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# AS PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Psychology in Context

Monday 22 May 2017

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you may have:

- 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.
- 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

### 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.



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## 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 of the following best describes the aim of cognitive neuroscience?  
Shade **one** box only.

- A** to relate mental processes to brain structures
- B** to relate theoretical models to mental processes
- C** to use biological terms to explain behaviour
- D** to use computers to explain mental processes

**[1 mark]****0 2**

Outline the fight or flight response.

**[3 marks]**


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**0 3**

Outline Skinner’s research into reinforcement.

**[3 marks]**

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Explain how reinforcement might be used to encourage primary school children to pick up litter in the playground.

**[3 marks]**

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0 5

Adil has just started studying the cognitive approach in psychology but does not understand when his teacher tells him that cognitive psychologists use the results of experiments to make inferences about behaviour.

Write a brief explanation of inference that would help Adil to understand what his teacher means.

**[2 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**



0 6

Samira and John are talking.

Samira says, 'Look at your little sister. She's pretending she's got a mobile phone like yours and is making a call.'

John replies, 'Yes. But when she saw me get told off for using my Dad's favourite pen, she never copied me doing that!'

Describe and evaluate social learning theory. Refer to the conversation above as part of your answer.

[12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.

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**Section B**

**Psychopathology**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

**0 7**

Briefly outline how flooding might be used to treat a phobia.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 8**

Briefly outline how systematic desensitisation might be used to treat a phobia.

**[2 marks]**

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0 9

Briefly discuss **one** reason why systematic desensitisation might be a more successful treatment for phobias than flooding.

[2 marks]

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Bob always checks that doors are locked and plug sockets are switched off. His checking routine has become very time consuming. He now feels overwhelmed with fears that his family could be in danger if he does not complete his checking routine. His doctor thinks Bob has obsessive compulsive disorder.

1 0

Explain what is meant by 'obsessions' and 'compulsions'. Refer to Bob in your answer.

[4 marks]

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1 1

Bob's doctor is sending him for a brain scan and is looking into his family history.

How might the biological approach be used to explain Bob's obsessive-compulsive disorder?

[4 marks]

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1 2

Explain how findings of psychological research into the treatment of depression could have implications for the economy.

[2 marks]

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**Turn over for Section C**



**Section C****Research Methods**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

Students often claim that listening to music helps them to concentrate. A psychologist was not aware of any previous research in this area. She decided to investigate this claim.

Forty students from a nearby sixth form centre volunteered to take part in her study. They each answered the following question:

'Do you think that you concentrate on your work 'better', 'worse' or 'the same' if you listen to music while working?'

She obtained the results in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Responses to question - 'Do you think that you concentrate on your work 'better', 'worse' or 'the same' if you listen to music while working?'

Better	Worse	The same
22	8	10

**1 4**

Should the hypothesis for this study be directional? Explain your answer.

**[2 marks]**

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1 5

What percentage of the students reported that they would be able to concentrate 'better' if they listened to music while they worked? Show your workings.

[2 marks]

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1 6

Explain why using stratified sampling might improve this study.

[2 marks]

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Turn over for the next question



1 7

The data collected in this study is primary data.

Explain what is meant by 'primary data'.

[2 marks]

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In a follow-up study, the psychologist obtained a volunteer sample of 10 students aged 17 years from a different sixth form centre. Using a repeated measures design, participants were asked to complete two puzzle tasks as quickly as possible.

Task A was to find 10 differences in a 'spot the difference' puzzle while working in silence.

Task B was to find 10 differences in another 'spot the difference' puzzle while listening to music through headphones.

The tasks were counterbalanced and the time taken to complete each task was recorded for each student.

**Table 2:** Times taken (in seconds) to complete Task A (silence) and Task B (music)

Participant	Task A (silence)	Task B (music)
1	67	82
2	45	70
3	58	60
4	43	59
5	72	77
6	90	105
7	101	90
8	37	59
9	54	83
10	63	89



1 8

Explain **one** reason why the mean would be the most appropriate measure of central tendency to summarise the data in **Table 2**.

[2 marks]

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1 9

Calculate the mean values for **both** Task A **and** Task B. Show your workings.

[4 marks]

Task A \_\_\_\_\_

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Task B \_\_\_\_\_

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Turn over for the next question



2 0

The psychologist used counterbalancing in the follow-up study.

Discuss the purpose of counterbalancing.

[3 marks]

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2 1

Identify **one** possible extraneous variable that the psychologist should have controlled in this follow-up study. Explain how this variable might have affected the results of the study if it was not controlled.

[3 marks]

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Explain how the follow-up study could be said to be an improvement on the original study.

**[4 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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