**Pearson
Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Psychology

Unit 2: Social and Biological Psychological Debates

Monday 4 June 2018 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference
5PS02/01

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 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 on these questions with your spelling, punctuation
  and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression*.

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 ▶

Pearson

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

TOPIC C: Do TV and video games affect young people's behaviour?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic C.

1   Media companies use 'censorship' when broadcasting TV and video games.

(a) Suggest **one** example of 'censorship' that could be used in TV and/or video games.

(1)

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(b) Outline **one** argument for (in favour of) media censorship.

(2)

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(c) You have been asked by a broadcasting regulator to investigate aggression on TV in the UK. You have chosen to conduct a content analysis.

Describe how you might carry out your content analysis into aggression on TV in the UK.

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(d) After conducting your content analysis, you are concerned that your findings may only apply to Western cultures. This is a problem with:

(1)

☒ **A** subjectivity

☒ **B** generalisability

☒ **C** objectivity

☒ **D** control of variables

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)

2   Jason was bought a video game by his parents for his birthday. Jason's video game contained fighting and shooting. Jason was rated as more aggressive by his parents and teachers after playing the video game every day for one month.

(a) Using social learning theory, explain how the video game may have influenced Jason's behaviour.

(4)

(b) Outline **one** strength of social learning theory as an explanation of aggressive behaviour.

(2)

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(c) A biological reason for Jason's behaviour could have been hormones.

Describe the role of hormones as a cause for aggression.

(2)

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(d) Identify **one** biological cause of aggression from the list below.

(1)

☒ **A** Self-fulfilling prophecy

☒ **B** Classical conditioning

☒ **C** Childrearing strategies

☒ **D** Limbic system and amygdala

(e) Aggression can be understood in terms of the nature-nurture debate.

(i) Define what is meant by the term 'nature'.

(1)

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(ii) Define what is meant by the term 'nurture'.

(1)

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(f) Explain **one** similarity between a social and a biological explanation for aggression.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 13 marks)

*3   As part of your course you will have studied the investigation conducted by Anderson and Dill (2000).

Describe the aims, procedure and findings (results and/or conclusions) of Anderson and Dill's (2000) study **and** evaluate this study in terms of its strengths and weaknesses.

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC C = 30 MARKS

P 5 5 5 5 1 A 0 8 2 4

TOPIC D: Why do we have phobias?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic D.

4 (a) A clinical psychologist would be more likely to work for:

(1)

☒ **A** the prison service

☒ **B** an education authority

☒ **C** a health authority

☒ **D** a sleep clinic

(b) Identify **one** qualification required to be a clinical psychologist.

(1)

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(c) Outline **two** roles of a clinical psychologist.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)

5 (a) Mika has recently developed a fear of letter boxes. He was delivering leaflets to houses through their letter boxes and was frightened by dogs barking loudly on repeated occasions.

Use classical conditioning theory to explain why Mika developed a fear of letter boxes. You may use a diagram as part of your answer.

(4)

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(b) Explain how Mika may experience 'generalisation' in relation to his fear of letter boxes.

(2)

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(c) You will have studied different causes of phobias.

Identify an alternative cause of phobias to that of classical conditioning from the list below.

(1)

☒ **A** Family patterns

☒ **B** Preparedness

☒ **C** XYY chromosome abnormality

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 Demi is interested in investigating the causes of different phobias.

(a) In the table below, write a question for each question type in the box provided.

Phobia	Question type	Question
Phobia of clowns	Open question	(i) **(1)**
Phobia of meat	Closed question (do not use a rank scale question)	(ii) **(1)**
Phobia of mobile phones	Rank scale question	(iii) **(1)**

(b) Explain **one** strength of using closed questions to study phobias.

(2)

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(c) One weakness of using a rank scale question is that:

(1)

☒ **A** long answers may be difficult to analyse

☒ **B** there are many answers to choose from

☒ **C** participants may feel their answer is restricted

☒ **D** they take a long time to respond to

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(d) Demi decides to use a questionnaire to study phobias. She wants to give her participants 'standardised instructions'.

Explain how Demi could give her participants 'standardised instructions'.

(2)

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(e) Suggest how Demi could avoid 'social desirability' when using her questionnaire.

(2)

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(f) Demi is concerned that the results of her questionnaire may be influenced by 'response bias'.

Define the term 'response bias'.

(1)

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(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

7 (a) State the aim of the case study of Little Peter (Cover-Jones, 1924).

(1)

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(b) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of the case study of Little Peter (Cover-Jones, 1924).

(2)

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(c) Suggest **one** reason why Cover-Jones (1924) used the name 'Little Peter' instead of the child's real name in her case study.

(1)

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(d) Evaluate the therapy Cover-Jones (1924) used in the case study of 'Little Peter'.

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC D = 30 MARKS

TOPIC E: Are criminals born or made?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic E.

8   Stephan has been convicted of assault. Since a young age he has been identified as violent by his teachers. Older members of his family have also been convicted of assault.

(a) Explain how Stephan's genetics may have caused his criminal behaviour.

(2)

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(b) Describe how self-fulfilling prophecy could explain Stephan's criminal behaviour.

(2)

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(c) (i) Identify **one** social explanation for criminal behaviour **other than** self-fulfilling prophecy.

(1)

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(ii) Describe the social explanation you identified in (c) (i) above.

(3)

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(d) State **two** differences between a social explanation and a biological explanation for criminal behaviour.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)

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9 During your course you will have learned about a study by Sigall and Ostrove (1975).

(a) State **one** aim of Sigall and Ostrove (1975).

(1)

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(b) Describe the procedure of Sigall and Ostrove (1975).

(3)

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(c) Explain **one** strength of Sigall and Ostrove (1975).

(2)

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(d) Outline **two** weaknesses of Sigall and Ostrove (1975).

(2)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

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10 Jemimah is investigating the effects of race on jury decision making.

She gives two different photographs of women who have been convicted for assault to 10 participants from England. One group of participants (jury A) is shown a photograph of a black woman and the other group (jury B) is shown a photograph of a white woman.

The participants in both groups (jury A and jury B) then have to decide how many months in jail they would give the woman for the crime.

(a) Jemimah is measuring the number of months in jail the jury would give the woman. This is the:

(1)

- ☒ **A** independent variable
- ☒ **B** dependent variable
- ☒ **C** related variable
- ☒ **D** unrelated variable

(b) Identify the type of data that is collected in terms of the number of months in jail from the list below.

(1)

- ☒ **A** Qualitative data
- ☒ **B** Subjective data
- ☒ **C** Quantitative data
- ☒ **D** Generalisable data

(c) State **two** ethical issues that Jemimah should consider when carrying out her study.

(2)

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(d) Write an experimental hypothesis for Jemimah's study.

(2)

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(e) Describe how Jemimah could make her results more generalisable.

(2)

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(f) The results of Jemimah's study are:

Jury group	Mean number of months in jail
Jury A (photograph of black woman)	25
Jury B (photograph of white woman)	24

Explain **one** conclusion that could be made from Jemimah's results.

(2)

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(g) Jemimah wants the results of her study to be considered reliable.

Define what is meant by the term 'reliability'.

(1)

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(h) One other area of interest to Jemimah is the biological basis of criminality. However, she is concerned about practical issues regarding this research.

One practical issue when conducting biological research into criminality is that participants with rare chromosome abnormalities (e.g. XYY):

(1)

☒ **A** may be hard to find so the sample may be very small

☒ **B** are unlikely to show regret for their crimes

☒ **C** may feel distressed when talking about their crimes

☒ **D** cannot leave the study when they want to

(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC E = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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