

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Psychology

Advanced

Unit 4: How Psychology Works

Monday 18 June 2012 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference

6PS04/01

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 in Section **A**. In Section **B** answer Questions 6, 7 and 8 and then **EITHER** Question 9(a) **OR** 9(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

You are advised to spend approximately one hour on Section A.

- 1 You have studied research into psychological disorders, including schizophrenia.
- (a) Describe the procedure of **one** study you have learned about that investigated schizophrenia.

(Do not use Rosenhan's (1973) study as this did not investigate the disorder of schizophrenia.)

(4)



(b) Evaluate the study for which you have described the procedure in (a).

(4)

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)



P 3 9 3 5 2 A 0 3 2 8

2 During your study of clinical psychology you studied a key issue. You also produced a leaflet relating to this key issue.

(a) (i) Who were the target audience for your leaflet?

(1)

(ii) Outline the intended outcome of your leaflet.

(2)

(iii) Explain **one** reason why you used the material you did for the content of your leaflet.

(2)



(b) When you created the leaflet described in (a) you will have used secondary data.

Explain how you gathered your secondary data.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)





(b) Magda has mental health issues and has been recommended therapy by her psychiatrist. Her psychiatrist has suggested that she would benefit from a behavioural therapy.

Evaluate the treatment/therapy you described in (a) with reference to Magda's mental health issues.

(5)

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



P 3 9 3 5 2 A 0 7 2 8

(b) Using research evidence, evaluate the explanation you have outlined in (a). In your answer make **at least one** comparison with a different explanation for the disorder you are using.

(4)

(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)



P 3 9 3 5 2 A 0 9 2 8



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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 45 MARKS



SECTION B: ISSUES AND DEBATES

Answer Questions 6, 7 and 8 and then EITHER Question 9(a) OR Question 9(b).

You are advised to spend approximately one hour on Section B.

- 6** (a) Olaf is a psychology student and he wishes to ensure his study is scientific.

Explain **one** factor that would make a study scientific.

(2)

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(c) You have studied several different approaches to psychology as part of your course.

Identify **one** psychological approach **other than** the Psychodynamic Approach and explain why it is considered scientific.

(4)

Approach

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)



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- 7 During her work experience at a local newspaper the editor asks Sophia to write an article using her psychological knowledge. The headline of the article reads:

Does someone's upbringing make them who they are?

Write a brief article giving both sides of the argument. In your answer use examples from **at least two** areas of psychology to illustrate your argument.

(5)

(Total for Question 7 = 5 marks)



8 Read the information in the box below.

Researchers conducted a structured observation to discover the preferred distance people would sit from each other in a college library. There were ten tables, each with four seats at them. Some of the tables had a single seat occupied by a confederate (actor). The researchers then observed where people chose to sit when they entered the library. The researchers were positioned around the library either 'reading items in the magazine area' or 'hunting for a book on the shelves' so they could observe what happened.



(4)

[illegible]

- (ii) The researchers worked hard to address issues such as ecological validity when designing the study described in the box on page 18.

Explain **either** how the study might be said to have high ecological validity **or** how the study might be said to have low ecological validity.

(2)

- *(b) As a follow-up to the structured observation, the researchers decide to conduct a naturalistic observation on the distance apart from strangers that people choose to sit.

Explain how the researchers might plan to carry out such an observation.

Possible practical factors that may be considered include choice of location, sample, type of data and means of collecting data. There are other factors. No credit will be given for ethical issues.

(6)



(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)



Answer EITHER Question 9(a) OR Question 9(b).

EITHER

- *9 (a) Describe **at least three** ethical guidelines that researchers should follow when conducting psychological research using human participants. Assess the ethical issues of **two or more** studies using human participants that you have learned about during your course.

(18)

OR

- *9 (b) You will have covered issues in your course where psychology has helped to explain how harm can be done in society.

Here are three examples that show how psychology can explain why harm may happen:

- Milgram's research on obedience showed most people have the potential to harm others if ordered to do so.
- Imprisonment of innocent people on the basis of eyewitness memory has been exposed as a major hazard in the judicial system.
- Social psychologists have sought to explain why during times of hardship, people will attack (either physically or verbally) members of minority groups.

Describe and evaluate **at least two** ways in which psychological knowledge has contributed to our understanding of why harm happens in society. (You may use the examples given above if you wish.)

(18)



Question 9(b)





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P 3 9 3 5 2 A 0 2 7 2 8

(Total for Question 9 = 18 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 45 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

