix 6 of the specification. This was noticeable in some of the extended open response questions of 8 marks or above, where there was sometimes isolated knowledge and understanding. The A03 points were sometimes not developed. The 'assess' question sometimes lacked a developed assessment and the 'to what extent' question also sometimes lacked any judgement.

The remainder of this Examiner Report will focus on each individual question and specific examples with the aim of highlighting areas of good practice and some common errors which can be used to help prepare candidates for future 9PS0/02 examinations.

Question 1 (a)

This was an A01 question with most candidates being able to accurately state an HCPC guideline. Confidentiality was the most popular answer.

Question 1 (b)

This question was A02 which required application to a theoretical context in relation to how one HCPC guideline would be used. Again confidentiality was the most popular HCPC guideline that was described. Most candidates were able to gain some marks for this question. Candidates who did not gain full marks often did not apply their answer to the context throughout, or failed to develop statements to answer the describe taxonomy.

(b) Describe how Mundra would use **one** guideline from the HCPC in her practice.

(3)

Mundra would use the guideline that all patients should be treated with respect by maintaining complete confidentiality in her practice and only sharing patient information when the patient is in danger. Additionally, she would ensure that patients feel comfortable by making the practice a safe and welcoming place for them to be.



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Examiner Comments

This got 1 mark for treating the patient with respect and the description about keeping information confidential unless the patient is in danger.



Read the question carefully, and if the question asks for one instance only, include only one in the answer.

(b) Describe how Mundra would use **one** guideline from the HCPC in her practice.

(3)

If a patient tells ~~her~~ Mundra about their personal issues, e.g. with a family member or friend, she cannot discuss it with anyone outside the session. If someone asks her, she cannot tell them, and she would not get in touch with the other person (friend of patient) and try to resolve the issue with them. She can only give out information if something she has heard indicates a crime has been committed, or that the patient or someone else is in immediate danger.



This gets 3 marks.

1 mark for if the patient discusses personal details about others, she cannot discuss it with anyone.

1 mark for if someone asks a question she cannot answer the question or get in touch with the other person.

1 mark for she can only disclose information if the patient or someone else is in immediate danger.

This goes beyond statements and develops the point or makes it descriptive.

Question 2 (a)

The assessment objectives for this question were A02, application, and A03. Most candidates were able to analyse the results in terms of people's attitudes to mental health, and link it to the context of Archie's results. Weaker answers repeated the results from the table but offered no analysis in terms of the meaning of the results.

- 2 Archie carried out an interview looking at people's attitudes to those with a mental health issue. He compared the attitudes of people who knew someone with a mental health issue with the attitudes of people who did not know someone with a mental health issue.

Archie used a Likert scale to gather his data, where 1 showed a positive attitude and 7 showed a negative attitude.

Archie's median scores are shown in **Table 1** below.

	People who knew someone with a mental health issue	People who did not know someone with a mental health issue
Median score on attitudes to those with a mental health issue	2 \oplus	5

Table 1 $1 = \oplus \longrightarrow 7 = \ominus$

- (a) Analyse what Archie's results show about people's attitudes to those with a mental health issue.

(2)

Archie's results show that people who know someone with a mental disorder have an average of score 2 - this shows positive attitudes towards mental health. Compared to people who didn't know someone with a mental health problem attitudes were more negative (5) on a scale of 1-7.



This scores 2 marks.

1 mark for those who know someone with a mental illness have a more positive attitude to mental illness.

1 mark for those who know someone with a mental illness score 2 compared to those who don't know someone with a mental illness who score 5 out of 7.

This candidate has used the results to analyse what Archie's data can show about people's attitudes to mental health.

Question 2 (b)

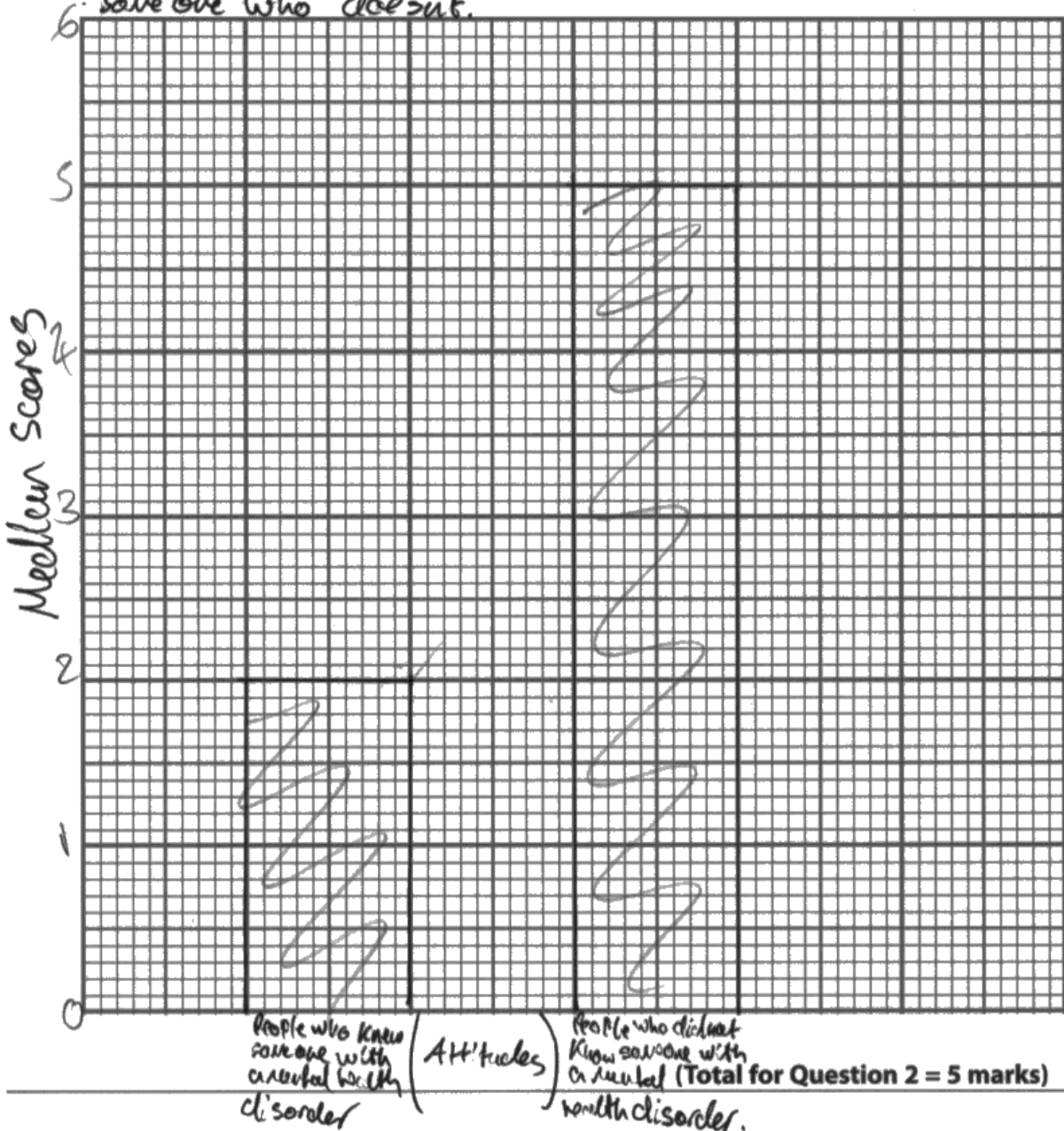
Most candidates were accurately able to draw a bar chart of the results from the table, with an accurate title, labelling of the axes and accurate plotting of the data.

