

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Psychology

Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Friday 7 June 2013 – Afternoon

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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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 Anderson and Dill (2000) conducted a study to investigate video game violence. As part of the study an experiment was conducted where participants played a violent or non-violent video game and then were asked to give loud blasts of noise to an opponent.

(a) What type of experiment did Anderson and Dill use?

(1)

- A** A cross-cultural experiment
- B** A laboratory experiment
- C** A natural experiment

(b) What was the **independent** variable in Anderson and Dill's experiment?

(2)

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(c) What was the **dependent** variable in Anderson and Dill's experiment?

(2)

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(d) What did Anderson and Dill conclude from their experiment?

(1)

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(e) Explain **one** problem with Anderson and Dill's study.

(2)

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(f) Explain **one** strength of Anderson and Dill's study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 Burt is concerned about the video games that his younger brother plays. Burt wants to investigate the violent content of one of the video games that his brother has been playing. He decides to conduct a content analysis.

(a) Describe how Burt might go about conducting a content analysis on the video game.

(3)

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(b) Burt was worried that his content analysis may be subjective.

This means that:

(1)

- A** Burt conducted the study in an artificial situation.
- B** Burt made sure he recorded everything he saw in the video game.
- C** Burt's opinion of aggressive behaviour may be different to someone else's.
- D** Burt did not repeat his study to see if the findings were the same a second time.

(c) Burt's friends were interested in his conclusion and they asked him whether other video games contained the same amount of aggression.

What would Burt have to do to answer this question?

(1)

- A** Study how people play video games in a natural environment.
- B** Check that he recorded his results correctly.
- C** Study a greater variety of video games.
- D** Observe children playing video games to see if the children become aggressive.



(d) Burt felt that a content analysis was a good research method to use to study aggression in video games.

This is because:

(1)

- A** he collected data about people behaving aggressively in real life
- B** he was able to record how much aggression is viewed
- C** he could prove that children become aggressive by playing video games

(e) Burt decided to see if playing aggressive video games did have an effect on his brother's behaviour. He decided to conduct an experiment. Burt made his brother play a violent video game and then he observed his brother's behaviour afterwards.

Describe **ethical** issues that need to be considered when conducting experimental research into video games and aggression.

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(f) Burt concluded from his research that the video games his brother played contained lots of aggression and that his brother copied what he saw in the video games.

Name **one** theory that explains Burt's conclusion.

(1)

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(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)



Use this list to answer questions 3 and 4.

- A Vicarious reinforcement
- B Identification
- C The limbic system
- D Hormones

3 Lydia was watching TV and saw a cartoon character being praised for playing nicely in the school playground. The next day Lydia played nicely with her school friends.

Lydia copied the cartoon character because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Keith wants to be just like his father. He is often found dressing up in his father's clothes and pretending to be his father working on the computer.

Keith copying his father is because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 (a) Outline a biological explanation of aggression.

(2)

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(b) Outline **one** strength of a biological explanation of aggression.

(1)

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(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)



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.

Use this list to answer questions 7, 8 and 9. Any answer can be used once, twice or not at all.

- A** Open-ended question
- B** Ranked scale question
- C** Closed question

- 7** Jez and her class were given a questionnaire on phobias by their teacher. The first question asked whether or not she had a phobia.

What type of question is this?

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

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

- 8** The next question asked Jez how she might feel around certain animals, such as a spider.

What type of question is this?

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

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9** Jez was then asked to describe where she thought phobias might come from.

What type of question is this?

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

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



10 Jez thought that some of her classmates would say they had a phobia when they didn't. Jez didn't want to be seen as different.

(a) On the questionnaire Jez lied and said she had a phobia.

This answer is an example of:

(1)

- A** social desirability
- B** subjectivity
- C** objectivity
- D** generalisability

(b) Jez found that everyone in her class had been given the same guidance at the beginning of the questionnaire.

(i) In psychology this guidance is known as:

(1)

- A** general instructions
- B** standardised instructions
- C** standardised groups
- D** general procedure

(ii) Other than telling the students how to complete the questionnaire, explain another purpose of this guidance.

(1)

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(c) Jez preferred to answer the open-ended questions in the questionnaire.

Using your knowledge of this type of questioning, explain why Jez may have preferred answering open-ended questions compared to closed questions.

(2)

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(d) Jez's teacher preferred using the closed questions in the questionnaire.

Using your knowledge of this type of questioning, explain **one** reason why the teacher conducting the questionnaire may have preferred to use closed questions in her study.

(1)

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(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)



11 How we learn phobias can be explained by the process of classical conditioning.

(a) Number each statement in the table 1, 2 or 3 to indicate the correct order in which they occur as part of the conditioning process.

(2)

Statements about the process of classical conditioning	Order (1, 2 or 3)
Conditioned stimulus (CS) leads to the conditioned response (CR).	
Neutral stimulus (NS) and unconditioned stimulus (UCS) leads to unconditioned response (UCR).	
Neutral stimulus (NS) does not lead to a response.	

(b) Angharrad has a phobia of cats. Her teacher explained that she may have developed her fear through the process of classical conditioning.

Using your knowledge of classical conditioning, describe how Angharrad's teacher may have explained how she developed her fear of cats.

You may use a diagram as part of your answer.

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(c) Which side of the nature-nurture debate does the theory of classical conditioning fit into? Explain your answer.

(2)

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(d) In the case of Little Peter, Cover-Jones (1924) used the process of classical conditioning to treat Little Peter's phobia of rabbits.

(i) Name the therapy used to treat Little Peter.

(1)

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(ii) Describe how this therapy could be applied to treat Angharrad's phobia of cats.

(2)

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(e) Other therapies such as flooding can be used to treat phobias.

Describe flooding as a treatment for phobias.

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(f) Outline **one** ethical issue with using flooding as a treatment for phobias.

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(Total for Question 11 = 15 marks)



TOPIC E: Are criminals born or made?

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

13 Jurors are presented with facts during a court case. Psychologists believe that members of a jury can be affected by other factors as well, such as the characteristics of the person accused of the crime (the defendant).

(a) (i) State **two** characteristics of a defendant that have been shown to affect jury decision-making.

(2)

Characteristic 1

Characteristic 2

(ii) Explain how **one** of the defendant characteristics you have stated in (a)(i) might affect jury decision-making.

(2)



(b) Sigall and Ostrove (1975) conducted an experiment on jury decision-making.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of this study.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)



14 (a) Describe what is meant by 'twin study' as a research method.

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(b) Describe what the findings of twin studies tell us about the biological basis of criminality.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one practical** issue when conducting biological research into criminality.

(2)

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(d) Research into the social factors linked to criminality can have practical, ethical and other issues.

Decide whether the statements below on social research into criminality are **true** or **false**.

(3)

Statement	Write true or false beside each statement
Research into the social causes of criminality examines chromosome abnormalities.	
Research into the social causes of criminality examines upbringing and environmental influences.	
Parent questionnaires are very reliable because parents always give accurate information about their child's past behaviour and criminality.	
Research into upbringing has been said to have resulted in parents being blamed for the criminal behaviour of their children.	

(e) Using evidence from research studies into criminality, evaluate the biological explanation of criminality.

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(Total for Question 14 = 12 marks)



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