Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Psychology

Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 2: Understanding the Individual

Tuesday 29 May 2012 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 40 minutes

Paper Reference
6PS02/01

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 80.
- 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

P39350A

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on Section A.

**In Section A put a cross in each correct box ⊠ to indicate your answer.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box ⊠ and then put a cross in another box ⊠.**

For questions 1–5 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 Eli was watching his favourite television programme and saw the hero rewarded for hitting the villain. He later copied this behaviour and hit his little brother.

This is an example of

⊠ **A** positive reinforcement

⊠ **B** negative reinforcement

⊠ **C** vicarious reinforcement

⊠ **D** punishment

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Maliha's dog regularly gets his meal at six o'clock, and so has learned to salivate when the six o'clock news starts.

The dog's salivation when the news starts is an example of

⊠ **A** an unconditioned stimulus

⊠ **B** an unconditioned response

⊠ **C** a conditioned stimulus

⊠ **D** a conditioned response

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Messages in the brain pass over the synaptic gap in the form of

⊠ **A** neurotransmitters

⊠ **B** electrical impulses

⊠ **C** hormones

⊠ **D** genes

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 When genes are the only cause of a characteristic it will definitely be present in

☒ **A** both of a pair of identical (MZ) twins

☒ **B** only one of a pair of identical (MZ) twins

☒ **C** both of a pair of non-identical (DZ) twins

☒ **D** only one of a pair of non-identical (DZ) twins

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 One strength of Freud's study of Little Hans is

☒ **A** it is a case study so it can be generalised to the target population

☒ **B** it is a case study so it provides rich, qualitative data

☒ **C** the data came from Hans' father so it will not be biased

☒ **D** the interpretation of dreams is an objective measurement

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For question 6 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

6 Gillian has seen a new dress that she really wants but if she bought it now she would go overdrawn at the bank. She decides to wait until she has been paid before buying it.

According to Freud's theory, Gillian's decision to wait is due to her

☒ **A** id

☒ **B** ego

☒ **C** superego

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

For questions 7–10 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

7 A longitudinal study is best described as testing

☒ **A** a number of different people at one period of time

☒ **B** one person at one period of time

☒ **C** one set of participants over an extended period of time

☒ **D** a number of different people in different cultures

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 A weakness of longitudinal studies is that

⊠ **A** people may drop out of the study

⊠ **B** they look at developmental trends

⊠ **C** participants are only studied once

⊠ **D** participant variables are controlled

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 A non-participant observation is specifically when the observer

⊠ **A** has told the participants they are part of a study

⊠ **B** has not told the participants they are part of a study

⊠ **C** is a member of the group being studied

⊠ **D** is not a member of the group being studied

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Harry has carried out an experiment on participants from a local sixth form college. He recruited his participants by placing posters around the building asking for people interested in taking part in the study to turn up at a specific time.

His sampling method was

⊠ **A** random

⊠ **B** stratified

⊠ **C** volunteer

⊠ **D** opportunity

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

For question 11 choose THREE answers from A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H.

11 Kate carried out a Mann Whitney U test on the results of her study.

As Kate chose the Mann Whitney U test for her study, it means she carried out a study that

☒   **A** was a correlation

☒   **B** was an experiment

☒   **C** had a directional hypothesis

☒   **D** used a non-directional hypothesis

☒   **E** had nominal data

☒   **F** had at least ordinal data

☒   **G** used an independent groups design

☒   **H** used a repeated measures design

(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 13 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 45 minutes on Section B.

12 Liam carried out an experiment to see which was the most clever species, cats or dogs. He used a number of cats and dogs and tested each animal on its own. While the animals were watching, Liam placed a food treat under one of three upside down cups and then moved the cups around into different positions. He then timed how many seconds it took the animal to find the food treat. He found that, on average, dogs found the food treat more quickly than cats.

(a) Identify the independent variable (IV) for the study.

(1)

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(b) Identify the dependent variable (DV) for the study.

(1)

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(c) (i) Identify the experimental / participant design Liam used in his study.

(1)

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(ii) Outline **one** weakness of the experimental/participant design you identified in (c)(i).

(2)

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(d) Describe **at least two** ethical issues Liam needed to consider before carrying out his experiment.

(4)

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(Total for Question 12 = 9 marks)

13 Mary is going on holiday abroad, but she is afraid of flying and she smokes cigarettes. Both of these are problems as the flight is long and smoking is not permitted. Mary's friend has recommended that she find a therapy to help her with her fear of flying or to help her stop smoking.

Describe a therapy from the Learning Approach that may help Mary with **either** her fear of flying **or** her smoking. You must refer to Mary in your answer.

Indicate which problem you are focusing on by putting a cross ⊠ in the box.

Fear of flying ⊠   Smoking ⊠

(5)

Therapy ....

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(Total for Question 13 = 5 marks)

14 Operant conditioning explains how we learn new behaviour.

Describe operant conditioning by filling in the blanks in the paragraph below.
Do not use the same word more than once.

(4)

When we are given something that we want, such as praise for a good piece of work, this

is .... reinforcement. When we avoid a detention by doing

our homework, this is an example of .... reinforcement.

Money acts as .... reinforcement when it allows us to buy

things which satisfy a basic need, such as food. Food is an example of

.... reinforcement.

(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)

15 Freud said that our mind is made up of three parts, the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious.

(a) Explain these three terms using an example with each term.

(6)

Conscious

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Preconscious

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Unconscious

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P 3 9 3 5 0 A 0 1 0 2 4

(b) Evaluate Freud's theory of psychosexual development in terms of the methods he
    used to gather data as evidence for his theory.

(4)

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(Total for Question 15 = 10 marks)

P 3 9 3 5 0 A 0 1 1 2 4

16 In the Biological Approach you will have learned about Money's original (1975) study.

(a) Outline the results **and** conclusions of Money's original (1975) study.

(3)

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(b) Evaluate Money's original (1975) study in terms of validity **and** reliability.

(4)

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(Total for Question 16 = 7 marks)

17 In the Learning Approach, you will have carried out an observation.

(a) State **either** the alternative hypothesis **or** the aim for your observation.

(2)

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(b) Outline the conclusions you reached from your observation.

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(c) Evaluate your observation.

(4)

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(Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 43 MARKS

SECTION C

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section C.

18 In the Biological Approach you will have studied a key issue.

Describe the key issue you studied in the Biological Approach **and** apply
psychological concepts (theories and/or research) to explain the key issue.

Clearly identify the key issue in your answer.

(7)

Key issue ....

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(Total for Question 18 = 7 marks)

P 3 9 3 5 0 A 0 1 7 2 4

19 Compare the explanations of gender development given by the Biological Approach and the Learning Approach.

Comparisons include considering similarities and/or differences.

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(Total for Question 19 = 5 marks)

P 3 9 3 5 0 A 0 1 8 2 4

*20 In the Psychodynamic Approach you will have learned about one of the following studies:

- Axline (1964/1990)
- Bachrach et al (1991)
- Cramer (1997)

Describe and evaluate **one** study from the list.

Clearly identify your chosen study.

(12)

Name of study ....

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(Total for Question 20 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 24 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

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