(b) Draw a bar chart to show the median results of Archie's study using the data from **Table 1**.

(3)

Title

A bar chart to show the median results between the attitudes of people who knew someone with mental health issues and someone who does not.





This gets 3 marks.
1 mark for an appropriate title.
1 mark for labelling of axes.
1 mark for correct plotting of the data.

Question 3 (a)

This was an A02 question that required application to the context. Good answers were able to name a sampling method Erik could use, and then go on to describe how Erik would gain this sample in relation to the context. Weaker answers often failed to describe how the sample could be gained in relation to the context.

- 3 Erik has been asked to carry out a cross-sectional study of patients' behaviour on a psychiatric ward.

(a) Describe how Erik may obtain his sample for his cross-sectional study.

(2)

Erik may obtain his sample through opportunity ~~sample~~ sampling. This is due to him taking the opportunity of patients that are available so that he also won't have any problems with consent. He can go to each section of the ward and obtain available participants.



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This gains 2 marks:

- 1 mark for opportunity sample.
- 1 mark for using patients that are available.



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When the question is about a context include details from the context in every point to gain the A02 marks.

Question 3 (b)

This question required candidates to describe how the study could be carried out applied to the context as it was an A02 question. Better answers were able to give a description that was applied to the context throughout. Weaker answers did not engage with the A02 requirement of the question and gave a description of a research method that was not applied. Other answers stated a research method, but did not develop this to give an account of how Erik could have carried out his study.

(b) Erik has been asked to collect primary data as part of his cross-sectional study.

Describe how Erik could collect primary data regarding the patients' behaviour.

(3)

Primary data is collected first hand by the researcher, Erik, and is intended for the purpose of the study, behaviour in a psychiatric ward. This could be collected using an observation. Erik and another person (to get inter-rater reliability) would need to sit in a psychiatric ward, overtly in this case for ethical respect to the patients, as non-participants as part of a naturalistic observation. Erik could conduct event sampling meaning he needs to predetermine a list of behaviours to look for, such as catatonic behaviour, and tally every time this behaviour is observed. He could also gain qualitative data of anything else people say or do in the ward. He can then combine findings with other observers.



This gets 3 marks.

1 mark for he could do an observation with another person sitting on the ward.

1 mark for event sampling where he needs to pre-determine behaviour such as catatonic and tally the behaviours.

1 mark for collecting qualitative data by noting down anything else people say or do on the ward.



For A02 questions apply the answer to the context throughout.

Question 3 (c)

The taxonomy for this question was 'explain', which requires a justification/exemplification in the answer. Better answers were able to identify a strength and a weakness to gain the A01 marks, and offer the justification/exemplification for the A03 marks. Weaker answers did not offer the justification/exemplification and so only gained the A01 marks. Many candidates were not able to identify a strength or a weakness of a cross sectional study.

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of a cross-sectional study.

(4)

Strength

It is not time consuming as the study occurs on that day and researchers and participants are only required at that specific time. This makes it easier for researchers to conduct and it also makes it easier to replicate in order to test for reliability and consistency of results as any other researcher need only one day to conduct and repeat the study.

Weakness

A weakness of cross-sectional studies is that it does not show development of behavior over time and hence is extremely vulnerable to extraneous variables affecting results. For example, the data gathered from a cross sectional study will be prone to anomalies skewing results as research is dependent on that one day's results. For example, if researcher was studying levels of energy on a very hot day, the heat would act as a confounding variable which would inevitably skew results.

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



This gets 4 marks.

2 marks for the strength:

1 mark for it is not time consuming as the research is carried out at a specific time.

1 mark for it is easy to replicate and test for reliability as other researchers only need a day to conduct the research as justification/
exemplification of the strength.

2 marks for the weakness.

1 mark for it does not show developmental behaviour over time so is vulnerable to extraneous variables.

1 mark for the example of doing the research on a very hot day could affect behaviour and be a confounding variable as justification/
exemplification of the weakness.



Explain questions need a justification/
exemplification to gain the A03 mark.

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of a cross-sectional study.

(4)

Strength

One strength of cross sectional studies is they allow for large amounts of data to be collected in a short amount of time. They are faster than longitudinal studies which can take many years.

Weakness

It can be difficult to control individual differences.



This scores 2 marks.

1 mark for identifying the strength that it is faster than longitudinal. There is no justification/ exemplification.

1 mark for identifying the weakness that it is difficult to control individual differences. There is no justification/ exemplification.

Question 4

The most common answer to this essay was drug therapy, followed by CBT and family therapy or ACT. This question required candidates to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a treatment (A01) as well as to evaluate the treatment (A03). The better answers were able to show accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding as well as a well-developed logical evaluation. Weaker answers often gave isolated knowledge and understanding, though the A03 was better. Some candidates did not focus on a treatment for schizophrenia as the question asked.

