Write your name here				
Surname	Oth	er names		
Edexcel GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number		
Psychology Advanced Unit 3: Applications of Psychology				
Friday 28 January 2011 – Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	9	Paper Reference 6PS03/01		
You do not need any other r	naterials.	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 from two of the four Sections: A, B, C and D.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

#### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.





## Answer ALL questions from TWO of the four Sections: A, B, C and D.

If you answer the questions in Section A put a cross in this box  $\ oxdot$  .

### **SECTION A: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

## **Answer ALL questions.**

<b>A1</b>	Jessica conducted a laboratory experiment to investigate the effectiveness of
	eyewitness testimony. She was particularly concerned about ethical and
	methodological issues that can arise within eyewitness testimony research.

(a	) Explain <b>one</b> ethical issue that must be considered when conducting a laboratory experiment into eyewitness testimony.	(2)



(b) Other than ethical issues, describe <b>two</b> strengths of laboratory experiments as they are used to investigate eyewitness testimony.				
	(4)			
First Strength				
Second Strength				



(c) Jessica decided to conduct a follow up investigation using a field expensive she felt it would be more appropriate.	riment, as
Explain why a field experiment might be a more appropriate research r than a laboratory experiment to test eyewitness effectiveness.	method (2)
(Total for Question	A1 = 8 marks)

<b>2</b> (a) During your course you will have studied one of the following investigations:	
Yuille and Cutshall (1986)	
Charlton et al (2000)	
• Gesch et al (2003).	
Outline the procedure of <b>one</b> of these investigations.	(2)
	(3)
lame of investigation	



(b) (i)	Research findings are often applied to real life behaviour, and used to build psychological understanding.  Explain <b>one</b> way in which the conclusions of the study you have outlined in (a) can be used or applied in criminological psychology.				
		(2)			

(ii)	Evaluate the study you have validity.	e outlined in (a) in terms	d in (a) in terms of both reliability <b>and</b>			
				(5)		
		(Total f	or Question A2 = 10 mar	ks)		



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*A3	Sam overheard some people commenting that she was likely to become a troublemaker because her older brother is often in trouble with the police.				
	Using your knowledge of social learning theory, explain how Sam may be likely become a criminal and evaluate your explanation.				
	γ	(12)			





(Total for Question A3 = 12 marks)
TOTAL EOD SECTION V = 30 WVDK2



## If you answer the questions in Section B put a cross in this box $\ oxdots$ .

## **SECTION B: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY**

#### **Answer ALL questions.**

В1	(a)	John Bowlby	conducted re	esearch on	children	who ha	d lost the	eir parents	during
		World War 2.	He develope	ed a theory	of mater	nal dep	rivation.		

Explain Bowlby's maternal deprivation hypothesis.	(3)

(b) Using psychological research, evaluate Bowlby's maternal deprivation hypothesis. (3)



(c)	Daycare has been regarded by some psychologists as a form of maternal deprivation.	
	Explain <b>two</b> ways in which a daycare centre manager could use psychological understanding to reduce any negative effects on the children who go there.	(4)
1		,
•		
2		
	(Total for Question B1 = 10 m	arks)

<b>B2</b> Longitudinal studies involve the collection of data over a long period of time.	
(a) Explain <b>one</b> strength of using a longitudinal research method.	(0)
	(2)
(b) Explain one weakness of using a longitudinal research method.	(2)
	(2)



(c) Kelly wanted to conduct a naturalistic observation of children for her A-Level Psychology course.	
Explain <b>one ethical</b> and <b>one methodological</b> issue that Kelly would need to consider.	(5)
Ethical issue	(4)
Luncarissue	
Methodological issue	
(Total for Question B2 = 8 marks)	
	iiai K3)



 ound.	(12)







# If you answer the questions in Section C put a cross in this box $\ \ \square$ .

### **SECTION C: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

**Answer ALL questions.** 

Allswei ALL questions.	
C1 (a) What is meant by 'health psychology'?	(2)
(b) (i) Describe <b>one</b> research method using human participants that is used to investigate the effects of drugs.	(3)



<ul><li>(ii) Explain one strength of using human participants to study the effects of drugs.</li></ul>		
	arags.	(2)
	plain why researchers may choose to use animals instead of humans t	o research
tne		
	e effects of drugs.	(3)
	e effects of drugs.	(3)
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(c) Evaluate the Learning Approach as an explanation	on of substance misuse.	(4)
	(Total for Question C2 = 8	marks)



