Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Psychology
Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Friday 20 May 2011 – 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 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.

Turn over ▶

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Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. 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.

1 (a) The amygdala is a part of the brain that is likely to be responsible for:

(1)

☒ **A** vision

☒ **B** sleep

☒ **C** dreaming

☒ **D** aggression

Use the figure below to answer parts (b) and (c) about the brain.
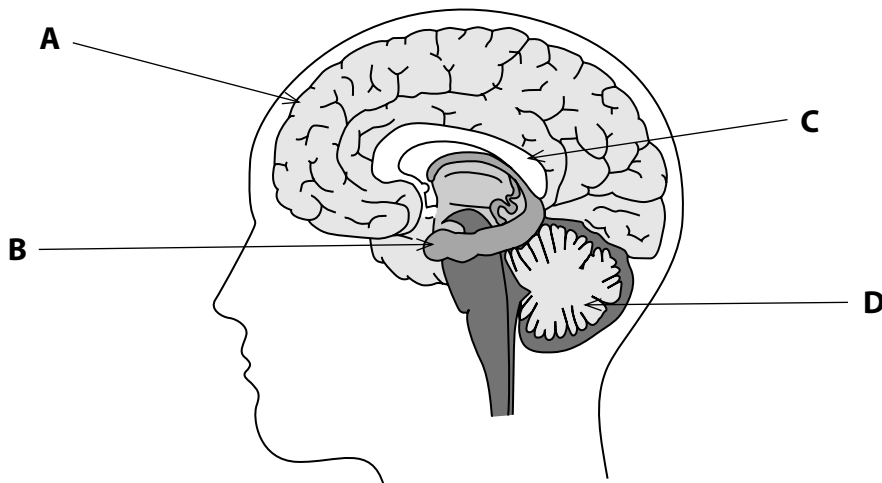
(b) Which arrow is pointing to the amygdala?

(1)

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(c) The amygdala is one structure in an area of the brain known as the limbic system.

Which arrow is pointing to other parts of the limbic system?

(1)

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(d) Outline **one** weakness of the biological explanation for aggression.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

2 Alistair loved driving fast cars. His neighbours disliked him because he beeped his horn and shouted at slower drivers. They said his father was just the same.

(a) Define the term 'role model'.

(1)

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(b) Alistair's father was a famous racing car hero who often won medals and trophies for winning races. Alistair loved to watch his father racing and winning trophies, this may have been the reason for Alistair's motivation to be like him.

This is an example of:

(1)

☒ **A** hormones

☒ **B** vicarious reinforcement

☒ **C** classical conditioning

☒ **D** repression

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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Turn over for Question 3.

3 Michelle wanted to investigate whether there was more violence on television today than when her parents were growing up. She decided to conduct a content analysis. She watched one old film that her parents liked when they were young and chose her favourite TV show as a modern programme. Michelle watched both programmes and noted down each time she saw an aggressive act, such as fighting or shouting.

(a) Michelle saw five aggressive acts in the old programme and nine aggressive acts in the modern programme.

Complete the table below to show the results in the form of a tally.

(1)

Tally of aggressive acts in the old programme	Tally of aggressive acts in the modern programme

(b) Michelle's results are an example of:

(1)

☒ **A** qualitative data

☒ **B** quantitative data

(c) Michelle concluded that violence on television has increased over time.

How might Michelle's choice of programmes affect the generalisability of her conclusion?

(2)

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(d) Identify **one** problem with Michelle's content analysis, other than generalisability, and explain how this problem may have affected the study.

(3)

Problem

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Explanation

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(e) Michelle really wanted to conduct an experiment into media violence, but she did a content analysis instead because it was more ethical.

Explain why a content analysis is more ethical than an experiment into media violence.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

4 (a) An educational psychologist would be more likely to work for:

(1)

☒ **A** the prison service

☒ **B** an education authority

☒ **C** a health authority

☒ **D** a sleep clinic

(b) State **two** roles of an educational psychologist.

(2)

First role

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Second role

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(c) After completing his psychology degree, Craig wanted to become an educational psychologist.

Outline what further qualifications and/or experience Craig might need.

(2)

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(d) Once Craig is qualified, he will have to deal with children who have issues such as anger and aggression.

Outline **one** strategy Craig might be trained to use to deal with such issues.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)

5 You are working as a psychologist and a television broadcasting company asks you to look at the effectiveness of the 9pm watershed.