CBT ✓ Chadwick Lowe -22 schiz ✓ Chadwick 10/12
X Kingston 70% deterioration X time

4 Evaluate one treatment for schizophrenia that you have studied.

(8)

Firstly, CBT is based on the assumption that schizophrenes have irrational thoughts about themselves and the world around them. An advantage to CBT is that in Chadwick and Lowe found that 22 schizophrenes received CBT over a 8 week period and reported that they had reduced negative beliefs of how effective powerful their auditory delusions were. This therefore shows that CBT is an effective method to reduce schizophrenes' delusions and hence is useful.

Furthermore, CBT is not used to completely beat the patient but to help make sense of their delusions and hallucinations and reduce how powerful they are. However, this is opposed by Kingston and Turkington as he found that whilst it made 70% of delusions and hallucinations increase it caused 30% of the patients to deteriorate. This is a weakness as it shows CBT is not an effective method to treat all schizophrenes and another method of treatment is required.

The aim of the therapist is to accept the patient's false perception of reality, and challenge these irrational thoughts. However, a weakness to this method is that it is time consuming and can take several weeks for the schizophrenia symptoms to improve. Therefore, it requires commitment from the patient.

Finally, the therapist is also required to build a rapport with the patient. This is also supported by Chadwick who found that 10/12 patients showed improvements after CBT. This is a strength as it illustrates that the patients' quality of life can be increased as their symptoms (delusions and hallucinations are reduced).

In conclusion, CBT is effective ^{and has practical} ~~benefit~~ applications to society, but cannot be used to treat all patients and this would suggest a combined treatment of CBT and drugs is most effective.



This is level 4: 7 marks.
The A01 is level 3; it is accurate but not thorough.
The A03 is level 4, and at the top of level 4 bearing in mind this was an exam and there are time constraints. It shows a well-developed logical argument, and awareness of competing arguments and a balanced conclusion, with conclusions throughout the essay after every A03 point.
As the A03 is the top of level 4 and the A01 is a solid level 3 it can go into level 4.
Starting at 8 the A01 takes it down to 7 marks.



For 'evaluate' essay ensure the A01 is accurate and thorough and the A03 is well-developed, logical and shows competing arguments with a balanced conclusion to gain the top level.

Question 5

This essay was often answered well, with candidates clearly having knowledge and understanding of Rosenhan's study (A01) as well as being able to evaluate it. The better answers were able to show accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding as well as a well-developed logical evaluation. Weaker answers demonstrated mostly accurate knowledge and understanding, or gave some A03 statements with some development of form that was mostly accurate.

Strengths: - gen. - hospitals
- ecological valid.

Weaknesses: - unethical - harm
- historical val.

5 During your course you will have studied Rosenhan's (1973) study.

Evaluate Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(8)

Ans. In Rosenhan's study pseudo patients were sent into hospitals in America to see if they would ~~eventually~~ be found out as being sane. The sample used was 5 men and 3 women and they were sent into a range of hospitals that consisted of old, new, well-funded and underfunded. This means that a wide variety of hospitals was used which is a strength of the study. This is because the study has generalisability as it can be generalised to all types of hospitals no matter what condition they're in. This means that the results were representative of many hospital types which is a strength.

Another strong part of Rosenhan's study was that when the pseudo patients arrived at the hospital they had to say that they could hear voices saying things such as 'empty'. This enabled them to be admitted into the hospital in which they would then start to act completely sane among the insane patients in the real hospital. This is a strength as it shows that the study has ecological validity as it took place in a real life hospital environment so therefore has application to other hospital environments.

However, a weakness of the study is that after the study was conducted, some of the nurses who originally diagnosed the pseudo patients with schizophrenia may have felt they were no longer competent to carry out their job and doubted their ability. This means that the study can be seen as unethical as it may have caused psychological harm to some of the nurses who worked on the hospital ward which is a weakness of the study.

Another weakness of the study is that it took place in 1973. This is a very long time ago and the mental health systems within society have

greatly progressed in the last 40 years. This means that the study lacks historic validity as it can't be applied to the mental health system today due to the large amount of improvements that have been made due to technological advancements. This is therefore a weakness of the study.

To conclude, there are many strengths and weaknesses of Rosenhan's study.



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This is level 4: 7 marks

The A01 shows accurate and thorough knowledge of Rosenhan's study so it is Level 4.

A03 is developed from the A01 points throughout the essay, and is at level 3 as the points are developed, but not well-developed throughout.

The A01 puts it in level 4 as it is a good level 4, but the A03 takes the mark down to 7 as it is level 3.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

To gain level 4 all A03 points must be well-developed.

Question 6

All three disorders were represented in candidates' answers, with unipolar depression being slightly more popular, followed by anorexia and then OCD. This question required the candidate to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (A01) and A03 in the form of assessment, with more emphasis being on the A03. Answers that gained the top levels were able to demonstrate accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding of a biological explanation of their chosen disorder, as well as offering an assessment that was developed or well developed. Weaker answers often gave isolated knowledge and understanding, or the A03 was not developed.

6 You will have studied one of the following disorders:

- anorexia nervosa
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- unipolar depression.

Reductionist

E - PET.

A
S
at T - cognitive

Scientific

Assess **one** biological explanation for your chosen disorder.

(20)

Name of disorder Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.

OCD is characterised by obsessions and compulsions. The obsessions are intrusive thoughts that create anxiety, the anxiety can then only be relieved by carrying out the compulsions. The biological explanation is derived from brain structure - the idea that the orbital frontal cortex (OFC), caudate nucleus (CN), ~~and~~ Cingulate gyrus (CG) and the thalamus all contribute to OCD. The potential danger in the environment is registered by the OFC, situated behind the eyes, and sent to the ~~and~~ CG, which as it is in the limbic system is responsible for the ~~as~~ emotional response eg. anxiety. The CN is responsible for motor functions and inhibition, therefore due to the anxiety, behaviour will be moderated by the CN to carry out the compulsion. The thalamus acts as the control centre

during this process, sending and receiving signals ~~from~~ around the brain sections to explain the disorder.

This biological approach can be considered quite reductionist as it is reducing OCD down to brain structures only. ~~Not taking into acc~~ This is an advantage as it ~~is~~ would make the disorder significantly easier to treat and help because you know exactly where in the brain the activity is occurring. However, reductionism could be a bad thing as it doesn't take into account external factors such as potential social causation or genetic factors. - for example, one study has found that children of those with OCD are significantly more likely to develop OCD themselves - however, in the study, researchers found that children will develop different obsessions and compulsions to their parents, suggesting the behaviours are not learnt, but could be genetic. Therefore, the biological approach is quite limited in its application.

