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AQA

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GCSE
PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour

Thursday 23 May 2024 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
TOTAL	

Information
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Question 4 is a synoptic question in which you will be rewarded for your ability to draw together different areas of knowledge and understanding from across the full course of study.
- 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.

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Section A

Social influence

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed, except where stated otherwise.

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 Which of the following **best** defines 'bystander behaviour'?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Acting in ways that are viewed by others as socially unacceptable ⬭

B Less effort being made when working in a group than when working alone ⬭

C The actions a person takes when they see someone needing help ⬭

D When perceived group pressure leads to people changing so that they fit in ⬭

0 2 What is meant by the psychological term 'collective behaviour'?

[2 marks]

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0 3 Read the following article.

A psychology researcher's shocking findings about obedience!!!

The results of a psychology experiment show that most people will obey someone who gives them orders – even if that means giving someone else a life-threatening electric shock!!! The shocks were actually fake – but the participants didn't know that.

The researcher carried out different versions of the experiment. He changed the method to test the effect on obedience levels. In every version, participants were ordered by the researcher to give shocks of increasing voltage. The highest possible voltage was 450.

In the original experiment, 65% of the participants were willing to give the highest shock. The participants could not see the person being 'shocked' but they could hear fake screams.

Obedience levels fell when the researcher wore everyday clothes instead of a lab coat.

Obedience levels were also lower when the experiment was carried out in an office instead of a scientific lab.

Only 19% of the participants were willing to give the highest shock when the orders were given by telephone rather than in person.

0 3 . 1 Use the article to identify **two** examples where the social factor of **authority** affected obedience levels and **two** examples where the social factor of **proximity** affected obedience levels.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

[4 marks]

Examples of authority	Examples of proximity

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0 3 . 2 **Table 1** shows the results from the version of the described experiment where the researcher wore everyday clothes instead of a lab coat. There were 24 participants.

Table 1 Frequency table showing the voltage of 'electric shocks' given by participants in the everyday clothes version

Voltage	Frequency
40	24
105	24
180	21
240	19
290	18
360	13
450	9

Calculate the percentage of participants who gave the highest possible 'electric shock' when the researcher wore everyday clothes instead of a lab coat.

State your answer using two significant figures **and** show your workings.

[3 marks]

Workings:

Answer _____ %

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0 3 . 3 The experimental design used in all of the versions of the described obedience research was independent groups.

Using your knowledge of how to plan and conduct psychological research, discuss the reliability **and** validity of using independent groups.

[3 marks]

0 3 . 4 Briefly evaluate Milgram's Agency theory of social factors affecting obedience.

[3 marks]

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0 4 Read the following conversation.

> Two psychology students were having a conversation about the lesson they had just had.
>
> **Aneeta:** "I found the results of Asch's study really surprising. I don't believe that I would have conformed in that situation."
>
> **Myla:** "I was surprised too – but I wonder if it had something to do with them being in a situation that wasn't like their everyday life?"
>
> **Aneeta:** "That's true – the task was also not like anything I have ever been asked to do before."

Describe Asch's study of conformity **and** evaluate the research method used in his study.

Refer to the conversation as part of your answer.

[9 marks]

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Section B

Language, thought and communication

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

0 5 The body language we use communicates a non-verbal message to other people.

Which of the following types of body language is **least** likely to communicate a message of friendliness?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A Closed posture ⬭

B Open posture ⬭

C Postural echo ⬭

D Touch ⬭

0 6 Which of the following is **not** a function of eye contact?

[1 mark]

A Communicating our emotions to other people ⬭

B Controlling the flow of our conversations ⬭

C Perception of depth cues in our surroundings ⬭

D Showing our feelings of attraction to someone ⬭

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0 7 Name **one** factor that affects personal space.

Explain how the factor you have named affects personal space.

[3 marks]

Factor _____

Explanation _____

0 8 Describe the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

[4 marks]

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0 9 A psychologist carried out a study to see if there was any variation in the recall of events between people who speak different languages.

The psychologist used an opportunity sample to gather participants who were either English speakers or non-English speakers. The participants were shown video clips of people breaking a window. Sometimes they broke it on purpose and sometimes it was an accident.

When the participants were asked to write down what they had seen, the non-English speakers were less accurate in their recall of the clips that showed accidental behaviour.

0 9 . 1 Identify the independent variable in the described study.

[1 mark]

0 9 . 2 Briefly evaluate the described study carried out by the psychologist.

[3 marks]

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1 0 Research has been carried out with different cultures to see whether or not non-verbal behaviour is innate.

