



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

AS PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Psychology in Context

Monday 23 May 2016

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.



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Section A

Approaches in Psychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



0 1

Which **two** of the following statements about the divisions of the nervous system are correct?

Shade **two** boxes only.

In the human nervous system...

A the fight or flight response occurs when the parasympathetic division controls functioning.

☐

B the central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord.

☐

C sensory, relay and motor neurons are all controlled by the somatic nervous system.

☐

D sensory neurons carry messages from the central nervous system.

☐

E the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements.

☐

[2 marks]



0	2
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Briefly outline how excitation and inhibition are involved in synaptic transmission. **[4 marks]**

Extra space

Turn over for the next question



0 3

Read the following descriptions of behaviour:

- A** Sarah is terrified of lifts because she was trapped in one for 5 hours. She cannot go in a lift now.
- B** Jerry watches as his brother James is given sweets for cleaning their pet hamster’s cage. The next day, Jerry’s mum finds Jerry cleaning out the hamster cage.

How can the behaviours described in **A** and **B** above be explained by learning theories?

[6 marks]

A _____

B _____



0	4
---	---

In a study of tooth decay, researchers checked the dental records of 100 pairs of identical twins. They recorded the number of fillings for each twin and found the following data:

Table 1

Twin pairs with the same number of fillings	Twin pairs with different number of fillings
48	52

Use your knowledge of genotype and phenotype to explain the data in **Table 1**.
[4 marks]

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

0	5
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Outline **two** features of the cognitive approach. Explain **two** limitations of the cognitive approach.

[8 marks]

[illegible]

Extra space



Section B

Psychopathology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.



If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.



0 6

Read the four definitions of abnormality below (**A-D**).

- A** Failure to function adequately
- B** Deviation from social norms
- C** Statistical infrequency
- D** Deviation from ideal mental health

In the table below, are descriptions of abnormal behaviour. Choose the definition that best matches each description and complete the table by writing **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in the box at the end of the statement.
Use any letter only **once**.

[3 marks]

Behaviour which is rare and not exhibited by many people	
Behaviour which does not fit the rules of expected behaviour	
Behaviour which shows an inability to cope with everyday life	



0	7
---	---

Describe **at least one** strategy that might be used in cognitive behaviour therapy for depression.

[4 marks]

Extra space _____

0	8
---	---

Below are four evaluative statements about cognitive behaviour therapy. Which statement is correct?

Shade **one** box only.

Cognitive behaviour therapy...

A can only be used in group situations.

B allows the client some control over the therapy.

☐

C has many side effects.



D does not need a trained therapist.



[1 mark]



0	9
---	---

Saira has a fear of cats. Her fear stops her from going anywhere she thinks she might see a cat.

Explain how Saira’s phobia could be treated using systematic desensitisation. **[4 marks]**

Extra space



1	0
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Two students were discussing their friend David who has recently been diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

Melanie says, "It wasn't a surprise to me that David has OCD because his mum is always tidying things, putting them in order and checking switches".

Emma says, “Really, I didn’t know that. I always thought that people with OCD have something in their brains that makes them behave in that way”.

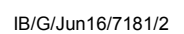
Outline and evaluate neural **and** genetic explanations for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

[12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extra space

Section C

Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 1

A researcher wanted to compare the effectiveness of two therapies for young offenders who had been identified as having anger management issues. Offenders, who were all sentenced to two years in a Young Offenders' Institution, were asked to volunteer to take part in an anger management programme. Fifty volunteers were randomly allocated to Group 1 (Therapy A) or Group 2 (Therapy B).

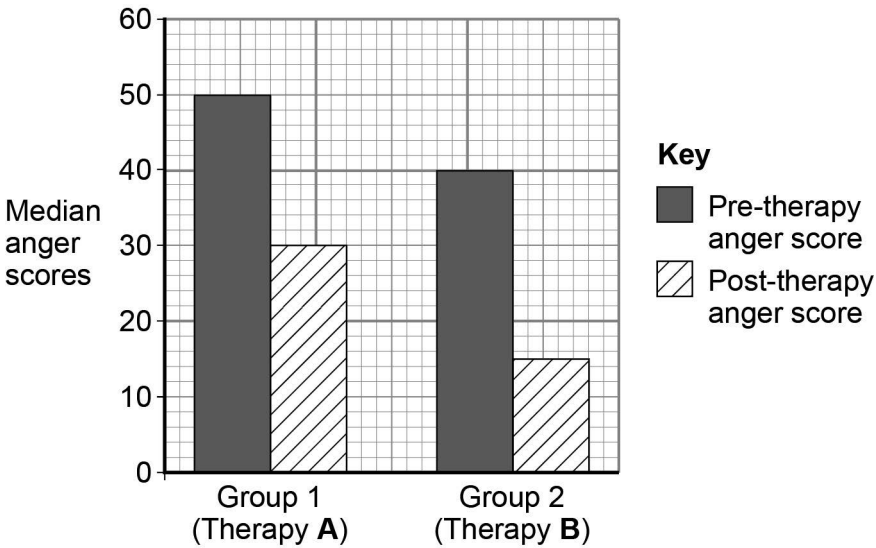
Each participant's anger was assessed before and after therapy. For the **pre-therapy anger score** they completed an Anger Scale questionnaire and their responses were scored. A high score indicated extreme anger and a low score indicated mild anger.

For the next eight weeks, participants attended weekly sessions for either Therapy A or Therapy B.

For the **post-therapy anger score**, at the end of the treatment period, participants completed the same Anger Scale questionnaire.

The data obtained are shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1 Median anger scores before and after therapy for Group 1 (Therapy A) and Group 2 (Therapy B)



Question 11 continues on the next page



1 1 . 1

The researcher used volunteers for this study. Outline **one** disadvantage of using volunteers to take part in this study.

[2 marks]

1 1 . 2

Explain how the researcher could allocate the volunteers randomly to the conditions of the experiment.

[3 marks]



1	1
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 .

3

 Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.

[3 marks]

1	1
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 .

4

 What do the data in **Figure 1** seem to suggest?

[3 marks]

Question 11 continues on the next page



[4 marks]

[illegible]

[4 marks]

[illegible]

1 1 . 7

Give **one** disadvantage of using median values as seen in **Figure 1** to represent the anger scores of participants.

[1 mark]

1 1 . 8

Explain how demand characteristics might have occurred in this study.

[2 marks]

1 1 . 9

The researcher used a questionnaire to assess the anger scores of the offenders. Briefly discuss **one** strength of using questionnaires in research.

[2 marks]

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END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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