

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson
Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Psychology

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 2: Understanding the Individual

Monday 18 May 2015 – 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 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 ►

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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 1–4 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 A synapse is

- A a chemical that allows neurons to communicate with each other.
- B the location where the chemical is received by the neuron.
- C a junction between neurons.
- D the nerve cell in the brain that pass information to each other.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The research method Money (1975) used was a

- A correlation.
- B case study.
- C survey.
- D observation.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 A strength of Money's (1975) study is that it

- A gathered rich, detailed data.
- B can be generalised to others in similar circumstances.
- C reported accurately on the success of the study.
- D gained objective data.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 According to Freud, defence mechanisms

- A develop when we are fixated in a psychosexual stage of development.
- B are the rational part of the personality.
- C control memories that we can access if we want to.
- D protect the conscious from unwanted thoughts and desires.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



For question 5 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

5 According to Freud, our gender development is due to

- A** nature.
- B** nurture.
- C** nature and nurture.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For questions 6 – 9 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

6 According to the theory of classical conditioning, we learn through

- A** consequences.
- B** identification.
- C** observation.
- D** association.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which **one** of the following is an example of a positive reinforcement?

- A** Tina avoids detention by doing her homework.
- B** Tina gains a sticker for her good behaviour in class.
- C** Tina is told off for shouting at the teacher.
- D** Tina saw her friend being given a sweet for tidying the desk.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



- 8 Kimrun had to carry out an observation for her A level coursework. She decided to observe body language in same sex and mixed sex groups. She placed signs on the walls of the sixth-form common room saying when the observation was to take place. Kimrun sat in a corner of the common room and carried out an observation of everyday behaviour.

This type of observation is

- A structured.
- B naturalistic.
- C covert.
- D participant.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9 Kimrun created definitions of the behaviour she was looking for before carrying out the observation. Kimrun then asked a friend to watch a television programme with her using these definitions. When Kimrun and her friend compared scores they found that they had some big differences.

The difference in scores is mainly an issue of

- A inter-rater reliability.
- B task validity.
- C generalisability.
- D objectivity.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

For question 10 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D or E.

- 10 Neil carried out a correlation. To analyse his data Neil decided to carry out a Spearman's test. He carried out the Spearman's test because he was

- A looking for a difference.
- B looking for a relationship.
- C using an independent groups design.
- D using nominal data.
- E using ordinal data.

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



For question 11 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

11 A strength of the correlation as a research method is that

- A it allows us to determine cause and effect.
- B the independent variable is tightly controlled.
- C it provides detailed, qualitative data.
- D the results may lead to new areas of research.

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 12 MARKS



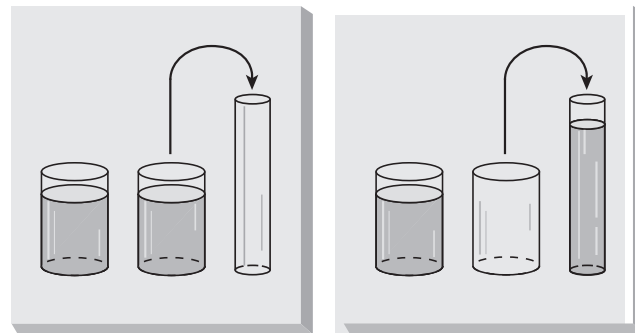
SECTION B

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

- 12** Charles is carrying out an experiment on young children. He wants to see if there is a difference between 4 year olds and 8 year olds in their ability to understand that a tall, narrow glass of water can hold the same amount of water as a short, wide glass.

Charles had two short, wide glasses that held the same amount of water. The children watched him pour one of these glasses of water into a tall, narrow glass.

Charles then asked the children if the short, wide glass and the tall, narrow glass had the same amount of water in them.



- (a) Identify the independent variable (IV) in this experiment.

(1)

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- (b) Identify the dependent variable (DV) in this experiment.

(1)

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(c) (i) Identify the experimental design Charles used in this study.

(1)

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(ii) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of the experimental design you identified in 12(c)(i).

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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13 In the Biological Approach you have learned about one of the following studies:

- Gottesmann and Shields (1966)
- Raine et al (1997)
- Bellis et al (2001).

(a) Outline the aim/s of **one** of the studies named above.

(2)

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(b) Outline the findings (results and/or conclusions) of the study that you outlined in 13(a).

(2)

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(Total for Question 13 = 10 marks)



14 The following is a list of terms that are features of operant conditioning:

- Negative reinforcement
- Primary reinforcement
- Punishment
- Secondary reinforcement.

Complete the table below using the terms listed above.

You **must not** use the same term more than once.

(4)

Example	Term from operant conditioning
Rosie gains points on her loyalty card every time she buys some shopping from the local supermarket.	
Jim gets a fine for speeding in his car near a local infant school.	
Fiona's mother stops shouting at her once she has tidied up her bedroom.	
David's parents give him some sweets for helping his sister with her chores.	

(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)



(b) Elliot, Adele's brother, is two years old. According to Freud's psychosexual theory of development he is in the anal stage.

Outline the behaviour Elliot is likely to display in the anal stage of development.

(3)

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(c) Elliot became fixated in the anal stage of development.

Outline characteristics that Elliot may show as an adult due to being fixated in the anal stage.

(3)

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(Total for Question 15 = 10 marks)



16 Define the following terms from classical conditioning.

You **must** use an example to explain each term.

(8)

Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

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Unconditioned response (UCR)

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Conditioned stimulus (CS)

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Conditioned response (CR)

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(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 43 MARKS



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(Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)



18 (a) Identify the sex chromosomes that are present in males.

(1)

(b) Compare the biological and learning explanations of gender development.
The comparison can include similarities and/or differences.

(4)

(Total for Question 18 = 5 marks)



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(Total for Question 19 = 12 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 25 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**



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