There is scientific evidence supporting the biological explanation - PET scans. One study found that when OCD patients

were shown a dirty rag, ~~the~~ the cingulate Gyrus, ~~and~~ Caudate Nucleus and OFC ~~area~~ were highlighted on the scan, showing increased activity in these areas. This is extremely credible scientific data, and therefore is very reliable in supporting the biological explanation.

An alternative theory is the cognitive explanation, which is derived from faulty thinking circuits. It is the idea that a patient experiences an intrusive thought, and perceives that danger to be much worse than it is, resulting in anxiety and compulsions to act on that. The biological explanation could be considered more credible than cognitive as it has scientific evidence to support it, whereas the cognitive explanation is just based on theory. Therefore, the biological explanation is not ^{as} limited in credibility and reliability as the cognitive.



This is level 5; 18 marks.

The A01 is level 5, it shows accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding of a biological explanation of OCD.

The A03 is also level 5 but at the bottom end of the level. It is well developed, logical, there are judgements throughout and an understanding of competing arguments.

So level 5, and 18 marks.



If the essay is an assess essay include assessment in the A03 points.

Question 7 (a)

Most candidates could accurately work out the two means. Those candidates who did not gain both marks often did not give a mean to two decimal places, as the question required.

Question 7 (b)

This was an A02 question that required answers to be applied to the context. A majority of candidates gained full marks.

(b) Describe how Jason could use the findings of his study to improve eyewitness testimony.

(2)

From the data, Jason would recognise that the mean number of incorrect answers was higher at 3.25 when leading questions were asked. So recall was better when no leading questions were asked. Thus, Jason could use this to improve questioning techniques to ensure less incorrect info in recall. Such as using the cognitive interview.



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This gains 2 marks.

1 mark for saying how the results could improve police interviewing through the use of the cognitive interview.

1 mark for how the results show leading questions affect eye witness testimony.

Question 8 (a)

CBT and anger management were the most common answers given. Candidates had to apply their answer to the context of Helen and the offenders in the prison. Better answers were able to do this throughout their answer and develop their statements to describe the therapy. Weaker answers either were not applied to the context throughout, or did not develop their answer to describe how the therapy would be used. Some answers did not focus on a cognitive behavioural therapy, which is what the question asked for.

8 Helen works in Egton prison with offenders who have committed burglary. She is considering using a cognitive-behavioural treatment for the offenders.

A01
A02.

(a) Describe how **one** cognitive-behavioural treatment could be used by Helen for the offenders at the prison.

(4)

Helen could use Cognitive-behavioural therapy with the offenders in order to remove negative thought processes and help them maintain a positive attitude whilst in prison so that when they leave they will be less likely to reoffend. Furthermore, CBT could be used to make offenders think about how their actions affected the victims, e.g. how stealing possessions upset the victims, which allows the offender to become more conscious about how their actions affect others.



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This gets 2 marks.

1 mark for Helen could use CBT to remove offenders' negative thoughts.

1 mark for she could make the offenders think of how stealing may have affected their victims.



Look at the marks available for each question, and write enough points to access all the marks.

Question 8 (b)

This explain question requires A01, identification of a strength and weakness and A03 justification/exemplification. Good answers were able to give a strength and a weakness, and then go on to justify/exemplify this. Weaker answers often identified a strength and/or a weakness but failed to justify/exemplify their answer, so not gaining the A03 marks. Some candidates did not focus their answer on a cognitive behavioural therapy.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** cognitive-behavioural treatment for offenders.

(4)

Strength

It takes into account a wider range of factors that could be causing the anger and focuses on the root of the problem not just the symptoms like drugs do.

Weakness

It is very expensive to keep multiple sessions going at one time for each prisoner but multiple sessions are needed. It is more expensive compared to drug treatment.



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This scores 2 marks.

1 mark for identifying the strength that it doesn't just look at the symptoms unlike drug treatment.

There is no justification/exemplification.

1 mark for the weakness for identifying it is expensive as it used multiple sessions. There is no justification/exemplification.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** cognitive-behavioural treatment for offenders.

(4)

Strength

One strength of using anger management as a form of CBT is that it provides offenders with a skill that they only need to learn once in order to be able to potentially control their negative, criminal behaviour for the rest of their lives. This means it is cheaper and more cost-effective in the long run than other treatments such as drug treatments which an offender has to keep up with forever - more.

Weakness

One weakness of using cognitive-behavioural treatments for offenders is that there are often long waiting lists for treatment and it is a time consuming process. Furthermore, anger management as a ^{CBT} treatment was found to be affected by the offender's readiness for treatment, therefore it is only effective for some offenders and time and money might be wasted treating offenders that will not benefit.



This gains 4 marks.
2 marks for the strength.
1 mark for identifying that it gives them a skill they can use for the rest of their life.
1 mark for this makes it more cost effective than drugs in the long run, as the justification/exemplification.

2 marks for the weakness.
Mark all answers, only credit the best answer.
1st mark re waiting list/time consuming could be an identification mark, but there is no justification/exemplification of this point.
However, the 2nd points can gain more credit:
1 mark for its only effective if the offender is ready, as the identification mark; and the 2nd mark for the justification that it is only effective for some offenders so time and money may be wasted.



If the question asks for one weakness only include one weakness.

Question 9

This essay required candidates to show knowledge and understanding of self-fulfilling prophecy (A01) and apply their knowledge and understanding to the context. Good answers showed accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding and this was applied throughout showing a well-developed, logical discussion. Weaker answers either showed isolated knowledge and understanding, or the discussion was only partially developed.

- 9 Rachel lives in an area that has a high incidence of criminal activity. Her older brother has frequently been in trouble with the police for anti-social behaviour and shoplifting. Rachel has recently spent the night at a police station for being drunk and disorderly.

Discuss self-fulfilling prophecy as an explanation of Rachel's anti-social behaviour. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

Rachel living in an ~~area~~^{area} with a high incidence of criminal activity can be applied to the self-fulfilling prophecy as an explanation of her behavior. Self fulfilling prophecy is when an individual is labelled^{ed} due to a group so in this case Rachel has been labelled as a criminal as she lives in an area with a high incidence of ~~crime~~^{Crime.} Due to this, Rachel may be treated differently such as being treated suspiciously. Self Fulfilling Prophecy (SFP) explains how the person being labelled will feel as though they cannot overcome or disprove this label and begin to believe it. SFP says we will internalise our labels and live up to them. ~~So~~ SFP could explain Rachel's anti-social behavior as she may have been labelled, then treated suspiciously which has led her to internalise these labels and live up to them by being drunk and disorderly.