(a) Explain the role of the 9pm watershed.

(2)

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*(b) Write a short report for the television broadcasting company describing the arguments for **and** against media censorship.

(5)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC C = 30 MARKS

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

6 Carl handed out a questionnaire to his classmates to investigate phobias. Part of the questionnaire is shown below.

Carl's questionnaire

A Do you have a phobia?

Yes   No

B On a scale of 1–10 (1 being the lowest) how would you rate your fear of snakes?

1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10

C How do you feel when you see snakes?

D Do you fear any of these animals?

Cat   Dog   Horse

(a) Which question is an open-ended question?

(1)

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(b) Which question is a Likert style (ranked) question?

(1)

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(c) Carl found that most of his classmates were scared of snakes but not scared of the other animals he asked about.

Explain this finding using the evolutionary theory of preparedness.

(2)

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(d) Bennett-Levy and Marteau (1984) carried out a study that supports the evolutionary theory of preparedness.

Describe the results and/or conclusion(s) of this study.

(2)

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(e) When Carl asked the parents of his classmates, he found that they shared the same phobia as their children.

Describe social learning theory as an explanation of phobias.

(3)

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(f) Carl noticed that his classmates were discussing their answers with each other after the questionnaire. He overheard many of them claiming that they would have felt silly if they had been honest about a fear of dogs or cats. None of them wanted to be laughed at by other classmates, so they lied and said they were scared of snakes instead.

This is an example of:

(1)

$\boxtimes$ **A** response bias

$\boxtimes$ **B** generalisability

$\boxtimes$ **C** social desirability

$\boxtimes$ **D** demand characteristics

(g) Carl decided to conduct a follow up investigation about fear of spiders.

Which **one** of the following examples would be the most unethical for Carl to conduct?

(1)

- ☒ **A** An interview with parents to find out if his classmates were scared of spiders when they were young.

- ☒ **B** Asking classmates to rate their fear when given photographs of different spiders to judge.

- ☒ **C** Showing his classmates real spiders and measuring how nervous they became when holding them.

- ☒ **D** Conducting a questionnaire on the brothers and sisters of his classmates to see if they were phobic too.

(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

7 Mary Cover-Jones (1924) was introduced to a small child called Little Peter. She was asked to treat his fear of rabbits.

(a) Cover-Jones used a treatment called:

(1)

☒ **A** psychoanalysis

☒ **B** flooding

☒ **C** anger management

☒ **D** systematic desensitisation

(b) Describe how Little Peter's phobia was treated.

(3)

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(c) Outline **one** strength of the treatment used to treat Little Peter's phobia.

(2)

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P 3 8 8 9 8 B 0 1 6 2 8

(d) Cover-Jones called the child 'Little Peter' even though this was not actually his real name.

This is a good example of which ethical guideline?

(1)

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(e) Evaluate the case study of Little Peter (Cover-Jones, 1924) in terms of its generalisability.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks)

P 3 8 8 9 8 B 0 1 7 2 8

8 Some psychologists have found that phobias can be learned through association. This is known as classical conditioning.

(a) Complete the following diagram to illustrate how classical conditioning can explain how we might learn to fear spiders.

(3)

| **Loud noise** Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | = | **Fear** Unconditioned response (UCR) |

| .... Neutral stimulus (NS) | + | **Loud noise** Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) | = | .... Unconditioned response (UCR) |