The results show that the facial expressions of anger and happiness are commonly recognised by most cultural groups around the world.

Outline how you would design a study to investigate whether or not the facial expression of surprise is also commonly recognised.

In your answer:

- identify who your participants would be **and** explain why you would choose these participants
- describe what you would ask your participants to do **and** what data you would collect
- identify whether the data you collect would be qualitative or quantitative **and** explain your answer.

[6 marks]

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1 1 Describe **and** evaluate Von Frisch's bee study.

[6 marks]

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Section C

Brain and neuropsychology

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 2 Read the following information.

A neuroscientist studied language difficulties and anxiety levels in people who have had a stroke.

Damage to the language areas of the brain can result in difficulties with speech, reading, writing and understanding what others are saying.

The neuroscientist asked 10 participants from a stroke rehabilitation centre to take part in the study. The participants were ranked on the level of language difficulties they were experiencing (1 = least difficulty; 10 = most difficulty).

Each day for 30 days, the participants recorded a daily anxiety score using the scale shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Daily anxiety scale

	Very low	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very high**
Today my anxiety level is...	1	2	3	4	5

At the end of the 30 days, the neuroscientist added up the daily scores for each participant. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Each participant's ranking of the level of language difficulties and each participant's total anxiety scores for 30 days

Participant's identifying number	**Ranking of the level of language difficulties experienced**	**Total anxiety scores for 30 days**
001	5	119
002	2	100
003	10	143
004	3	109
005	7	127
006	9	138
007	8	135
008	1	97
009	4	114
010	6	120

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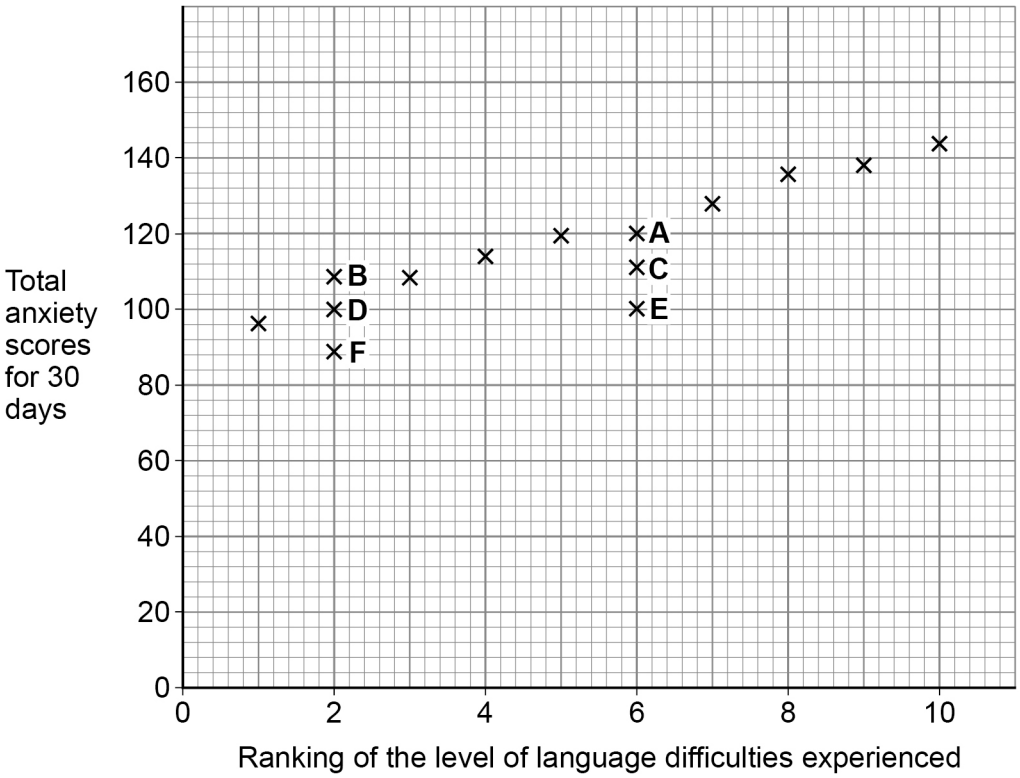
1 2 . 1 What is the median for the total anxiety scores for 30 days?

[1 mark]

_____

1 2 . 2 The following scatter diagram also shows the results found by the neuroscientist.

The possible locations of two of the participants' results are shown by the letters A–F.



Identify the correct locations on the scatter diagram for the results of participant 002 **and** participant 010.

Shade **two** boxes.

