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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 22 May 2017 – 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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## 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 indicate your new question with a cross .

For questions 1–10 pick ONE answer from A, B, C, or D.

1 Positive reinforcement is when something

- A nice is removed after a behaviour.
- B undesired is removed after a behaviour.
- C nice is given after a behaviour.
- D undesired is given after a behaviour.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Spontaneous recovery is when a response

- A that once occurred, no longer occurs when the conditioned stimulus is presented.
- B occurs after repeated pairing of the unconditioned and the conditioned stimulus.
- C occurs to a natural stimulus from the environment.
- D had stopped, then reoccurs when the conditioned stimulus is presented.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 A neurotransmitter is a chemical that

- A sends messages around the body in the blood.
- B is secreted into the blood stream.
- C sends messages down neurons.
- D sends messages between neurons.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 The main research method used by Money (1975) was a

- A laboratory experiment.
- B questionnaire.
- C case study.
- D structured observation.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Idris' psychosexual energies are focused on developing new skills and gaining new knowledge with no focus on a specific area of the body.

According to Freud, these behaviours show that Idris is in the

- A oral stage.
- B anal stage.
- C phallic stage.
- D latency stage.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 According to Freud the personality is made of three components, one of which is the

- A superego.
- B Oedipus complex.
- C unconscious.
- D oral stage.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which of the following is a directional (one-tailed) hypothesis?

- A Changing the environment between learning and recall changes the number of words recalled.
- B Males will be able to read a map and get to a specific destination quicker than females.
- C When children see a female play with a toy it will influence which gender will play with that toy.
- D The number of people who refuse to carry out an order will affect the obedience rates of the participants.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



- 8 Maisie is a university psychology student. She is carrying out a study into the effects of an intervention programme aimed at helping young new mothers look after their babies. Maisie has all the names of the young mothers who have attended the intervention programme, and uses a computer programme to pick the participants for her study.

The sampling method that Maisie uses is

- A an opportunity sample.
- B a random sample.
- C a volunteer sample.
- D a stratified sample.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9 Maisie decided to do a follow up to her experiment. She selected some of the original participants and observed them in their homes to see how the mothers interacted with their babies.

Maisie has used a

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

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

- 10 During her observation, Maisie took detailed notes of the interactions between the mothers and their children. Maisie then converted this data into quantitative data.

An advantage of using quantitative data is that it

- A allows detailed information to be gathered.
- B enables a statistical test to be carried out easily.
- C can be converted to qualitative data.
- D allows the researcher to understand people's opinions.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



For question 11 pick **THREE** answers from **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I**.

**11** Three reasons to carry out a Mann Whitney U test on some data are that the researcher is

- A** looking for a difference.
- B** looking for a relationship.
- C** looking for an association.
- D** using nominal data.
- E** using ordinal data.
- F** using qualitative data.
- G** using an independent measures design.
- H** using a repeated measures design.
- I** using a matched pairs design.

(Total for Question 11 = 3 marks)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 13 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

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

**12** Heinrich is an occupational psychologist working at a local hospital. He had been asked to study the effects of shift work on the nurses in the hospital. Heinrich carried out an experiment looking at the number of mistakes nurses who worked the night shift made compared to nurses who worked the day shift. Heinrich only used nurses who were on permanent night shift or on permanent day shift in his experiment.

(a) State the independent variable of Heinrich's study. (1)

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(b) (i) Identify the experimental/participant design Heinrich used in his experiment. (1)

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(ii) Outline **one** strength of the experimental/participant design you stated in (b) (i). (2)

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(c) Heinrich found the following results.

	Night shift	Day shift
Mean number of mistakes made per week	5.3	2.1

**Table 1**

Explain what conclusion Heinrich could make using the data from the table above.

(3)

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**(Total for Question 12 = 7 marks)**



**13** In the Learning Approach you will have studied one treatment/therapy.

(a) Describe **one** treatment/therapy you have studied in the Learning Approach.

(4)

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(b) Evaluate the treatment/therapy from the Learning Approach that you described in (a).

(5)

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(Total for Question 13 = 9 marks)



14 Describe the role of the central nervous system in human behaviour.

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(Total for Question 14 = 3 marks)

15 You will have studied Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) in the Learning Approach.

(a) Use your knowledge of Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below.

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

(4)

Bandura, Ross and Ross aimed to study the effects of

..... on aggressive behaviour. Half the children in

the aggressive groups observed a ..... hitting the

Bobo doll. They found that ..... imitated more

physical aggression. They concluded that aggression can be acquired through

..... .



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(b) Evaluate Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) in terms of reliability.

(4)

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(c) Outline **one** way Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) lacks validity.

(2)

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P 5 3 2 3 8 A 0 1 1 2 4

(d) Outline **one** way Bandura, Ross and Ross (1961) study could be improved in terms of validity.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 15 = 12 marks)**

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**16** You will have learned about a key issue in the Psychodynamic Approach.

(a) Describe the key issue you learned about in the Psychodynamic Approach.

(4)

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(b) Explain your key issue using psychological terms, concepts, theories and/or research from the Psychodynamic Approach.

(5)

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**(Total for Question 16 = 9 marks)**



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**SECTION C**

**Answer ALL questions.**

**You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section C.**

**18** Freud created an explanation of gender development/behaviour.

(a) Describe Freud's explanation of gender development/behaviour.

(5)

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(b) Evaluate Freud's explanation of gender development/behaviour.

(5)

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**(Total for Question 18 = 10 marks)**



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**\*19** You will have carried out a practical when studying the Biological Approach.

Describe and evaluate your practical from the Biological Approach.

(12)

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**(Total for Question 19 = 12 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 22 MARKS  
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**



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