Rachel's older brother frequently being in trouble with the police for crimes such as shoplifting can also be applied to the SFP. Her brother being a criminal may have led to negative connotations around their family, resulting in them being negatively labeled as a group collectively. This negative labelling, Jahoda's study into SFP shows the effect of negative labelling. Jahoda investigated the effect of African boys ^{days of birth} ~~names~~ who are labelled due to this. For example, boys born on Monday are said to be calm and collected whereas Wednesday boys are seen as aggressive. The boys are often labelled due to this. Jahoda found that in the village he conducted his study, 22% of the violent crimes had been committed by Wednesday boys. There was a significantly smaller number of crimes by Monday boys. This suggests the boys had internalised and accepted their ascribed labels and acted accordingly. This can be applied to Rachel who may also have accepted and internalised negative labelling, due to her living area and criminal brother, and lived up to what the people labelling her would expect.

In conclusion, SFP may not be the only factor which ^{can} ~~cannot~~ explain Rachel's anti-social behaviour. Other factors may have occurred, such as she has not been labelled and instead ~~the~~ Social Learning Theory (SLT) can be applied. In this case, she may have watched her brother, and other criminals in her area, commit crime and be rewarded for it eg. by praise in the area or not being punished so this has been vicariously reinforced in Rachel. Rachel may then be motivated to commit crime.



This is level 4: 8 marks.

The A01 is level 4, it provides accurate and thorough knowledge. Jahoda can be taken as A01 as it is linked to Rachel and not just used as a strength of self-fulfilling prophecy.

The A02 is level 4, it contains logical chains of reasoning, with sustained application and social learning theory done well as competing arguments, which are clearly applied.

Level 4 - 8 marks.



If the essay is 'Discuss' do not include A03.

Question 10

Candidates had to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (A01), application (A02), and analysis/evaluation (A03) in this essay. Good answers demonstrated all three elements, showing accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, with the lines of argument being supported by sustained application from the context, and well-developed logical arguments that lead to a balanced judgement/decision. Weaker answers often gave either isolated knowledge or understanding, and only occasionally supported their arguments with application, or did not develop their A03. Some answers did not focus on the cognitive interview.

10 Kylie witnessed a crime and had to go to the police station for an interview. The crime involved a robbery of a shop in a busy shopping centre. Kylie was walking past the shop with her friends when she heard the shopkeeper shouting for help, as the thief ran out of the shop. The police carried out a cognitive interview to gather as much information as possible from Kylie about what she witnessed.

To what extent would the cognitive interview be effective in gathering accurate information from Kylie about the crime she witnessed? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

Cognitive interview involves changing the context of the event by reminding the witness of smells, weather or feelings to try to rejoin their recall. The interview would encourage the witness to report everything including every little detail so parts of the story will unfold and the police can access lots of information to work with by selecting key parts out the story to help explain. They changed the order of the story to reduce reconstructive memory so a schema couldn't be activated providing a more accurate recall as doesn't relate to past knowledge of witnesses experiences. Finally, the interview changed the perspective so asked the witness what other people might have seen to develop a more accurate sense of what happened.

Kylie could get a better recall by the interview asking what factors she had that day such as asking what time of day she was there, what was she shopping for, had she eaten that day and what she'd done with her friends to try to trigger recall of crime. The change of perspective could ~~be~~ make ~~asked~~ ~~wonder~~ Kylie wonder what her friends saw and if they would have seen the exact same thing resulting in her thinking about other points of view improving her recall. By changing the order this stops Kylie from reconstructing a story to her individual schema as it would be different to her friends resulting in a more accurate sense of what really happened. Also by getting Kylie to report everything she can talk about every little detail leading up to the event and the burglary to make sure she doesn't leave anything out about the crime.

Geilsmann supports cognitive interviews as he found 40% of people accurately recalled an event compared to 38% standard interviews. This suggests cognitive interviews are more effective than standard interviews.

However, although cognitive interviews recalled higher than standard, there wasn't a big difference between the two so they are just as accurate as each other so cognitive interviews don't make a huge impact on recall.

As we know interviews work we can therefore use them more especially in police departments to accurately provide a recall of a real event making it more important when used in a trial as the witness is very helpful, and we can more strongly rely on them if no other evidence is applied. However only a 40% chance it's accurate isn't very high as it's not even 50% so there's a bigger chance (60%) that the accuracy isn't good so could be too unreliable to use if witness is the only evidence for a crime.

In conclusion, cognitive interviews do gather information of an event correctly, in this case from Kylie about a robbery but you can't solely base on just the eye witness as it's not 100% accurate so other factors contribute



This is level 3, 12 marks.

The A01 is level 4; it is accurate and thorough.

The A02 is level 3, relevant evidence is applied.

The A03 is level 3; there is a mostly developed and logical argument and there are judgements within the essay.

This puts it in level 3.

Start at 11, the A01 takes it up and the A02 and A03 do not move it, so 12 marks.

Question 11 (a)

Most candidates could accurately work out the two means. Those candidates who did not gain both marks often did not give a mean to two decimal places as required by the question.

Question 11 (b)

This was an A02 question that required answers to be applied to the context. A majority of candidates gained full marks.

- (b) Jason observed that most of the boys were happy to leave their mothers and explore the room as long as they could still see their mother. However, if the mothers left the room then the boys would get upset.

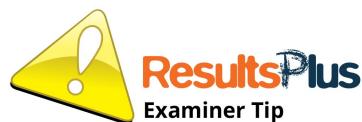
Describe the type of attachment the boys demonstrated in Jason's observation.

(2)

Secure ~~attached~~ attachment is shown as the boys show separation anxiety when the mother leaves, but, when she is around they use her as a safe base to explore.



1 mark for the boys show a secure attachment as they are upset when the mother leaves.
1 mark for they use her as a safe base to explore.



Include details from the context throughout to gain all the A02 marks.

