



Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

AS

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Psychology in Context

7181/2

Monday 23 May 2016

Afternoon

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]



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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- 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 72.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

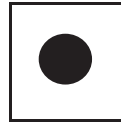


SECTION A**APPROACHES IN PSYCHOLOGY**

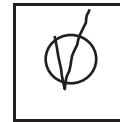
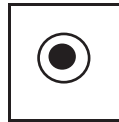
Answer ALL questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

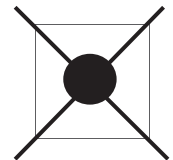
CORRECT METHOD



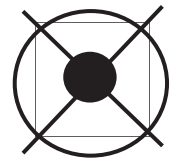
WRONG METHODS



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 **TWO** of the following statements about the divisions of the nervous system are correct? [2 marks]

Shade **TWO** boxes only.

In the human nervous system...

- A** the fight or flight response occurs when the parasympathetic division controls functioning.
- B** the central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord.
- C** sensory, relay and motor neurons are all controlled by the somatic nervous system.
- D** sensory neurons carry messages from the central nervous system.
- E** the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements.

[Turn over]



0 2

**Briefly outline how excitation and inhibition are involved in synaptic transmission.
[4 marks]**



0 3

Read the following descriptions of behaviour:

A Sarah is terrified of lifts because she was trapped in one for 5 hours. She cannot go in a lift now.

B Jerry watches as his brother James is given sweets for cleaning their pet hamster's cage. The next day, Jerry's mum finds Jerry cleaning out the hamster cage.

How can the behaviours described in A and B above be explained by learning theories?
[6 marks]

A _____

[Turn over]



B



0 4

In a study of tooth decay, researchers checked the dental records of 100 pairs of identical twins. They recorded the number of fillings for each twin and found the following data:

TABLE 1

Twin pairs with the same number of fillings	Twin pairs with different number of fillings
48	52

Use your knowledge of genotype and phenotype to explain the data in TABLE 1.
[4 marks]

[Turn over]

0 5

Outline TWO features of the cognitive approach. Explain TWO limitations of the cognitive approach. [8 marks]

[Turn over]





24

[Turn over]

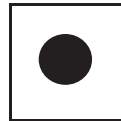


SECTION B**PSYCHOPATHOLOGY**

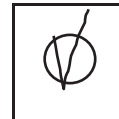
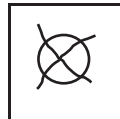
Answer ALL questions in this section.

For each multiple-choice question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

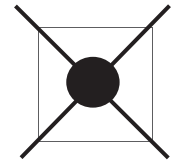
CORRECT METHOD



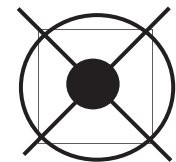
WRONG METHODS



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 6

Read the four definitions of abnormality below (A-D).

- A Failure to function adequately
- B Deviation from social norms
- C Statistical infrequency
- D Deviation from ideal mental health

In the table below, are descriptions of abnormal behaviour. Choose the definition that best matches each description and complete the table by writing A or B or C or D in the box at the end of the statement.

Use any letter only ONCE. [3 marks]

Behaviour which is rare and not exhibited by many people	
Behaviour which does not fit the rules of expected behaviour	
Behaviour which shows an inability to cope with everyday life	

[Turn over]



0	7
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Describe AT LEAST ONE strategy that might be used in cognitive behaviour therapy for depression. [4 marks]



0 8 Below are four evaluative statements about cognitive behaviour therapy. Which statement is correct? [1 mark]

Shade **ONE** box only.

Cognitive behaviour therapy...

A can only be used in group situations.

B allows the client some control over the therapy.

C has many side effects.

D does not need a trained therapist.

[Turn over]



0	9
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Saira has a fear of cats. Her fear stops her from going anywhere she thinks she might see a cat.

Explain how Saira’s phobia could be treated using systematic desensitisation. [4 marks]



[Turn over]



1	0
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Two students were discussing their friend David who has recently been diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

Melanie says, “It wasn’t a surprise to me that David has OCD because his mum is always tidying things, putting them in order and checking switches”.

Emma says, “Really, I didn’t know that. I always thought that people with OCD have something in their brains that makes them behave in that way”.

