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Centre number

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Candidate number

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Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

A-level PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Psychology in context

Friday 5 June 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

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.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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 96.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	



Section A

Approaches in psychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each 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 What is the correct arrangement of Maslow's hierarchy of needs from bottom to top of the hierarchy?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

- A** Physiological, Safety, Love/belongingness, Esteem, Self-actualisation. 
- B** Physiological, Safety, Love/belongingness, Self-actualisation, Esteem. 
- C** Safety, Physiological, Love/belongingness, Esteem, Self-actualisation. 
- D** Safety, Physiological, Love/belongingness, Self-actualisation, Esteem. 

0 2 Which of the following shows the correct order of the psychosexual stages of development as proposed by the psychodynamic approach?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

- A** Oral, Anal, Genital, Latency, Phallic. 
- B** Oral, Anal, Phallic, Genital, Latency. 
- C** Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital. 
- D** Oral, Genital, Anal, Phallic, Latency. 



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0 3

Describe the role of defence mechanisms according to the psychodynamic approach.

[2 marks]

0 4

Briefly explain **one** strength and **one** limitation of the psychodynamic approach.

[4 marks]

Extra space

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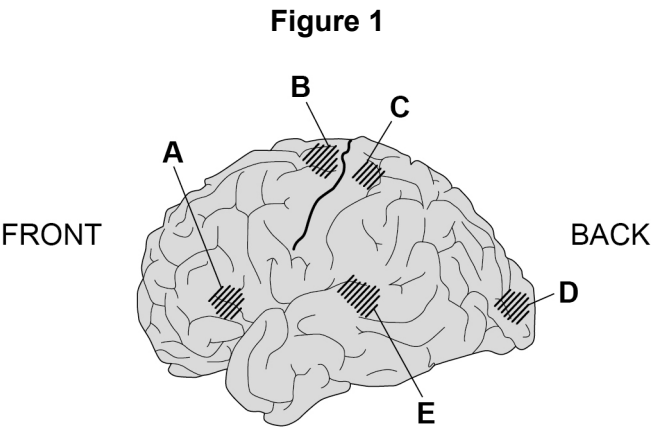


Section B

Biopsychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Figure 1 shows the left hemisphere of the human brain. Five areas of the brain are labelled A, B, C, D and E.



0 6

Using the letters given in **Figure 1**, correctly identify the areas of the brain to complete the table below.

[4 marks]

	Area of brain
Which area is responsible for processing sensations such as pain and pressure?	
Which area processes information such as colour and shape?	
Which area processes information such as pitch and volume?	
Which area is responsible for voluntary movements?	



07

Explain the difference between infradian rhythms and ultradian rhythms.

[2 marks]

08

A survey of hospital patients has found that a new drug, Zapurpain, is as effective as other pain medication.

Explain **one** limitation of asking hospital patients to self-report the effectiveness of Zapurpain.

[2 marks]

09

Zapurpain acts like an inhibitory neurotransmitter at the synapse.

Explain how Zapurpain might affect the process of synaptic transmission through inhibition.

[4 marks]

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1 0

Explain **one** difference and **one** similarity between Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) and Event-Related Potentials (ERPs) as ways of studying the brain.

[4 marks]

Difference _____

Similarity _____

1 1

Outline and evaluate split-brain research.

[8 marks]