Question 12 (a)

There were a range of different therapies in candidates' answers. Candidates had to apply their answer to the context of Helen and children with autism. Better answers were able to do this throughout their answer and develop their statements to describe the therapy. Weaker answers either were not applied to the context throughout, or did not develop their answer to describe how the therapy would be used.

12 Helen works with children with autism. This includes offering therapies that will help them.

(a) Describe how one therapy could be used by Helen to help children with autism.

(4)

Helen can use ABA therapy where principles of operant conditioning are used. Helen will decide with the ~~and~~ child with autism what reward ~~do~~ they like best eg stickers or high fives. Helen will then reward the child (positive reinforcement) for learning a new behaviour eg if the child smiles, Helen may give him/her ~~to~~ the sticker. Helen will ignore any behaviour which she does not want ~~to~~ encourage eg tantrums as if Helen giving attention ~~to~~ the child will act as a positive reinforcement. The antecedent is the behaviour Helen asks the child ~~to~~ do eg pick a crayon up. The behaviour is when the child ~~is~~ does as told eg ~~if~~ the child picks the crayon up. The consequence is the reward Helen will give the child with autism eg a sticker. Helen will not punish the child as this is unethical.



This gains 4 marks.

1 mark for the sentence about the rewards linked to the child with autism.

1 mark for the second sentence about learning the new behaviour of smiles, smiles being a behaviour that might be focused on in therapy for a child with autism.

1 mark for the point about ignoring negative behaviour such as tantrums, as this is a behaviour that may be demonstrated by a child with autism.

1 mark for the point about a child responding to an instruction, picking up a crayon, as responding to an instruction is another behaviour that may be focused on.



Make sure all points are applied to the context for A02 questions.

Question 12 (b)

This explain question requires A01, identification of a strength and weakness and A03 justification/exemplification. Good answers were able to give a strength and a weakness, and then go on to justify/exemplify this. Weaker answers often identified a strength and/or a weakness but failed to justify/exemplify their answer so did not gain the A03 marks.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** therapy that is used to help children with autism.

(4)

Strength

Cognitive behavioural therapy can help children with autism specifically as it can be tailored to their needs in a one to one session, there is a reliable treatment

Weakness

Cognitive behavioural therapy require the individual to acknowledge, grasp what they are feeling, which children with autism have trouble doing.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scores 2 marks.

1 mark for the strength that it is tailored to the needs of the child. There is no justification/exemplification.

1 mark for the weakness that it requires you to acknowledge your feelings which children with autism have trouble doing. There is no justification/exemplification.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** therapy that is used to help children with autism.

(4)

Strength

A strength of ABA is that it involves the parents. This means that the therapy can be continued at home and incorporated into their daily routine - since autistic children stick to rigid routines - it may make the therapy more effective.

Weakness

It is very time consuming and may provoke feelings of stress amongst families. This would make it difficult for families to improve.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This gains 3 marks.

2 marks for the strength.

1 mark for it is effective as it involves parents, as the identification of a strength and 1 mark for they can continue the treatment at home and incorporate it into routines, and autistic children like to stick to routines as the justification/exemplification.

1 mark for identifying the weakness that it is time consuming and may cause stress for family. There is no justification/exemplification of the weakness.



For explain questions include justification/
exemplification.

Question 13

This essay required candidates to show knowledge and understanding of Bowlby's internal working model (A01) and apply their knowledge and understanding to the context. Good answers showed accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding and this was applied throughout showing a well-developed, logical discussion. Weaker answers either showed isolated knowledge and understanding, or the discussion was only partially developed.

13 Rachel is a social worker who has worked with James for over 20 years. She has noticed that the attachment James had with his mother when he was young has affected his relationships with his partners and his children. → internal working model.

Discuss Bowlby's theory of the internal working model as an explanation of James's behaviour. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

Bowlby's theory of attachment includes the internal working model. This states that a child's relationship with a parent when they are younger acts as a template for their future relationships. This is because the child will develop a schema, which is a set of mental representations built up through experiences, about what a relationship and attachment should be like. So when the child grows up, they will use this schema, as a guide on how to handle their own relationships.

In this scenario, James was a social worker.

This suggests that James has had difficulties in the past with his family, especially with his mother, e.g. he may have had a resistant or avoidant attachment with her as a child. This means that his mother may have been unloving causing a bad attachment between the two of them. This caused James to develop a negative schema about his attachment with his mother, causing him to have difficulties with his partner and children, e.g. he may

treat his children the way his mother treated him, which may have been in a bad way. His relationship with his partner may have a lot of jealousy and anger which is what James may have felt with his mother as a child.

There is supporting evidence for Bowlby's internal working model from Hazen and ~~Shaver's~~ Shaver's 'Love Quiz' which was in a newspaper. They found that adults who had avoidant and resistant attachments with their parents as children, grew up to find a lot of jealousy in adult relationships, and those who had secure attachments as children grew up to ~~have to~~ find relationships very comforting and loving, suggesting supporting Bowlby's internal working model. However, Kagan states that a child's ^{innate} temperament is responsible for how a child's ~~attachment~~ child's future relationships will be and that the attachment they have as children does not mean anything, e.g. those with a strong temperamental personality may not like to be in relationships, which isn't due to the attachments they had as children.



This is level 3: 5 marks.
The A01 is level 3. It is accurate.
The A02 is level 2. There are mostly coherent chains of reasoning and relevant evidence is applied, but no awareness of competing arguments.
Therefore level 3; the A02 takes it down to 5.



In 'Discuss' essays there needs to be some awareness of competing arguments in the application to get into the top levels.

Question 14

Candidates had to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (A01), application (A02), and analysis/evaluation (A03) in this essay. Good answers demonstrated all three elements, showing accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, with the lines of argument being supported by sustained application from the context, and well-developed logical arguments that lead to a balanced judgement/decision. Weaker answers often gave either isolated knowledge or understanding, and only occasionally supported their arguments with application, or did not develop their A03.

14 Hattie conducted cross-cultural research into attachment types. She gathered data from two different cultures, one culture was in Europe and one culture was in Asia, and concluded that attachment types are due to nurture. Hattie came to this conclusion as she found that there was a difference in the number of children who were securely attached in the two different cultures.

To what extent is Hattie correct in her conclusion that attachment type is due to nurture? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

Research into attachment types can be used to ~~est~~ establish the link between nature and nurture. With nurture down to upbringing resulting in the formation of attachment types. Cross-culturally this is useful as differences in attachment types suggest a link to nurture.

There are two main types of culture, Individualistic and collectivistic. Hattie's sample includes a country from each ~~of~~ of these cultures. Europe is seen to have a Individualistic culture with individuals behaving independently whereas Asia is seen to be a collectivistic culture as the needs of the group are stressed over that of the individual. These cultural differences can explain Hattie's conclusions that

attachment types are due to nurture as cultural characteristics affect attachment types. In Van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg's Study, a meta-analysis researching attachment types across cultures, analysing data from 8 countries. Findings show that ~~securely attached~~ secure attachment types are the most common universally. However there were significant differences in avoidant insecure and resistant insecure attachment types across cultures particularly between individualistic and collectivistic cultures supporting Harrie's findings that attachment types are due to nurture.

In Asia it was found there were more resistant - insecure attachments e.g. in Japan compared to more avoidant - insecure attachments found in some European countries e.g. Germany 37%. This can be explained due to cultural differences and therefore nurture. Asian children are used to being left with other

people as in their culture the group is stressed, however their not used to being left with stranger highlighting the increased number of resistant - insecure attachments. Whereas German culture favours independent children suggesting the number of avoidant - insecure attachments found in Germany.*

This suggests that attachments as a concept is due to nature as attachments are found cross-culturally however attachment types differ as a result of nurture and different cultural characteristics and values, as suggested in Harlow's experiment as she concludes that attachment types are due to nurture, ^{so her conclusions} can be considered correct.

* Although Harlow's experiment found differences in the number of securely attached infants across cultures. This finding isn't supported by studies such as van IJzendoorn.

and Kroonenberg as they found secure attachments were universal. Although there were variations in this even though secure attachment types were most common across all cultures. For example in Great Britain 75% showed secure attachments compared to 50% in China. This does support Hatties findings as there were differences however overall secure attachment types were most common.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is level 3: 11 marks.
The A01 is level 3; it is accurate.
The A02 is level 3; it is supported by relevant evidence.
The A03 is level 3; the arguments are mostly developed, there is an awareness of competing arguments and a judgement is given within the essay.
Therefore level 3, 11 marks.

Question 15 (a)

Most candidates could accurately work out the two means. Those candidates who did not gain both marks, often did not give a mean to two decimal places as required by the question.

Question 15 (b)

This was an A02 question that required answers to be applied to the context. A lot of candidates gained full marks.

(b) Describe how Jason could use the findings of his study to support a learning explanation of drug addiction.

(2)

Teenagers have a higher mean score showing that they have a more positive attitude towards drugs. This can be seen as they may see ^{his} friend / role models do drugs ~~and~~ more commonly than people over the age of 50 would. Therefore Jason may also try the drug and become addicted to it.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This get 2 marks.

1 mark for teenagers have a more positive attitude to drugs.

1 mark for this could be because they are more likely to see their role models taking drugs.

Question 16 (a)

Aversion therapy was the most common answer given. Candidates had to apply their answer to the context of Helen and people addicted to alcohol. Better answers were able to do this throughout their answer and develop their statements to describe the therapy. Weaker answers either were not applied to the context throughout, or did not develop their answer to describe how the therapy would be used.

16 Helen works with people addicted to alcohol. This includes offering treatments for their addiction to alcohol.

(a) Describe how **one** treatment could be used by Helen with people addicted to alcohol.

(4)

Aversion therapy could be used ^{by} ~~to~~ people addicted to alcohol because they found people in a rubber manufacturing got disulfiram on their hands and if they drank alcohol they would be sick so using classical conditioning Helen could pair disulfiram with sickness as the unconditioned stimulus and unconditioned response. Then Helen could add the alcohol as the neutral stimulus and pair many times with the unconditioned response as sickness. Finally Helen would have those people addicted to alcohol paired with the conditioned stimulus as alcohol and conditioned response as sickness and they would have a better chance of not drinking.



This gets 3 marks.
1 mark for Helen pairing disulfurim (UCS) with sickness (UCR).
1 mark for pairing alcohol with the UCS several times to make them sick.
1 mark for (CS) alcohol now makes them sick so they are less likely to drink.



Make sure enough points are written to access all the available marks.

Question 16 (b)

This explain question requires A01, identification of a strength and weakness and A03 justification/exemplification. Good answers were able to give a strength and a weakness, and then go on to justify/exemplify this. Weaker answers often identified a strength and/or a weakness but failed to justify/exemplify their answer, so did not gain the A03 marks.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** treatment that is used with people addicted to alcohol.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

The Aversion Therapy is seen as least ethical way of treating drug addiction, because you're making people feel sick, than other methods such as group therapy.



This gets 2 marks.
2 marks for the weakness.
1 mark for it is the least ethical compared to other methods such as group therapy as an identification mark, and 1 mark for because you are making people feel sick as the justification/exemplification.

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** treatment that is used with people addicted to alcohol.

(4)

Strength

Aversion therapy

^Has an immediate effect upon addicts, vomiting is sudden once antabuse^s is mixed with alcohol. Causes addicts to ~~quit~~ quickly learn the association and defer from the undesired behaviour. This reduces any further risk of ~~the~~ abuse.

Weakness

~~B~~ Aversion therapy does not address the cause of the addiction to alcohol therefore relapse rates are high, as triggers to addiction are not covered/treated.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This scores 4 marks.

2 marks for the strength.

1 mark for identifying that it causes addicts to quickly learn the association and reduces the risk of further abuse.

1 mark for it has an immediate effect upon the addicts vomiting, is sudden once the antabuse is mixed with alcohol as the justification/exemplification.

2 marks for the weakness.

1 mark for identifying it does not address the causes of the addiction.

1 mark for so relapse rates are high as the triggers are not covered/treated as the justification/exemplification.



For explain questions include a justification/
exemplification.

Question 17

This essay required candidates to show knowledge and understanding of a biological explanation of addiction (A01) and apply their knowledge and understanding to the context. Good answers showed accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding and this was applied throughout showing a well-developed, logical discussion. Weaker answers either showed isolated knowledge and understanding, or the discussion was only partially developed.

17 Rachel suffers from alcohol addiction. She started drinking alcohol at a young age, and now drinks excessive amounts of alcohol every day. If Rachel cannot drink alcohol at the start of the day, then she feels too unwell to go into work. Rachel's parents were both treated for alcohol addiction.

Discuss **one** biological explanation for Rachel's alcohol addiction. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

~~Alcohol~~ Alcohol addiction can be caused by a multitude of factors, a biological explanation that has been put forward is genetics. As ~~it is the~~ Rachel's parents have both been treated for addiction in the past and studies have shown that genetics can play a huge role in the transmission of disorders or illnesses. An example is Merton's longitudinal adoption study which followed children who were born to schizophrenic mothers and given away to alcoholic parents straight away, the found that 66% of the children did develop schizophrenia compared to only 16% in the control group. This shows that the biological link of genetics is still strong despite their environment. This could be applied to Rachel's addiction as ~~they~~ are both classed as ^{mental} disorders and Merton shows a link between parents and children who develop them.

~~Furthermore~~ the ~~fact~~ so as the addiction could be considered hereditary, that could be how it began. ~~but~~ ~~as~~ Therefore once she started drinking, it was likely she was going to ~~develop~~ ^{develop} an addiction. But it

the continuation could be due to how the alcohol affected her brain. As it affects the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain releasing a euphoric feeling. This leads to Rachel wanting to drink more which leads to desensitisation of the receptors so the reward system needs to be stimulated continuously more and more. Meaning that the biological explanation for her addiction is genetic but as it was pre-disposed but she it could've been increased due to the desensitisation of her receptors. As shown by the the fact she drinks excessively daily and if one doesn't she begins to feel ill. As that is what is called withdrawal.

Therefore if Rachel's parents didn't have alcohol addiction - the likelihood of her developing it could've been reduced as it would've been inherited. Although it could be argued that it wasn't biological but was due to being raised by alcoholics in a toxic environment. Therefore future research should either investigate further factors that could be affecting addiction like history studies which compare nature and nurture.



This is level 4: 8 marks.
The A01 is level 4; it is accurate and thorough, the point about schizophrenia is made relevant.
The A02 is level 4; there are competing arguments, and they are supported by relevant, sustained, evidence from the context.



Include competing arguments as part of your discussion, applied to the context.

Question 18

Candidates had to demonstrate knowledge and understanding (A01), application (A02), and analysis/evaluation (A03) in this essay. Good answers demonstrated all three elements, showing accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding, with the lines of argument being supported by sustained application from the context, and well-developed logical arguments that lead to a balanced judgement/decision. Weaker answers often gave either isolated knowledge or understanding, and only occasionally supported their arguments with application, or did not develop their A03. Some answers did not focus on the animal laboratory experiments.

18 Ian carries out animal laboratory experiments to study drugs. He gave drugs to 35 monkeys and kept the monkeys in isolation during the experiment. After the experiment, Ian reintroduced the monkeys to their social group, but they were rejected by the other monkeys.

To what extent are animal laboratory experiments appropriate to study drugs? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

Animal laboratory experiments are appropriate because if we didn't use animals then we wouldn't be able to find treatments for drug addiction in humans as the tasks are unethical. As Ian gave drugs to monkey's and saw the affect it had on the monkey's it may lead to greater knowledge and understanding of drug addiction and treatments. Medication has been found to create people of drug addiction. A weakness is that animals have qualitative differences to humans so the results that Ian found may not be representative to humans. For example Phenidamide was used on animals before giving to humans but they still didn't work properly and gave human's deformations. Ian kept the monkeys in isolation during the experiment which caused harm and distress for the monkey's. They should be given cages of appropriate sizes and isolation should be kept to a minimum. Instead of this Ian could have replaced the monkey's with different equipment such as video cameras to do the experiment. However if the monkey's Ian kept were in a natural setting the experiment to

study drugs would be difficult. Animal experiments are appropriate for studying drugs because animals are more manageable. Ian wouldn't be able to manage giving lots of human drugs and keeping them in locked cages to find the effects. Therefore Ian would be able to conduct a much faster experiment because he used monkey's. However we see animals as not sufficiently different to humans so why should we treat them any different, they should be treated similar to humans. Another good thing about using animal experiments to study drugs is that ablactin and lelling can be used which is extremely unethical with humans. Ian could have looked inside the monkey's brain to see which brain areas were stimulated or not and create new pathways about drugs. This makes research into drugs much more detailed as you can objectively view areas of the brain stimulated to find drugs and treatments. However animals do have genetically different brain structures so the results may not be exactly generalizable to humans. When using animals in studying drugs Ian separated and reintroduced the monkeys back into their social groups and by doing this made the animals forget and abide that monkey was out of the group. Conducting animal

experiments where the animal doesn't die will probably lead to them dying anyway as they are usually rejected from their group. Harlow's monkeys caged baby monkeys and released them and they ended up dead from lack of affection and isolation so using these monkeys to study drugs may end up with the same problem. As Iain only used 35 monkeys he used a minimum amount of them. Reduction is an ethical guideline to show the least number of animals used is followed. However to study the effects of drugs this may be hard as to use the drug on humans you would want a large sample to make sure you have done as much as possible to ensure the drug is fine with humans. A good thing is that the least number of animals are harmed from experiments on drugs. As Iain used a laboratory experiment it is in a natural setting so he could use a standardised procedure and find cause and effect. Therefore he could directly find the link between the monkey's attitude and drug if we. When humans are used it has to be correlational research reducing confidence in cause and effect. Overall animals laboratory experiments to study drugs is a very effective way of

finding treatments for humans and even animals in some cases however while it is being conducted causes great stress to the animals and causes them to become isolated in their social group. It does lead to research we need and we would never be able to find it without animal testing and drug research.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This is level 4: 14 marks.

The A01 is accurate; it is merged in with the A02 so level 3.

The A02 is level 4; there is sustained application from the context which is integrated and synthesised.

The A03 is level 4; well developed, coherent chains of reasoning with a judgement.

So level 4, start at 15, the A01 takes it down, so 14 marks.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Where an extended open response question (8 marks or more) is used, candidates should draw upon their knowledge and understanding to support logical chains of reasoning in order to achieve higher mark bands.
- Candidates should apply their understanding to the behaviour or context in a given scenario.
- The A03 within essays about studies should be developed.
- Explanations of strengths and weaknesses should include a justification/exemplification.
- Candidates should read the question carefully and ensure they are answering what the question asks.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