*C3	Green High School decided to run an anti-drugs campaign. Students put up posters, listened to a visiting speaker and set up a helpline. They also invited a former student who was a recovering addict to talk to them.	
Describe <b>one</b> anti-drugs campaign you have studied. Evaluate the effectiveness of anti-drugs campaigns, including the one at Green High School.		f
		(12)





(Total for Question C3 = 12 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS



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#### **SECTION D: SPORT PSYCHOLOGY**

Answer ALL questions.		
<b>D1</b> (a) Juan conducted a correlational study to investigate heart rate and sporting performance in professional athletes.		
Describe the correlational research method as it is used in sport psychology.	(3)	



(b) Evaluate the correlation as a research method.	(3)
(c) Using the same professional athletes, Juan decided to gather qualitative data by conducting interviews.	
(c) Using the same professional athletes, Juan decided to gather qualitative data by conducting interviews.  Explain what is meant by qualitative data.	(0)
conducting interviews.	(2)



<b>D2</b> (a) A talent scout noticed that the performance of a young footballer was better when training than in a real match.	
Explain this difference between training and match performance using <b>one</b> theory of arousal/anxiety/audience effect you have studied.	
(3	)
Theory	



(b) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of <b>one</b> study you have learned about in sport psychology, <b>other than</b> Boyd and Munroe (2003).	(3)
Study	

(c) Evaluate the study you described in (b) in terms of both reliability <b>and</b> verifications of the study you described in (b) in terms of both reliability and verifications of the study you described in (b) in terms of both reliability and verifications of the study you described in (b) in terms of both reliability and verifications of the study you described in (c) and the study you described in (c) and the study you described in (b) in terms of both reliability and verifications of the study you described in (c) and the study you described in (d) and the study you described in (e) and the study you de	alidity. (4)
(Total for Question D2	2 = 10 marks)
(Total for Question D2	L — 10 marks



*D3	Sophie and Becky are sisters. Sisters share 50% of their genes. Sophie is an excellent athlete winning regional competitions, whereas Becky is not sporty at all.		
	Describe and evaluate <b>two</b> explanations for Sophie and Becky's individual differences in sporting performance.		
		(12)	
•••••			

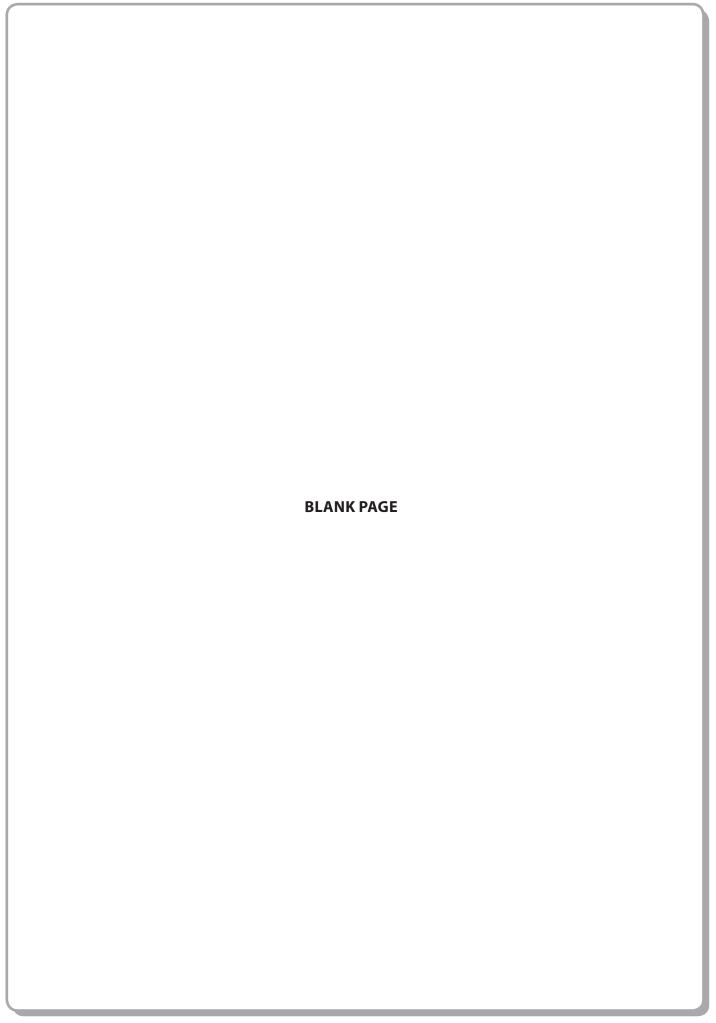




(Total for Question D3 = 12 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS







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