[2 marks]

A ⬭

B ⬭

C ⬭

D ⬭

E ⬭

F ⬭

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1 2 . 3 Name the type of correlation the neuroscientist has found between language difficulties and anxiety levels.

[1 mark]

_____

1 2 . 4 When the neuroscientist saw the results, she claimed to have found the cause of anxiety in people who have had a stroke.

Explain why the results do **not** show that language difficulties cause anxiety.

[2 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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1 2 . 5 Outline how neurological damage from a stroke or injury can affect motor abilities and behaviour.

Refer to localisation of function in the brain in your answer.

[6 marks]

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1 3 Outline Hebb's theory of learning and neuronal growth.

[4 marks]

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1 4 Read the following information.

> Some social psychologists believe that men and women react differently to highly stressful **social situations**.
>
> They believe that men are more likely to have a 'fight or flight' response.
>
> However, women are more likely to do something called 'tend and befriend'.
>
> 'Tending' behaviours would include protecting vulnerable others, such as children. 'Befriending' behaviours include spending time with friends and asking for help.

You have been asked to investigate possible gender differences in the fight or flight response to a highly stressful **social situation**.

Describe how you would design a study to do this.

You need to include the following information in your answer:

- what you would ask your participants to do
- what data you would collect **and** a justification for why this should be collected.

[4 marks]

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1 5 Tulving used PET scans to study possible connections between types of memory and brain activity. He concluded that different areas of the brain are active when we have semantic or episodic memories.

Evaluate Tulving's 'gold' memory study.

[5 marks]

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Section D

Psychological problems

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

1 6 Read the following conversation.

> **Corrine:** "I was prescribed painkillers for the injuries from my accident. I think I may have an addiction to these painkillers. I am not actually taking them because I am in pain any more. I just don't seem to be able to control using them. And now it's starting to damage my friendships and making it difficult to go to work."
>
> **Doctor:** "Is that because you are giving painkillers a higher priority than other things?"
>
> **Corrine:** "I think so. I know it's harmful to take so many but the desire is just so strong. I have difficulties coping with my day-to-day life without them."
>
> **Doctor:** "It seems likely that taking unnecessary painkillers will affect your physical wellbeing. It's important we talk about the types of interventions available to you."

1 6 . 1 The following behaviours are all referred to in the conversation.

Which **one** is **not** a symptom of addiction (dependence syndrome) according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)?

Shade **one** box.

[1 mark]

A A higher priority given to the painkillers than to other things ⬭

B A strong desire to use the painkillers despite knowing this has harmful consequences ⬭

C Difficulty in controlling the use of the painkillers ⬭

D Using the painkillers for something other than the prescribed use ⬭

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1 6 . 2 Significant mental health problems, such as addiction, have an effect on both individuals and society.

Identify **one** individual effect that Corrine is experiencing.

[1 mark]

1 6 . 3 Self-management programmes are a type of intervention used for addiction.

Using your knowledge of the strengths **and/or** weaknesses of self-management programmes, briefly discuss why this would be an appropriate intervention for Corrine.

Refer to the conversation to support your answer.

[3 marks]

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1 7 One biological explanation for addiction is genetic vulnerability.

What is meant by the term 'genetic vulnerability'?

[2 marks]

1 8 Briefly evaluate Kaij's twin study of alcohol abuse.

[3 marks]

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1 9 Read the following article.

Time to Change

Time to Change was a mental health campaign in England. It was designed to reduce stigma and discrimination experienced by those with mental health problems. Time to Change was run by the charities Mental Health Media, Mind, and Rethink Mental Illness and started in 2007.

Research by Henderson and Thornicroft (2013) found that between 2008 and 2011, the amount of discrimination reported by people who used various mental health services had significantly decreased. This was a change from the previous 10–15 years. Earlier research had shown a lack of improvement in the levels of stigma and discrimination in a number of western countries.

The recorded rates of significant mental health problems have changed over time. A number of reasons have been suggested for these changes.

Two possible reasons are increased awareness of mental health problems and a decrease of the social stigma around them.

Using your psychological knowledge, discuss **both** of these possible reasons for changes in the recorded rates of mental health problems.

Refer to the article in your answer.

[6 marks]

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2 0 Read the following conversation.

> **Kaden:** "My friend has suggested that I go and talk to the doctor about getting help for my constant low mood and reduced energy levels."
>
> **Vinesh:** "That's a good idea. When I was diagnosed with depression, my doctor suggested a few different things I could try in order to feel happier again. I found some of them helped more than others. But I nearly gave up on them when I didn't feel better straight away."

Describe **and** evaluate **one** intervention or therapy for depression.

Refer to the conversation in your answer.

[9 marks]

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