

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Psychology

Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Friday 18 May 2012 – Morning
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 You will have studied an investigation into culture and aggression conducted by Ramirez et al (2001).

(a) Ramirez et al wanted to investigate whether aggression differed between cultures.

Is this the 'aim' or 'hypothesis' of this study?

(1)

(b) Ramirez et al studied students from two different cultures.

The two different cultures they used were:

(1)

- A** English and American
- B** Spanish and Japanese
- C** Italian and Chinese
- D** Indian and Russian

(c) Ramirez et al used 400 participants in this study.

This can be seen as a good thing because the:

(1)

- A** participants were less likely to guess the aim of the study
- B** researchers were not able to influence the participants' answers
- C** findings of the study are more likely to be generalisable to the studied cultures
- D** findings of the study are more realistic so should be representative of real life

(d) Ramirez et al went about gathering results from the participants using:

(1)

- A** an observation
- B** a questionnaire
- C** an experiment
- D** a content analysis



(e) Describe the results and/or conclusions of Ramirez et al.

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(f) Outline **one** possible weakness of Ramirez et al's study.

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(g) Ramirez et al gathered quantitative data.

This can be seen as a good thing because quantitative data:

(1)

- A** can be subjectively interpreted
- B** are not open to demand characteristics
- C** can be objectively analysed
- D** allow participants to answer freely

(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



2 In his psychology course Suresh learned that there is a lot of aggression on television and this aggression affects people's behaviour. He was interested to see whether there were also aggressive acts in things that people read.

Suresh decided to conduct a content analysis to see how much aggression occurred in things that people read.

(a) Suggest **one** type of reading material Suresh could use to conduct his content analysis.

(1)

(b) Suresh decided to make a list of categories of aggressive behaviours. Each time he came across them in the reading material, Suresh used tallying to record the number of aggressive acts.

Tally chart to show aggressive behaviours

Categories of aggressive behaviour	Tally to show the number of times behaviour is found in reading material
Pushing	
Shouting	
Bullying	
Kicking	
Pinching	

Pick **one** of the categories of aggressive behaviour on Suresh's chart.

Using your chosen category of behaviour, explain the problems Suresh might have when drawing conclusions.

(2)

Chosen category of behaviour

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(c) As a comparison, Suresh also made a list of non-aggressive/neutral behaviours.

State **three** non-aggressive/neutral behaviours that Suresh might come across in his content analysis of reading material.

(3)

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(d) Suresh tallied his results.

Tally of aggressive behaviours	Tally of non-aggressive behaviours

What could Suresh conclude from his results?

(1)

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(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)



3 The following list of terms are involved in either the learning or biological explanations of aggression.

Use this list to answer questions 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c).

- A** Amygdala
- B** Role model
- C** Identification
- D** Testosterone
- E** Vicarious reinforcement

(a) The hormone that is likely to be responsible for aggression is called:

(1)

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**
- E**

(b) Noorie admires her older sister and wants to be just like her.

This is known as:

(1)

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**
- E**



(c) Noorie sees her sister getting good grades at school and being praised by her parents. Noorie works really hard at school so that she can get the same praise that she sees her sister getting.

This is known as:

(1)

A

B

C

D

E

(d) Some people are more likely to be role models than others.

According to social learning theory, state **two** characteristics a person might have to be an effective role model.

(2)

1.....

2.....

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)



4 Philip was always pushing over other children at school. None of the other children would play with him. His teachers thought his aggression came from his biological make up.

(a) Describe how the biological approach might explain Philip's aggressive behaviour.

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(b) Philip's parents thought that Philip played too many video games. They were worried that Philip was copying aggressive acts from the video games.

Using social learning theory, explain how video games might affect Philip's aggressive behaviour.

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(c) Philip's teachers and parents have different explanations for his behaviour.

Choose which explanation you think is best and outline **one or more** reasons for your choice.

(2)

Explanation chosen

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(d) Aggression can be understood by both nature and nurture.

The biological and social learning explanations lie in different places on the nature-nurture line below.

Identify where each explanation lies by writing 'biological' and 'social learning' in their correct boxes.

(1)



(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC C = 30 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.

5 During your course you will have studied an investigation by Heinrichs et al (2005). Heinrichs et al were interested in how culture might affect social anxiety.

(a) Describe what is meant by 'social anxiety'. Give an example of social anxiety in your answer.

(2)

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(b) Heinrichs et al studied individualistic and collectivistic cultures.

Which **one** of the following would be true of a collectivistic culture?

