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Candidate surname					Other names				
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 21 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours)	Paper reference	9PS0/02
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Psychology
Advanced
PAPER 2: Applications of Psychology

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 in Section **A**.
- Answer **all** questions from **one** of the three options in Section **B**.
- 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.*
- The list of formulae and statistical tables are printed at the start of this paper.
- Candidates may use a calculator.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Critical values for Spearman's rank

Level of significance for a one-tailed test					
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025
Level of significance for a two-tailed test					
N	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
5	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000	1.000
7	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	0.964
8	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.905
9	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.867
10	0.564	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.830
11	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.800
12	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.769
13	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.747
14	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.723
15	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.700
16	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.679
17	0.414	0.485	0.566	0.615	0.662
18	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.643
19	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.628
20	0.380	0.447	0.520	0.570	0.612
21	0.370	0.435	0.508	0.556	0.599
22	0.361	0.425	0.496	0.544	0.586
23	0.353	0.415	0.486	0.532	0.573
24	0.344	0.406	0.476	0.521	0.562
25	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.551
26	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.541
27	0.324	0.382	0.448	0.491	0.531
28	0.317	0.375	0.440	0.483	0.522
29	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.513
30	0.306	0.362	0.425	0.467	0.504

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.



Chi-squared distribution formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \quad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Critical values for chi-squared distribution

Level of significance for a one-tailed test						
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
Level of significance for a two-tailed test						
df	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.35	11.35	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	18.47
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.65	12.59	14.45	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	17.54	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	32.91
13	16.99	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.69	26.12	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	37.70
16	20.47	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	39.25
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	40.79
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	43.20	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	59.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	73.40
50	58.16	63.17	67.51	71.42	76.15	86.66
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	99.61
70	79.72	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.43	112.32

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Mann-Whitney U test formulae

$$U_a = n_a n_b + \frac{n_a(n_a + 1)}{2} - \sum R_a$$

$$U_b = n_a n_b + \frac{n_b(n_b + 1)}{2} - \sum R_b$$

(U is the smaller of U_a and U_b)**Critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test**

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.05$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.10$ (two-tailed)																
5	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25
6	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32
7	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39
8	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47
9	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
10	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62
11	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69
12	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77
13	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84
14	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92
15	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100
16	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107
17	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115
18	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123
19	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130
20	25	32	39	47	54	62	69	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138



N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.01$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.02$ (two-tailed)																
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22
7	3	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	24	26	28
8	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
9	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	36	38	40
10	6	8	11	13	16	19	22	24	27	30	33	36	38	41	44	47
11	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	53
12	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	46	49	53	56	60
13	9	12	16	20	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67
14	10	13	17	22	26	30	34	38	43	47	51	56	60	65	69	73
15	11	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	66	70	75	80
16	12	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	82	87
17	13	18	23	28	33	38	44	49	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	93
18	14	19	24	30	36	41	47	53	59	65	70	76	82	88	94	100
19	15	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	82	88	94	101	107
20	16	22	28	34	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	114

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.025$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.05$ (two-tailed)																
5	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
6	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27
7	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
8	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38	41
9	7	10	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	31	34	37	39	42	45	48
10	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	55
11	9	13	16	19	23	26	30	33	37	40	44	47	51	55	58	62
12	11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
13	12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54	59	63	67	72	76
14	13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59	64	67	74	78	83
15	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	70	75	80	85	90
16	15	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	59	64	70	75	81	86	92	98
17	17	22	28	34	39	45	51	57	63	67	75	81	87	93	99	105
18	18	24	30	36	42	48	55	61	67	74	80	86	93	99	106	112
19	19	25	32	38	45	52	58	65	72	78	85	92	99	106	113	119
20	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	98	105	112	119	127

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.005$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.01$ (two-tailed)																
5	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
7	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
8	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
9	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
10	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
11	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
12	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
13	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
14	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
15	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
16	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
17	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
18	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
19	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
20	13	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	67	73	79	86	92	99	105

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.



Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test process

- Calculate the difference between two scores by taking one from the other
- Rank the differences giving the smallest difference Rank 1

Note: do not rank any differences of 0 and when adding the number of scores, do not count those with a difference of 0, and ignore the signs when calculating the difference

- Add up the ranks for positive differences
- Add up the ranks for negative differences
- T is the figure that is the smallest when the ranks are totalled (may be positive or negative)
- N is the number of scores left, ignore those with 0 difference

Critical values for the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test

<i>n</i>	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
	0.1	0.05	0.02
N=5	0	–	–
6	2	0	–
7	3	2	0
8	5	3	1
9	8	5	3
10	11	8	5
11	13	10	7
12	17	13	9

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

SECTION A

Clinical Psychology

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about one of the following disorders:

- Anorexia nervosa
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)
- Unipolar depression.

(a) State **three** features of your chosen disorder.

(3)

Chosen disorder

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1

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2

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- (b) Explain **two** strengths of one biological theory/explanation for your chosen disorder.

(4)

Chosen disorder

1

2

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)



- 2 Lisa conducted an experiment to investigate whether socio-economic status had an effect on developing a mental disorder as part of her studies for a Master's degree.

She gathered her participants from the nearest town and divided them into two conditions:

- Condition A: from a lower socio-economic group
- Condition B: from a higher socio-economic group.

There were 13 participants in condition A and 21 participants in condition B.

Lisa then asked a qualified psychiatrist from the hospital in the town to interview her participants and tally how many had a mental disorder and how many did not have a mental disorder.

- (a) Identify the independent variable (IV) and the dependent variable (DV) in Lisa's experiment.

(2)

Independent variable (IV)

Dependent variable (DV)



(b) Lisa used a random sampling technique to gather her participants.

Describe how Lisa may have used a random sampling technique to gather the participants for her experiment.

(2)



Lisa's results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Number of participants who had a mental health disorder	Number of participants who did not have a mental health disorder
Condition A: Lower socio-economic group	9	4
Condition B: Higher socio-economic group	4	17

Table 1

Lisa used a statistical test to analyse her data.

(c) Explain which statistical test Lisa would use to analyse her data in **Table 1**.

(2)

(d) Lisa found that her results were significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

State what is meant by the term ' $p \leq 0.01$ '.

(1)



(e) Explain **one** strength of Lisa's experiment.

(2)

(f) Explain **one** improvement Lisa could make to her experiment.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)

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- 3** Ruben is a clinical psychologist who is studying a group of five patients. The patients are attending a local counselling clinic due to their mental health. He observed that one patient would not accept any drinks made by other people and wrote down the reasons why, such as they thought they were being poisoned.

Ruben noted down every time a patient mentioned incidents in their childhood when discussing their mental health. He also gathered information from the counsellor's notes to cross reference with his data.

Discuss the use of case studies within clinical psychology.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



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QUESTION 4 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



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- 4** In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about one biological theory/explanation for schizophrenia other than the function of neurotransmitters.

Evaluate **one** biological theory/explanation for schizophrenia **other than** the function of neurotransmitters.

(8)

Chosen biological theory/explanation



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QUESTION 5 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



- 5 Barry is living in a different country than his home country due to work. He has been seen by a psychiatrist in the country where he is currently living.

Barry has been hearing voices telling him he is worthless and he also has a lack of appetite. He no longer goes out with his friends and feels he has to check all the doors and windows are locked to stop the aliens from entering his home.

The psychiatrist is using the ICD as a classification system to determine whether Barry has a mental disorder. At further meetings, Barry mentions that he now thinks his partner is trying to sell him to a secret organisation so they can experiment on him.

To what extent is the ICD useful in diagnosing Barry with a mental disorder?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 54 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer questions from ONE option in this section.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Option 1, put a cross ☒ .

- 6 In your studies of criminological psychology you will have learned about the classic study by Loftus and Palmer (1974).

(a) Describe the results from Loftus and Palmer (1974).

(2)

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Weakness

(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)



7 Grace investigated the effectiveness of a cognitive interview compared to a standard interview. She asked her participants to watch a video of a robbery. Once they had seen the video, the participants were split into two conditions:

- Condition A: The participants had a standard interview
- Condition B: The participants had a cognitive interview.

Grace recorded the number of errors each participant made in their statement.

The results for the participants who had a standard interview are shown in **Table 2**.

Participant	Number of errors made in their statement
A	5
B	7
C	2
D	8
E	5

Table 2

- (a) (i) Calculate the standard deviation for the number of errors made in the statement by the participants who had the standard interview using the data in **Table 2**. Show your working out and give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(4)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation:



- (ii) The standard deviation for the number of errors from the cognitive interview was 2.1.

Using your answer from 7(a)(i), explain what the two standard deviations tell us about the data from Grace's investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)

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8 Assess **one** theory of personality as an explanation of crime and anti-social behaviour.

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)



- 9 Humphrey has been in prison several times. This time he is in prison for assault. He fought another person whilst out with his friends. The other person had to go to hospital and Humphrey was arrested. It was not the first time he had been arrested for fighting with other people.

Humphrey has previously been in prison for being aggressive. He has also been in trouble for threatening previous partners.

It has been decided that Humphrey should have a biological treatment in an attempt to stop him returning to prison once he is released.

Evaluate **one** biological treatment that could be used with Humphrey.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 9 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 36 MARKS



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OPTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



OPTION 2: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Option 2, put a cross in the box ☐.

10 In your studies of child psychology you will have learned about the classic study by van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988).

(a) Describe the results from van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988).

(2)

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(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)



11 Grace investigated the effects of short-term deprivation on children. She asked mothers to note down how many times a day their child cried when the mother left the room. The participants were split into two conditions:

- Condition A: The child had suffered short-term deprivation in the past month
- Condition B: The child had not suffered short-term deprivation in the past month.

The results for the children who had suffered from short-term deprivation are shown in **Table 3**.

Child	Number of times the child cried when the mother left the room
A	5
B	7
C	2
D	8
E	5

Table 3

- (a) (i) Calculate the standard deviation for the number of times the child cried for those who had suffered from short-term deprivation using the data in **Table 3**. Show your working out and give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(4)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation:



- (ii) The standard deviation for the number of times the child cried when the mother left the room for those who had not suffered short-term deprivation was 2.1.

Using your answer from 11(a)(i), explain what the two standard deviations tell us about the data from Grace's investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 11 = 6 marks)

12 Assess the usefulness of research into privation.

(8)

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(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)



- 13** Humphrey has been diagnosed with autism. He does not have many friends. His peers at school say that he does not interact with them. Humphrey's teachers have noted that he often takes what they say literally and they have to be careful about how they talk to him.

Humphrey has a set routine at weekends and gets upset if his parents change the routine. He gets very anxious in new situations such as meeting his grandparent who he has not seen in over a year. Humphrey is very interested in dinosaurs and can recall a lot of information about them.

It has been decided that Humphrey should have therapy to help him and to reduce his anxiety.

Evaluate **one** therapy that could be used with Humphrey.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 13 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS



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OPTION 3 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



OPTION 3: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer Option 3, put a cross in the box ☐.

- 14 In your studies of health psychology you will have learned about the classic study by Olds and Milner (1954).

(a) Describe the results from Olds and Milner (1954).

(2)

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(Total for Question 14 = 6 marks)



15 Grace investigated the effect of alcohol on speech. The participants were split into two conditions:

- Condition A: The participants drank 3 pints of beer
- Condition B: The participants drank no beer.

Grace then asked her participants to read a page of a book out loud. She recorded the number of times each participant slurred a word.

The results for the participants who drank 3 pints of beer are shown in **Table 4**.

Participant	Number of words slurred whilst reading out loud
A	5
B	7
C	2
D	8
E	5

Table 4

- (a) (i) Calculate the standard deviation for the number of words slurred by the participants who drank 3 pints of beer using the data in **Table 4**. Show your working out and give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(4)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation:



- (ii) The standard deviation for the number of slurred words from the participants who drank no beer was 2.1.

Using your answer from 15(a)(i), explain what the two standard deviations tell us about the data from Grace's investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 15 = 6 marks)

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16 Assess the effectiveness of **one** biological explanation to account for heroin addiction.

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(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)



- 17** Humphrey is addicted to alcohol. He drinks a can of beer as soon as he wakes up and then continues drinking throughout the day, often progressing to stronger alcohol such as bottles of vodka. His friends no longer go out with him or visit him at home due to his alcohol addiction.

Humphrey has lost his job due to being unable to carry out his work effectively because he was drunk. He was recently admitted to hospital as he was found unconscious after drinking. Whilst in hospital, Humphrey suffered withdrawal symptoms because he could not get any alcohol.

Humphrey has decided he wants to address his alcohol addiction and has admitted himself into a clinic which uses aversion therapy.

Evaluate aversion therapy as it could be used with Humphrey.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 17 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 3 = 36 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



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