

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

AS PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Psychology in Context

Thursday 17 May 2018

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be assessed on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	



Section A

Approaches in Psychology

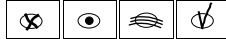
Answer **all** questions in this section.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

0 1

Which of the following statements best describes Wundt's use of the term introspection?

Shade **one** box only.

- A** Explaining behaviour by studying the biological bases of cognitive functions.
- B** Explaining behaviour without the need to consider thoughts and feelings.
- C** Investigating external events through observation and measurement.
- D** Investigating internal events by examining conscious thoughts and feelings.

[1 mark]

0 2

Discuss Wundt's role in the emergence of psychology as a science.

[3 marks]

Extra space

0 3

Identify **two** glands that form part of the endocrine system **and** outline their functions.

[4 marks]

1

2

Turn over ►



A researcher carried out an overt observation study of social learning. For one week the helping behaviour of children in a playgroup was recorded. All the children then saw a short film in which a child was praised for tidying up toys. For the following week the helping behaviour of the same children in the playgroup was recorded.

0 4

Which of the following statements is the best description of an overt observation study?

Shade **one** box only.

- A The researcher becomes a member of the group whose behaviour is being observed.
- B The researcher uses a structured procedure in which behaviour is watched and recorded.
- C The researcher watches and records behaviour in the setting it would normally occur.
- D The researcher watches and records behaviour of a group that knows it is being observed.

[1 mark]

0 5

Briefly discuss **one** way in which a covert observation of children might be more beneficial than an overt observation.

[3 marks]

Extra space



At the end of the observation study the researcher used a sign test to see if the behaviour of the children was more helpful, less helpful or the same after seeing the film than it was before they had seen the film.

0 6

Explain why the researcher decided the sign test would be an appropriate statistical test to use on the data from this study.

[4 marks]

Extra space

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



Section B**Psychopathology**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

0 8

Describe **one** behavioural characteristic that might be seen in a person who has been diagnosed with a phobia of wasps.

[2 marks]

0 9

Describe **one** emotional characteristic that might be seen in a person who has been diagnosed with a phobia of wasps.

[2 marks]

1 0

Explain how a hierarchy **and** relaxation might be used in the treatment of someone who has a phobia of wasps.

[4 marks]



Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines.

24

Turn over ►



Section C

Research Methods

Answer **all** questions in this section.

A researcher was interested in the relationship between the number of hours a course was taught using a computer program and the satisfaction of the students on the course.

As part of his research he conducted a pilot study as follows. A topic from a business studies course was divided into 10 equal one-hour sessions.

Eleven students who were matched for their high level of interest in business studies took part in the study.

All 11 students completed all 10 hours of the topic. They were taught either completely online, with a combination of online teaching and classroom teaching, or just in a classroom.

Each student was allocated a letter, from A to K randomly. This determined the number of hours they studied online and the number of hours they studied in a classroom. The combinations are shown in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: The numbers of hours each student (labelled A – K) studied the topic online and in a classroom with a teacher

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Number of online hours	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Number of classroom hours	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1 3

Explain why it was important to match the students on their high level of interest in business studies.

[2 marks]



1 4

Suggest **one** other variable for which the researcher should have matched the students. Explain how this might have affected the satisfaction scores if it was not controlled.

[2 marks]

1 5

Outline **one** benefit of allocating the students randomly to the different numbers of online hours and classroom hours as seen in **Table 1**.

[2 marks]

Extra space _____

1 6

The sample used in this pilot study was an opportunity sample. Briefly explain how using a stratified sample when the final study is conducted might be an improvement to the design.

[3 marks]

Extra space _____

Turn over ►



1 7

The researcher designed a questionnaire to collect data from the students about how satisfied they felt when they had completed the course.

Give an example of an appropriate question that the researcher might use to collect qualitative data on the questionnaire.

[1 mark]

1 8

Briefly explain **one** problem the researcher might have in analysing the qualitative data collected from the questionnaires.

[2 marks]

1 9

Outline **one** ethical issue that should have been taken into account when carrying out the questionnaire.

[1 mark]



In order to analyse all the responses to the questionnaire, each response was given a score by the researcher. The maximum score on the questionnaire was 20, where a score of 0 meant dissatisfied and a score of 20 meant very satisfied.

The following data was collected by the researcher.