Section C

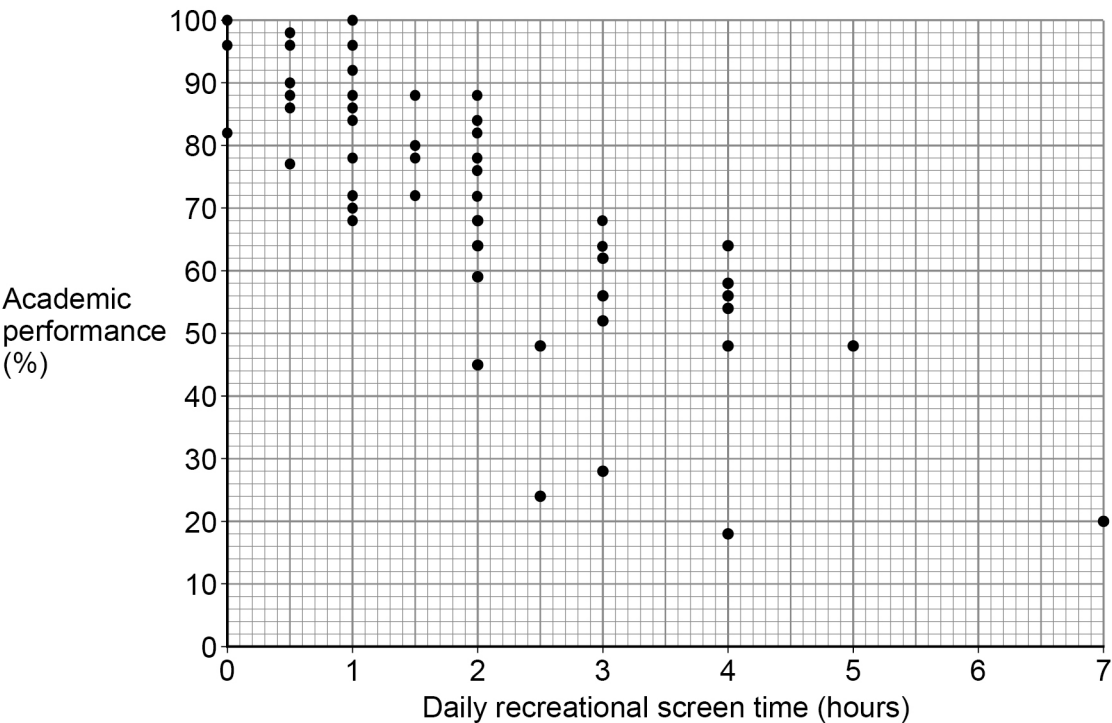
Research methods

Answer **all** questions in this section.

A study into the relationship between recreational screen time and academic achievement was conducted. Students were asked to self-report the number of hours spent watching TV, playing on their mobile phones or video games (daily recreational screen time) and their end-of-year test performances (academic performance).

The results of the study are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 The relationship between daily recreational screen time and academic performance



1 2 In which section(s) of a scientific report would you expect to find reference to the results/findings of the investigation?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

A The abstract and the results sections only

☐

B The abstract, the discussion and the results sections only

☐

C The results and the discussion sections only

☐

D The results section only

☐

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1 3 Which of the following correlation co-efficients best describes the data represented in **Figure 2**?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

- A -0.80

☐
- B -0.25

☐
- C +0.25

☐
- D +0.80

☐

1 4 Identify the type of graph shown in **Figure 2** and explain why this is an appropriate graph to use for the data collected.

[3 marks]

1 5 Explain why it would not be appropriate for the researchers to conclude that increased recreational screen time reduces academic performance.

[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question

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A psychologist reads a review of a meta-analysis confirming the relationship between recreational screen time and academic performance.

1 6

What is meant by the term meta-analysis?

[2 marks]

The psychologist decided to design an experiment to test the effects of recreational screen time on children’s academic performance.

The psychologist randomly selected four schools from all the primary schools in her county to take part in the experiment involving Year 5 pupils. Three of the four schools agreed to take part. In total, there were 58 pupils whose parents consented for them to participate. The 58 pupils were then randomly allocated to **Group A** or **Group B**.

For the two-week period of the experiment, pupils in **Group A** had no recreational screen time. Pupils in **Group B** were allowed unrestricted recreational screen time. At the end of the experiment all pupils completed a 45-minute class test, to achieve a test score.

1 7

Complete **Table 1** by ticking the statement that best describes the population and the sample in the psychologist’s experiment.

Place **one** tick in each column.

[2 marks]

Table 1

	Population	Sample
All the pupils in the selected four schools.		
All the Year 5 pupils across the world.		
All the Year 5 pupils in the county.		
All the Year 5 pupils in the selected three schools.		
All the 58 Year 5 pupils with parental consent in the selected three schools.		



1 8

Briefly explain why a directional hypothesis would be most suitable for this experiment.

[1 mark]

1 9

Write an appropriate hypothesis for this experiment.

[3 marks]

The results obtained from the experiment are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics for the test performance scores for Group A and Group B

	Group A (no screen time)	Group B (unrestricted screen time)
Mean	73.6	66.3
Median	74.0	58.0
Mode	74.0	44.0
Standard deviation	13.2	25.1

2 0

Using the data in **Table 2**, explain how the distribution of scores in **Group A** differs from the distribution of scores in **Group B**.

[4 marks]

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2 1

What do the mean and standard deviation values in **Table 2** suggest about the effect of the recreational screen time on test performance? Justify your answer.

[4 marks]

2 2

The psychologist wanted to test the statistical significance of the data.

Identify the most appropriate choice of statistical test for analysing the data collected and explain **three** reasons for your choice in the context of this study.

[7 marks]



2 3

One criticism of the study is that the pupils were not matched on their typical recreational screen time.

Explain how the psychologist could have matched pupils on their typical recreational screen time across the experimental conditions.

[4 marks]

Extra space

2 4

Identify **one** other variable for which the psychologist could have matched the pupils. Explain how this might have affected the test performance if it was not controlled.

[2 marks]

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