(1)

People are encouraged to:

- A** achieve personal gain
- B** work on their own
- C** cooperate with others
- D** compete against others



(c) Heinrichs et al found that people from collectivistic cultures scored higher on social anxiety than people from individualistic cultures.

According to Heinrichs et al's study, explain why individualistic and collectivistic cultures differ with regard to social anxiety.

(2)

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(d) The findings of Heinrichs et al's study support:

(1)

- A** nature as an explanation of fear
- B** nurture as an explanation of fear

(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)



6 Animals can be used to investigate learning.



(a) Using your knowledge of classical conditioning, describe how a researcher might train an animal to develop a phobia of balloons.

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(d) As there are ethical reasons for avoiding experiments using humans, we often use questionnaires on humans instead.

(i) Write an open-ended question that could be used in a questionnaire on phobias.

(1)

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(ii) Write a Likert/ranked style question that could be used in a questionnaire on phobias.

(1)

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(iii) Write a closed question, other than a Likert/ranked style question, that could be used in a questionnaire on phobias.

(1)

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(e) A Likert/ranked style question is **better** than a yes/no question because:

(1)

- A quantitative data is easier to analyse
- B it is not open to researcher bias
- C it gives more choice when answering
- D participants can write anything they want to

(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)



- 7 (a) Using your knowledge of social learning theory, put the following sentences in order to show the stages Maria will go through to learn a phobia of cats.

Number each sentence 1, 2, 3 or 4 to show the correct order.

(3)

Sentence order	
	Maria watches her friend scream and panic when she sees a cat.
	Maria is not scared of cats.
	The next time Maria sees a cat she feels scared.
	Maria avoids cats because she is scared of them.

- (b) The evolutionary theory of preparedness can explain some phobias but not others.

- (i) State **one** phobia that the evolutionary theory of preparedness **cannot** explain.

(1)

- (ii) Outline why the evolutionary theory of preparedness cannot explain the phobia you have stated in (b)(i).

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)



8 Jeremy had a phobia of water and was scared to go swimming with his friends. There was a swimming competition at school and Jeremy wanted to take part. He decided to have therapy to treat his phobia of water.

(a) Describe how flooding therapy could be used to treat Jeremy's phobia of water. (3)

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(b) (i) Name **one** therapy other than flooding that can be used for the treatment of phobias. (1)

(ii) Explain why the therapy you have named in (b)(i) might be more ethical than flooding. (2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC D = 30 MARKS



TOPIC E: Are criminals born or made?

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

Choose ONE option from each multiple choice question list unless otherwise indicated.

9 (a) The biological approach explains criminality as a result of: (1)

- A watching and modelling others
- B a chromosome abnormality
- C how you are raised
- D what others believe you are

(b) Which research method to investigate the genetic basis of criminality is the biological approach most likely to use? (1)

- A Sleep studies
- B Psychoanalysis
- C Twin studies
- D Content analysis

(c) Theilgaard (1984) conducted an investigation to study the personalities of 30,000 male participants. She used an independent researcher to interview the male participants.

Explain why an independent researcher is useful in a study like this one. (2)

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(d) Theilgaard concluded that males with an XYY genetic pattern were very similar in personality to males with the XXY genetic pattern, so there was no direct link between genetics and criminality.

Outline **one** weakness of Theilgaard's study.

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(e) Some criminal psychologists use convicted offenders for their research.

Outline **two practical** issues/problems that researchers might have when conducting research with convicted offenders as participants.

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(f) Which **two** ethical issues would you need to be aware of when conducting research with convicted offenders as participants? (Mark **only two** boxes.)

Convicted offenders:

(2)

- A cannot withdraw from the study
- B cannot be debriefed
- C may feel distress when talking about their crimes
- D are unlikely to show regret for their crimes
- E must be treated like any other participant
- F can be treated with less respect as they are criminals

(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)



10 (a) Describe what is meant by 'offender profiling'.

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(b) Sahar is training to be a forensic psychologist.

Which **one** of the following activities would be part of Sahar's job after training?

(1)

- A** Sentencing a suspect to time in prison.
- B** Ensuring convicted criminals are well fed.
- C** Managing a prison population.
- D** Conducting research into causes of criminality.



***11** As part of your course you will have studied the investigation conducted by Madon et al (2004). Madon et al aimed to investigate the self-fulfilling prophecy and the drinking behaviour of children.

Describe the procedure and results of Madon et al's study **and** evaluate this study in terms of its strengths and weaknesses.

(10)

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing the answer to the question.



(Total for Question 11 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC E = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS



P 3 9 3 4 4 A 0 2 3 2 4

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