| .... Conditioned stimulus (CS) | = | .... Conditioned response (CR) |
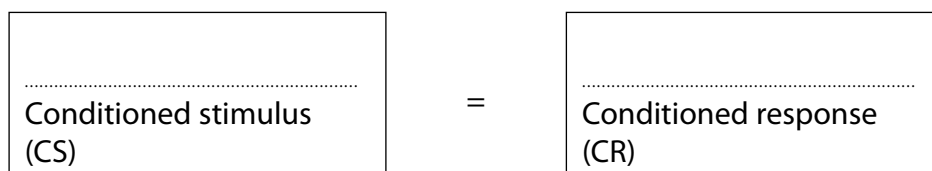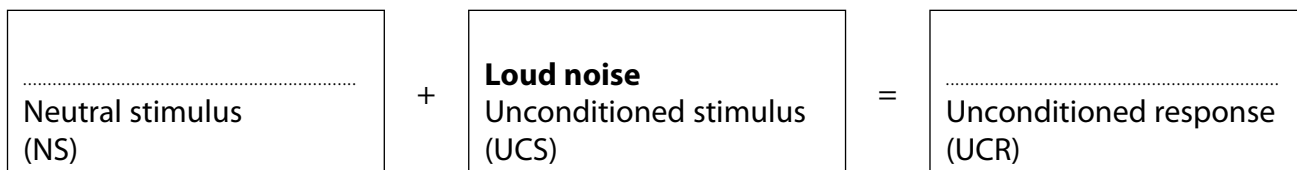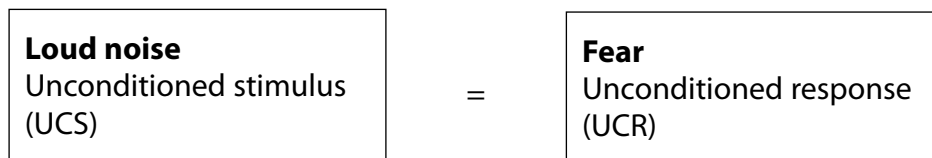
(b) Pavlov used dogs in his experiments to test classical conditioning. Outline ethical reasons **for** using animals in laboratory experiments.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 5 marks)

*9 Using the nature-nurture debate, explain why people might have phobias.

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(Total for Question 9 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC D = 30 MARKS

TOPIC E: Are criminals born or made?

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

10 (a) Complete the paragraph below by filling in the blank spaces. In your answer do not use the same word more than once.

(4)

A variable that is manipulated by the researcher is known as the

_____ . The variable measured by the researcher is

known as the _____ . All other variables are

_____ to try and achieve reliable and valid results. The

researcher tests a prediction called a _____ that

states what they think the results are likely to be.

(b) Experiments use careful controls.

Outline controls that Sigall and Ostrove (1975) used in their study of offender attractiveness and jury decision-making.

(2)

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(c) In this study Sigall and Ostrove showed one group of participants one type of photograph and another group a different type of photograph.

What experimental design is this?

(1)

☒ **A** Repeated measures

☒ **B** Independent groups

☒ **C** Correlation

(d) Identify **one other** study you have learned about criminal behaviour **and** outline the aim of this study.

(2)

Study

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Aim

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(Total for Question 10 = 9 marks)

11 Read the following text.

Newhampton News

Last night John Smith was arrested for the recent burglaries in Newhampton. Described as a lonely man, John Smith spent much of his unhappy childhood in care following the separation of his parents. John came from a large family which often struggled to pay the bills and had to move house regularly. Judge Roberts described the case as a clear consequence of poor social family circumstances.

(a) Describe **one** social explanation of criminality.

(3)

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(b) Criminals, like John Smith, are sometimes used in research to understand the causes of crime.

Outline **one** ethical issue with using convicted offenders in psychological research.

(2)

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(Total for Question 11 = 5 marks)

12 Which **one** of the following examples of childrearing strategies is most likely to result in criminality?

☒ **A** Jane's mother walked away from her in the supermarket and refused to speak to her for the rest of the day.

☒ **B** Sandeep's father smacked him and sent him to his room threatening to do the same if he misbehaved again.

☒ **C** Shelley's father talked to her and explained why her behaviour was not acceptable and the effect it may have on others.

☒ **D** Hassan's mother let him do whatever he liked and never really told him off for anything even if he misbehaved.

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 David was caught writing on the wall at school. His teachers watched him carefully and he soon became known as the 'naughty kid'.

When someone lives up to others' expectations, it is known as:

☒ **A** identification

☒ **B** self-fulfilling prophecy

☒ **C** chromosome abnormality

☒ **D** family patterns

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 (a) Which **two** of the following are accurate descriptions of the purpose of offender profiling? (Mark **only two** boxes.)

Offender profiling:

(2)

☒ **A** helps the police harass possible suspects

☒ **B** suggests suspect characteristics to help police narrow their search

☒ **C** provides forensic evidence that the police can use in court

☒ **D** offers interview techniques to use on suspects

☒ **E** gives the police a side view of the criminal's face

(b) Outline **one** reason why offender profiling might **not** be effective.

(2)

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(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)

*15 Bella believes that criminals are born and not made.

Evaluate this biological explanation for criminality.

(10)

Your evaluation **must** include:

- an outline of the biological explanation for criminal behaviour

- comparison with other explanations

- evidence for the biological explanation

- evidence against the biological explanation.

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(Total for Question 15 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC E = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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