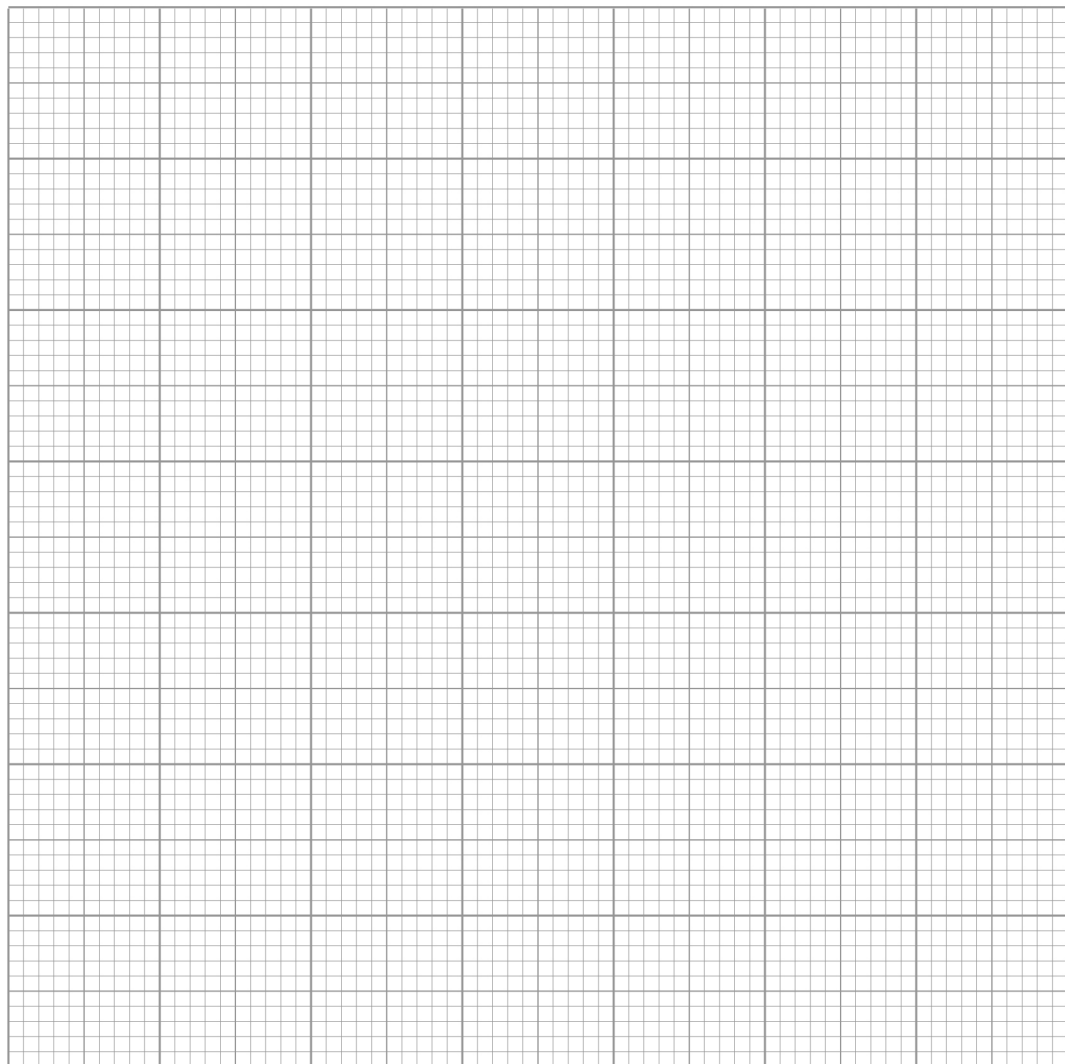
Table 2: The numbers of hours each student (labelled A – K) studied the topic online and the satisfaction scores of each student.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Number of online hours	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Satisfaction scores	5	6	8	7	10	12	13	15	17	19	19

2 0

Using the data in **Table 2** and the graph paper provided below, draw an appropriate scattergram. Fully label your display.

[4 marks]



Turn over ►



2	1
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What conclusion might the researcher draw, based on the results of the study?

[2 marks]

2	2
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The researcher looked at the mode and median satisfaction scores of the students. Calculate these two descriptive statistics.

[2 marks]

2	3
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Explain why the median would be more suitable than the mode to represent the average score for satisfaction for the students.

[2 marks]



2	4
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Another researcher looked at the data for the satisfaction scores and commented that they suggested a negative skew in the data.

Look at the following sets of descriptive statistics from a different study. Which of the sets (A or B or C) would indicate a negative skew in the distribution of the data?

Shade **one** box only.

A Mean: 7.3, median: 7.5, mode: 7.0

B Mean: 7.3, median: 10.5, mode: 16

C Mean: 7.3, median: 6.5, mode: 5

[1 mark]

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END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

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