Outline and evaluate neural AND genetic explanations for obsessive-compulsive disorder. Refer to the conversation above in your answer. [12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.



[Turn over]



[Turn over]



2 3

[Turn over]



24



2 6

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[Turn over]



SECTION C

RESEARCH METHODS

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1	1
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A researcher wanted to compare the effectiveness of two therapies for young offenders who had been identified as having anger management issues. Offenders, who were all sentenced to two years in a Young Offenders' Institution, were asked to volunteer to take part in an anger management programme. Fifty volunteers were randomly allocated to Group 1 (Therapy A) or Group 2 (Therapy B).

Each participant's anger was assessed before and after therapy. For the **PRE-THERAPY ANGER SCORE** they completed an Anger Scale questionnaire and their responses were scored. A high score indicated extreme anger and a low score indicated mild anger.

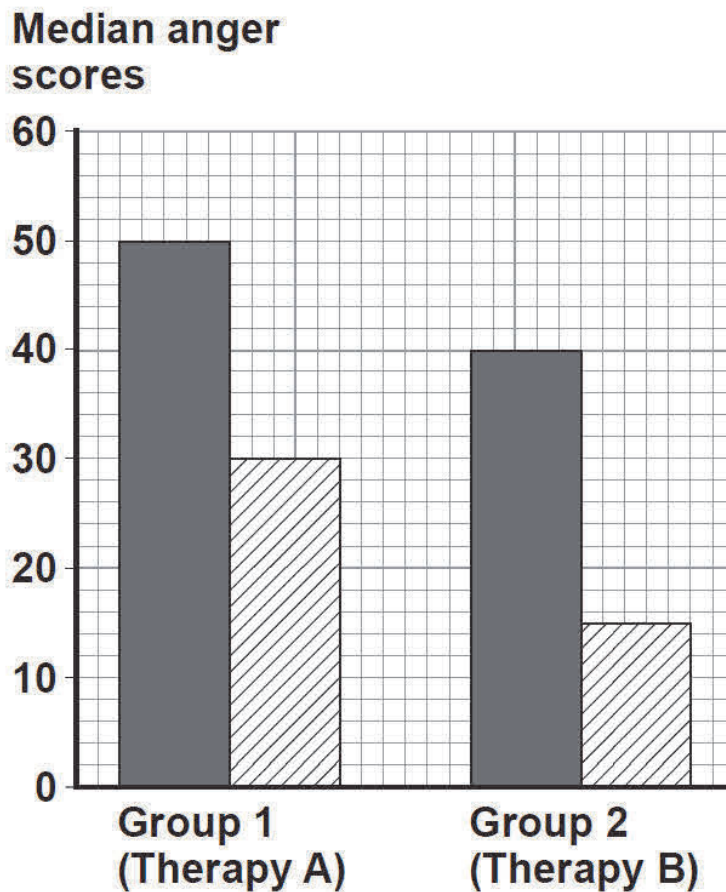
For the next eight weeks, participants attended weekly sessions for either Therapy A or Therapy B.

For the **POST-THERAPY ANGER SCORE**, at the end of the treatment period, participants completed the same Anger Scale questionnaire.





The data obtained are shown in FIGURE 1 below.

FIGURE 1 Median anger scores before and after therapy for Group 1 (Therapy A) and Group 2 (Therapy B)



KEY

-  Pre-therapy anger score
-  Post-therapy anger score

[Turn over]



1 1 . 1 The researcher used volunteers for this study. Outline **ONE** disadvantage of using volunteers to take part in this study. [2 marks]

1 1 . 2 Explain how the researcher could allocate the volunteers randomly to the conditions of the experiment. [3 marks]



1 1 . 3 Write a suitable hypothesis for this study.
[3 marks]

[Turn over]



1 1 . 5 Explain how the study might be improved by using a matched pairs design. [4 marks]

[Turn over]



1 1 . 7 Give ONE disadvantage of using median values as seen in FIGURE 1 to represent the anger scores of participants. [1 mark]

1 1 . 8 Explain how demand characteristics might have occurred in this study. [2 marks]

[Turn over]



1 1 . 9 The researcher used a questionnaire to assess the anger scores of the offenders. Briefly discuss ONE strength of using questionnaires in research. [2 marks]

24

END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

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