

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Psychology

Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Tuesday 10 June 2014 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference

5PS02/01

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 90.
- 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

Some questions must be answered with a cross ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

TOPIC C: Do TV and video games affect young people's behaviour?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic C.

Choose ONE option from each multiple choice question list unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 Williams (1981) investigated three towns in Canada she named 'Notel', 'Unitel' and 'Multitel'. Notel did not have television signal, but was getting a new transmitter to enable the town to get television reception.

(a) What research method did Williams use?

(1)

- A Laboratory experiment
- B Field experiment
- C Natural experiment

(b) Which of the following statements are true or false about the techniques used in Williams' study?

Put a cross ☒ in the correct box to indicate whether each technique is **either** true **or** false.

(3)

Technique	True	False
Children were tested in laboratories to see if they became violent after playing video games.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children were observed in the school playground and classrooms to see if they were aggressive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participants' leisure time was recorded to see if time spent on leisure activities changed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A case study was conducted on one child to see how far they were affected by television.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(c) Outline the results and/or conclusions of Williams' study.

(2)

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** weakness of Williams' study.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Olwen and Tom asked some friends to take part in a psychology experiment on video game skills. It was really a study into video game violence and aggression.

One group played a boxing video game, the other group played a brain training video game. After an hour of game playing, the groups were asked to debate against each other on the issue of animal testing to see if they became aggressive.

(a) Suggest **two** suitable aggressive behaviours that Olwen and Tom could use as a measure of aggression in this study.

(2)

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(b) Other than measuring aggression, explain **two** ethical issues related to Olwen and Tom's study.

(4)

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(c) Explain how Olwen and Tom could overcome **one** of the ethical issues you have used in (b).

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)



3 (a) Outline what is meant by 'censorship'.

(2)

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(b) What time is the watershed in the UK?

(1)

- A** 8 pm
- B** 8.30 pm
- C** 9 pm
- D** 9.30 pm



(d) Explain how an educational psychologist might help Emily with her anger management issues.

(4)

(Total for Question 3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC C = 30 MARKS



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TOPIC D: Why do we have phobias?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic D.

Choose ONE option from each multiple choice question list unless otherwise indicated.

This is a list of question types. Use this list to answer questions 4, 5 and 6. Any answer can be used once, twice or not at all.

- A** Open-ended
- B** Closed
- C** Likert-style
- D** Ranked scale

- 4** Darren and Ela conducted a questionnaire on phobias and asked participants 'Are you scared of cats?'

What type of question is this?

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 Participants were asked the following question in Darren and Ela's questionnaire.

Darren and Ela's questionnaire

Put the following animals in order to represent your fear of them.
1 being most scared and 4 being least scared.

Cat ...

Dog ...

Mouse ...

Frog ...

What type of question **best** describes this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Participants were also asked 'Describe how you feel when you are in the same room as a cat'.

What type of question is this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



7 A weakness of using a closed question is:

- A long answers are difficult to analyse
- B there are many answers to choose from
- C they are open to interpretation
- D participants may feel their answer is restricted

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 (a) Which **two** of the following statements best describe how response bias may have been an issue with Darren and Ela's questionnaire?

Mark **only two** boxes.

(2)

- A The majority of participants were honest about their phobias, saying they disliked cats.
- B A minority of participants said that they liked cats.
- C Some participants tried to help Darren and Ela by saying they disliked cats.
- D Many participants gave the middle rating on most questions.
- E Many participants did not understand the aims of the study.

(b) Explain **one or more** strengths of using a questionnaire as a research method to investigate phobias.

(3)

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(Total for Question 8 = 5 marks)



9 (a) Ling is scared of spiders but not cars.

Use the evolutionary theory of preparedness to explain Ling's phobia of spiders but not cars.

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(b) Describe **one** study that supports the evolutionary explanation of phobias.

In your description you must include the aim(s), procedure, results and/or conclusions of the study.

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10 (a) There are different explanations of why we have phobias.

Match the explanation with the correct example by drawing a line between them.

(2)

Explanation

Identification
Vicarious reinforcement
Classical conditioning

Example

Delia wants to be like her sister. Her sister is afraid of dogs, so Delia acts as if she is afraid of dogs too.
Janek becomes scared when he is stuck in a lift, so is nervous of going in a lift again.
Rachel sees Jack getting attention because he is scared of water, so Rachel says she is scared of water and avoids going swimming.



(b) Using **only three** of the terms in the box below, complete the following paragraph to describe how Leon might develop a fear of horses according to classical conditioning.

(3)

Terms:

Unconditioned stimulus
Conditioned stimulus
Neutral stimulus
Conditioned response
Unconditioned response

Leon was taken horse riding as a treat for his birthday. He really liked horses and was looking forward to his riding lesson. The horse was a/an because Leon was not scared of horses at first.

During the riding lesson, Leon lost his balance and fell off the horse. Leon did not want to go back on the horse because he was frightened of falling and hurting himself again. Classical conditioning would explain that after his fall, for Leon the horse would become the , which Leon now associated with fear. Fear was now the for Leon.



TOPIC E: Are criminals born or made?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic E.

- 11** (a) Theilgaard (1984) investigated the criminal personality. She classified participants according to chromosome abnormalities. She was testing to see whether a criminal gene was linked to aggressive personality.

Which genetic chromosome abnormality did Theilgaard believe could be the cause of aggressiveness?

(1)

- A** XYY
- B** YYY
- C** XXY
- D** XXX

- (b) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of Theilgaard's study.

(3)

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12 Iain conducted an experiment to investigate the effect of defendant characteristics on jury decision-making. He played different voice recordings of a defendant arrested for burglary to participants. One group heard the defendant making a statement in an English accent and another group heard the statement being made in an American accent. The participants had to rate the guilt of the defendant on a scale of 1–5 (5 being the most guilty).

(a) Identify what the dependent variable was in this experiment.

(1)

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(b) Iain used an independent groups design.

Why was it important to have an independent groups design for this study?

(2)

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(c) Iain's experiment gathered quantitative data.

What is meant by 'quantitative data'?

(1)

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(d) **One** strength of quantitative data is that:

(1)

- A** it is more subjective
- B** it can be easily analysed
- C** it is a good control
- D** it can be generalised



(e) Iain decided to carry out a follow-up experiment using photographs of defendants and his results showed that different photographs were given different ratings of guilt.

Using your knowledge of jury decision-making, explain how **either** race **or** appearance/attractiveness may have influenced Iain's results.

(3)

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(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)

13 Ruth was researching a case of a man convicted of assault. She found that the man was a long-term member of a criminal gang. Many of his friends in the gang had also been convicted of assault.

Based on this information, the man's behaviour was most likely a result of:

- A** nature
- B** nurture
- C** both nature and nurture

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)



14 (a) Outline what is meant by 'offender profiling'.

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(b) Explain **one** reason why offender profiling might not be effective in catching criminals.

(2)

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(Total for Question 14 = 5 marks)



***15** Describe and evaluate **one** social explanation for the cause of criminality.

(8)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



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

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(Total for Question 15 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC E = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

