Write your name here Surname	Other	names
Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Paper 2: Biological Theories a	nced Subsidia	earning
International Advar Paper 2: Biological I Theories ar Thursday 19 October 2017	nced Subsidia Psychology, Le nd Developme	earning

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 96.
- 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 ▶



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

	Le	vel of signif	icance for a	one-tailed t	est
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025
	Le	vel of signifi	icance for a	two-tailed t	est
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

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

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 s	ignificance	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.



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

0.05	0.025	0.01
Level of signifi	cance for a two-	tailed test
0.1	0.05	0.02

Level of significance for a one-tailed test

	Level of signif	ricance for a two-	-tailed test
n	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

BIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

	Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.
1	Charong picked up a hot pan and dropped it on the floor.
	Describe the role of the central nervous system when Charong dropped the hot pan.
	(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)
	<u> </u>



2 Adriana carried out a correlation to determine whether there was a relationship between sleep and aggression. She recorded the average number of hours sleep participants had per night in a week, and the number of aggressive acts they carried out in the same week.

The results for the number of hours sleep and number of aggressive acts are shown in **Table 1** below.

	Average number of hours sleep in a night	Rank 1	Number of aggressive acts in a week	Rank 2	d	d²
A	8	4	3	3.5	0.5	
В	10	8	5	6	-2	
С	6.5	2	3	3.5	1.5	
D	7	3	0	1	2	
E	9	6.5	6	7	-0.5	
F	8.5	5	4	5	0	
G	5	1	2	2	-1	
н	9	6.5	9	8	-1.5	

Table 1

(a) Complete **Table 1** and calculate Spearman's Rank test between the average number of hours sleep in a night and the number of aggressive acts in a week.

The formula can be found in the formulae and statistical tables at the front of the paper.

You must express your answer to two decimal places.

(4)

Space for calculations

Spearman's Rank test result



(b)	Explain one strength and one weakness of using the correlational research method.	(4)
	Strength	(- /
	Weakness	
	(Total for Question 2	= 8 marks)



3	Tariro has been fighting. His mother thinks that Tariro's aggression is genetic as his father and grandfather have both been in trouble with the police for fighting.	
	(a) Describe the role of genes in Tariro's aggression.	
		(3)

		(Total for Question 3 = 5 mai	rks)
			(2)
(b) Ex	plain one weakness of the role of genes in aggre	ession.	(2)

In your studies of biological psychology you will have studied the following classic study in detail:	
• Raine et al. (1997).	
(a) State one aim from the classic study by Raine et al. (1997).	(1)
(b) Explain one improvement that could be made to the classic study by Raine et al	
(1997).	(2)
(Total for Question 4 = 3 n	

5	Gabriella is conducting an experiment to see if there is a difference between the mathematical ability of males and females using a mathematics test. She uses a volunteer sampling technique to gain 30 participants, of which 15 are male and 15 are female. Her participants are all 11 years old and from the same school.	
	(a) Describe how Gabriella may have obtained her volunteer sample.	(2)
		(2)
	(b) Describe why Gabriella used a volunteer sample for her experiment.	(2)
		(2)
	(c) Explain one weakness of the volunteer sampling technique.	(2)
		(2)



	(Total for Question 5 = 7 mar	ks)
		(1)
(d)	Identify one sampling technique other than volunteer sampling.	
/ IX		

6	Assess the importance of the role of internal pacemakers (body clock) in the regulation of sleep.		
		(8)	



(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)
(Iotal for Question 0 = 0 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 34 MARKS



SECTION B

LEARNING THEORIES AND DEVELOPMENT

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

7 Amelia had a troubled relationship with her parents as a child, and she is now receiving therapy/treatment for problems in her relationship with her husband.

Amelia's therapist offers therapy/treatment from the object relations school of thought.

(a) Describe the therapy/treatment Amelia's therapist would offer.	(4)



(b) Explain one strength and one weakness of the object relations school of though therapy/treatment.	t
	(4)
Strength	
Weakness	
(Tatalifan One C. T. O.	- ulsa\
(Total for Question 7 = 8 m	arks)

a) Describe how Mateo may have carried out I		(4)

Mateo analysed his results using the mode.	
(b) State why Mateo used the mode to analyse his results.	(1)
	(1)
Mateo carried out a chi-square statistical test on his data due t	to the type of data he
had collected.	to the type of data he
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	used a chi-square
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	used a chi-square
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	used a chi-square
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	used a chi-square
had collected. (c) Give two reasons, other than the type of data, why Mateo	used a chi-square

9	In your studies of learning theories and development you will have studied one of the following contemporary studies in detail. Prot (2014) Bastian et al. (2011).	
	Chosen study	
	(a) State one aim from the contemporary study you have chosen.	(1)
1	(b) Explain two weaknesses of the contemporary study you have chosen.	(4)
2		
······	(Total for Question 9 = 5 ma	arks)



10	Naif carried out a participant observation. He was observing the behaviour of students in different classes to investigate whether they behaved differently for different teachers. Naif decided to do an overt observation.	
	(a) Describe how Naif could make his observation of the students overt.	(2)

(b) Explain one strength and one weakness of the observational research metho	od. (4)
Strength	
Weakness	
(Total for Question 10 =	6 marks)

11	Peter is 3 years old and his father is concerned about his safety near roads. He is worried Peter will be in an accident as he often runs into the road without looking to see if any vehicles are coming towards him. His father is trying to teach Peter to be more careful near roads.	
	Discuss, using operant conditioning, how Peter's father could teach him to be more careful near roads.	
	You must refer to the context in your answer.	(8)
•••••		
•••••		



 (Total for Question 11 = 8 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 34 MARKS



SECTION C

	Answer ALL o	uestions in	this section.	Write your	r answers in	the spaces	provided.
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(Total for Question 12 = 12 marks)



13 Evaluate the structure of the brain and social learning theory as explanations of aggression.				
	(16)			





TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 28 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 96 MARKS

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