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Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Psychology

Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Thursday 8 June 2017 – Afternoon
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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

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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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.

- 1 Charlton et al. (2000) investigated whether TV would have an effect on aggressive behaviour in children in St. Helena.
- (a) State what type of research method Charlton et al. (2000) used. (1)
- (b) Name the experimental (participant) design used by Charlton et al. (2000). (1)
- (c) State **one** aggressive and **one** non-aggressive behaviour Charlton et al. (2000) were looking for in their study. (2)
- (d) The major conclusion of Charlton et al.'s (2000) study was that television viewing: (1)
- ☐ **A** is not influenced by the environment or close-knit community
 - ☐ **B** does not inevitably influence children's social behaviour
 - ☐ **C** leads to more anti-social behaviour from girls
 - ☐ **D** does inevitably influence children's social behaviour

(e) Explain **one** strength of Charlton et al's (2000) study.

(2)

(f) Explain **one** weakness of Charlton et al's (2000) study.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

2 Vanessa has been excluded from her hockey team for fighting with another hockey player during training.

- (a) Using the limbic system/amygdala as a biological explanation of aggression, explain why Vanessa may have been fighting with the other player.

(2)

- (b) Identify **one** biological explanation for aggression **other than** the limbic system/amygdala.

(1)

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(c) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of the biological explanation of aggression.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

3 (a) Identify **two** qualifications required to be an educational psychologist.

Mark **two** boxes.

(2)

- ☐ **A** GCSE Psychology qualification
- ☐ **B** BPS recognised Psychology degree
- ☐ **C** Experience in a prison setting with offenders
- ☐ **D** Chartered status with the BPS
- ☐ **E** Interest in how children develop

Jason pushed over a table in a classroom and then knocked a fire extinguisher off the wall when he stormed out of a lesson. He was then sent to his head teacher. The head teacher asked an educational psychologist to help Jason with his anger management problem.

(b) Explain how an educational psychologist could help Jason with his anger management problem.

(3)

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

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4 Shane has downloaded a new video game for his mobile phone. He played against his friends and noticed that the game contained a lot of aggression.

(a) Describe how Shane can use a content analysis on the amount of aggression in the video game.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** way that Shane could have made sure his content analysis was reliable.

(2)

(c) Shane is worried that the findings of his content analysis are open to interpretation. This is an example of:

(1)

- ☐ **A** generalisability.
- ☐ **B** ethics.
- ☐ **C** objectivity.
- ☐ **D** subjectivity.

Shane is considering giving the video game to his younger brother to see if he finds the game aggressive.

(d) Suggest how Shane could deal with the ethical issue of protection of participants with regard to his younger brother.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 9 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.

- 5** (a) Classical conditioning is a theory used to explain the causes of a phobia. Identify **two** terms that are used in classical conditioning from the list below.

Mark **two** boxes.

(2)

- ☐ **A** Unconditioned stimulus
- ☐ **B** Modelling
- ☐ **C** Vicarious reinforcement
- ☐ **D** Reinforcer
- ☐ **E** Neutral stimulus

- (b) Generalisation is part of classical conditioning as an explanation of a phobia. Identify the definition of generalisation.

(1)

- ☐ **A** The process of observing and imitating a fear from a role model.
- ☐ **B** The process of transferring a fear from one object to other similar objects.
- ☐ **C** The process of acquiring a fear of dangerous animals to ensure our survival.
- ☐ **D** The process of learning to fear an object through being rewarded and punished.

(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)

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6 One way of investigating phobias in psychology is by using animals in laboratory experiments.

- (a) Outline **two** practical issues and **two** ethical issues when using animals in laboratory experiments.

(4)

Practical issues

Ethical issues

An alternative way of investigating phobias is through the use of the questionnaire as a research method.

(b) Define the following terms as used in the questionnaire method:

(i) open-ended question (1)

(ii) closed question. (1)

(c) Rank (Likert) scale questions collect: (1)

☐ **A** qualitative data.

☐ **B** quantitative data.

Bennett-Levy and Marteau (1984) used the questionnaire method in their study.

(d) State **one** aim of Bennett-Levy and Marteau's (1984) study. (1)

(e) Outline **one** finding of Bennett-Levy and Marteau's (1984) study. (1)

(f) Evaluate the use of the questionnaire method when investigating phobias.

(4)

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(Total for Question 6 = 13 marks)

7 Javinder was at home with his father when he saw a large spider in their garage. At first Javinder was not scared. However, he began to show signs of distress after his father screamed at the sight of the spider.

(a) Using your knowledge of social learning theory, explain why Javinder showed signs of distress in response to the spider.

(4)

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(b) Explain where social learning theory as an explanation of a phobia would lie in terms of the nature-nurture debate.

(2)

After some time Javinder was too scared to go to school as he was worried a spider might appear. His mother decided to take him to a clinical psychologist to treat him.

- (c) Describe how a clinical psychologist could carry out systematic desensitisation to treat a phobia.

(4)

- (d) (i) Identify **one** therapy **other than** systematic desensitisation that could be used to treat a phobia.

(1)

- (ii) Using the therapy you have identified in (d)(i), explain how Javinder's phobia of spiders could be treated.

(3)

(Total for Question 7 = 14 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.

- 8** Sebastian has been convicted of a crime. There are biological and social explanations for Sebastian's criminal behaviour.

(a) Outline the influence of genetics as a biological explanation of criminality.

(2)

(b) Compare **one** biological and **one** social explanation for criminality. Comparisons include similarities and/or differences.

(3)

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Theilgaard (1984) carried out a study investigating the role of the XYY gene as a possible biological explanation for criminality.

(c) Outline **one** strength of Theilgaard's (1984) study.

(2)

(Total for Question 8 = 7 marks)

9 Madon et al. (2004) carried out a study investigating a social explanation of criminality.

(a) Explain **one** ethical issue when conducting social research into criminality.

(2)

Madon et al. (2004) collected quantitative data when carrying out their study.

(b) One weakness of quantitative data is that it:

(1)

- ☐ **A** is subjective.
- ☐ **B** is difficult to analyse.
- ☐ **C** gives limited detail.
- ☐ **D** lacks objectivity.

(c) Identify **one** strength of Madon et al.'s (2004) study.

(1)

- ☐ **A** It was ethical to test drinking behaviour using a questionnaire.
- ☐ **B** It showed a cause and effect relationship between expectations and drinking behaviour.
- ☐ **C** Parents did not lie on the questionnaires so it was a valid measure.
- ☐ **D** There was no social desirability from the parents who answered the questionnaire.

(Total for Question 9 = 4 marks)

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10 (a) Explain **one** way a forensic psychologist may treat offenders.

(4)

Forensic psychologists may have to gather information from convicted offenders when treating offenders.

(b) Outline **one** practical problem with gathering information from convicted offenders.

(2)

(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)

11 Sharon is a forensic psychologist. She has been asked by the local police department to help it catch those responsible for a series of burglaries in the local area.

Explain how Sharon could use offender profiling to help the local police catch those responsible for the burglaries.

(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)

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***12** Describe **and** evaluate the effects of characteristics such as race, accent and appearance/attractiveness on jury decision making.

(10)

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(Total for Question 12 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC E = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS