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Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Edexcel GCE Psychology Advanced Subsidiary Unit 2: Understanding the Individual	
Thursday 10 June 2010 – Morning 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 ►

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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** Samantha was bitten by an Alsatian dog when she was younger. She is now scared of her grandma's Spaniel puppy. This is an example of

- ☐ **A** discrimination
- ☐ **B** extinction
- ☐ **C** generalisation
- ☐ **D** spontaneous recovery

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** Vicarious reinforcement is when

- ☐ **A** you receive something pleasant after a desired behaviour.
- ☐ **B** someone you are observing receives something pleasant after a desired behaviour.
- ☐ **C** you receive something unpleasant after an undesired behaviour.
- ☐ **D** someone you are observing receives something unpleasant after an undesired behaviour.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

- 3** According to Freud, information that you are not thinking about at the moment but could be recalled easily without help is in the

- ☐ **A** conscious mind
- ☐ **B** subconscious mind
- ☐ **C** preconscious mind
- ☐ **D** unconscious mind

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 One strength of Freud's methods is

- ☐ A he studied a wide range of participants so results can be generalised.
- ☐ B they can be viewed as scientific as the unconscious is measurable.
- ☐ C his interpretation of dreams is an objective measure.
- ☐ D he gathered a lot of detailed information about his participants.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Nerve cells are called

- ☐ A neurons
- ☐ B synapses
- ☐ C neurotransmitters
- ☐ D genes

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For question 6 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D, E and F.

6 Which **two** of the following brain activities are more noticeable in male brains than in female brains?

- ☐ A Verbal tasks are more lateralised to the left hemisphere.
- ☐ B Verbal tasks are more lateralised to the right hemisphere.
- ☐ C Spatial tasks are more lateralised to the left hemisphere.
- ☐ D Spatial tasks are more lateralised to the right hemisphere.
- ☐ E Verbal tasks are more equal in both hemispheres.
- ☐ F Spatial tasks are more equal in both hemispheres.

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

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

7 Rachel carried out a psychology practical. She decided to use the same participants in both experimental groups. What experimental design is this?

- ☐ A Independent groups
- ☐ B Repeated measures
- ☐ C Correlational
- ☐ D Matched pairs

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



- 8 Peter carried out an observation in the High Street. The participants did not know they were being observed.

When the participants do not know they are being observed it is

- ☐ A overt observation
- ☐ B covert observation
- ☐ C participant observation
- ☐ D non-participant observation

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9 The 1986 Animals Act provides ethical principles to protect animals in research. Bearing this in mind, an advantage of using non-human animals in experiments instead of human participants is

- ☐ A any animal can be used in any situation.
- ☐ B it does not matter if animals are harmed in any way.
- ☐ C we can do things to animals that we cannot do to humans.
- ☐ D animals are more likely to show demand characteristics.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

- 10 Validity is when you

- ☐ A measure what you claim to measure.
- ☐ B can replicate your study.
- ☐ C impose your own opinion on the results.
- ☐ D say your results are not true for other people.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



For question 11 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.

11 Which **two** of the following statements are strengths of the laboratory experimental method?

- ☐ **A** There are tight controls so cause and effect can be established.
- ☐ **B** Due to the controlled environment behaviour is more likely to be natural.
- ☐ **C** There is little chance of demand characteristics.
- ☐ **D** The laboratory environment ensures good ecological validity.
- ☐ **E** The controls make the laboratory experiment replicable.

(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 13 MARKS

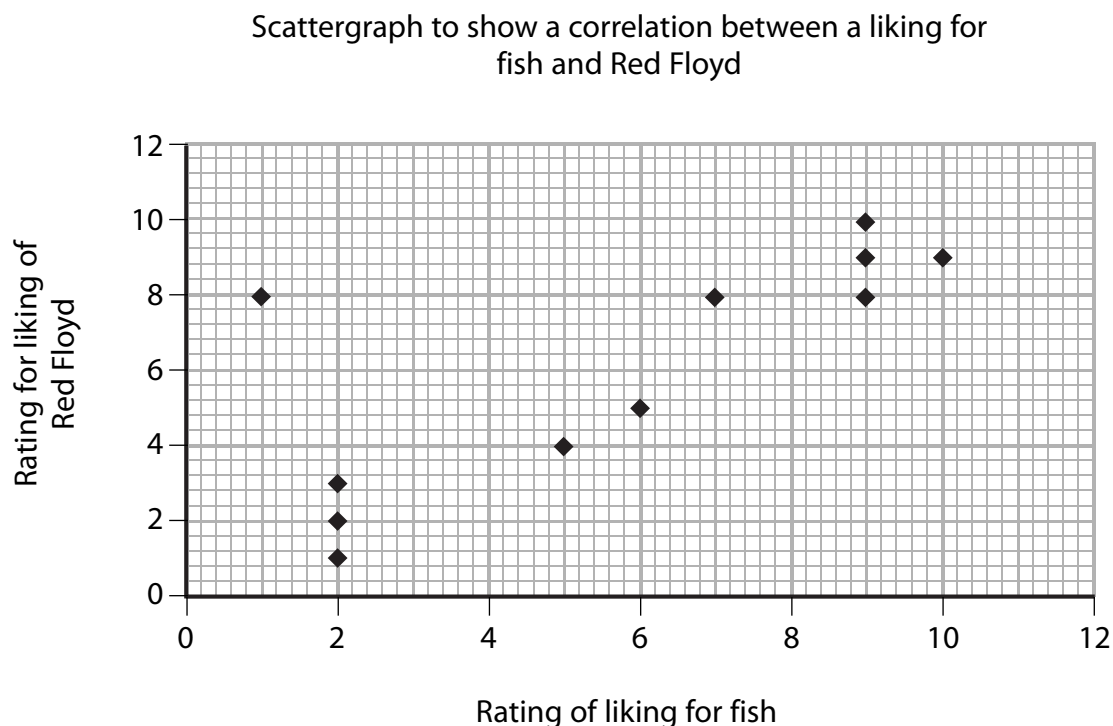


SECTION B

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

- 12 Karen noticed that a lot of her friends who liked the taste of fish also liked the music by the band called Red Floyd. She decided to carry out a correlational study to see if there was a relationship between a liking for fish and a liking for Red Floyd.

Below is a scattergraph (scattergram) of her results.



- (a) Put a circle around the **anomaly** (outlier) on the scattergraph above.

(1)

- (b) Interpret the results of the correlation as shown in the scattergraph.

(2)

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- (c) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a correlational design in psychological research.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 12 = 7 marks)



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

(a) State the aim of your observation.

(1)

(b) Outline the results of your observation.

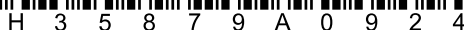
(2)



(5)

[illegible]

(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)



14 (a) Operant conditioning is a theory from the Learning Approach.

Define the following terms.

(i) Positive reinforcement

(2)

(ii) Negative reinforcement

(2)

(iii) Punishment

(2)



- (b) Sally has just started school. Her teacher is concerned about her behaviour. Sally finds it hard to sit still and concentrate on her work, and she is constantly shouting out and wanting the teacher's attention all the time.

Using the principles of operant conditioning, explain how the teacher could change Sally's behaviour.

(4)

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- (c) The following four statements evaluating operant conditioning are either true or false.

Put a cross ☒ in the correct box to indicate whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

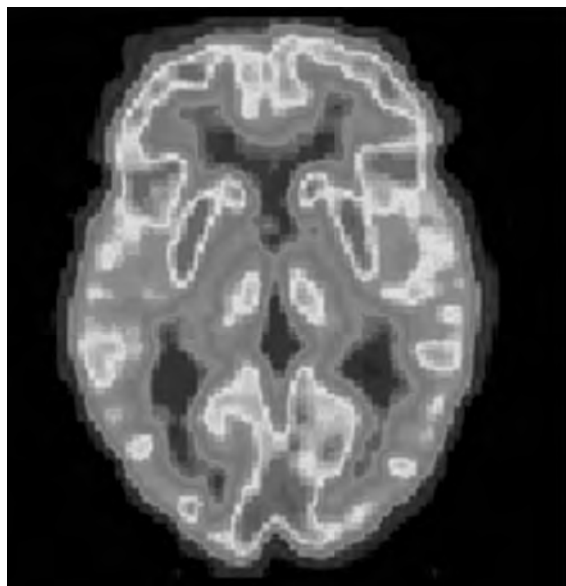
(4)

Statement	True	False
Many studies use animals, so the results may not be representative of human behaviour.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It cannot explain how we learn new behaviours, unlike classical conditioning.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It takes into account our cognitive processes when we learn a behaviour.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most of the studies are laboratory experiments making it a scientific approach.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total for Question 14 = 14 marks)



15 The Biological Approach uses PET scanning techniques. Below is a picture of a PET scan.



(a) Describe the PET scanning technique.

(3)

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(b) Another method used in the Biological Approach is animal experiments.

With regard to practical issues, outline **one** strength of the use of animals in experiments in the Biological Approach.

(2)

(c) Name one method **other than** PET scanning and animal experiments that is used in the Biological Approach.

(1)

(Total for Question 15 = 6 marks)



16 (a) Describe Freud's psychodynamic theory of gender development.

(4)

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H 3 5 8 7 9 A 0 1 5 2 4

(b) Evaluate Freud's psychodynamic theory of gender development by filling in the blanks in the paragraph below. In your answer, do not use the same term more than once.

(4)

The Oedipus complex focuses on the unconscious which is not scientific because it cannot be _____. Freud used case studies to gather qualitative data, however he had to interpret the data so it can be criticised for being _____. One of these case studies is about one boy called Little Hans so the results may not be _____. Freud's theory of gender development focused mainly on boys, so it is not _____ of girls.



- Use explanations of gender behaviour from **both** the Learning Approach **and** the Biological Approach to explain why Steve and Sue behave differently.

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(Total for Question 16 = 14 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 49 MARKS



SECTION C

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

17 In the Biological Approach you will have studied one of the following studies:

Gottesman and Shields (1966)

Raine et al (1997)

De Bellis et al (2001)

Describe **one** study from the list. Clearly identify the study you are describing.

(6)

Name of study.....



(Total for Question 17 = 6 marks)





(Total for Question 18 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 18 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS



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