Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Friday 5 June 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **9PS0/02**

Psychology
**Advanced
Paper 2: Applications of Psychology**

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 in Section **A**. Answer ALL questions from **one** of the three options in Section **B**.
- 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*.
- The list of formulae and statistical tables are printed at the start of this paper.
- Candidates may use a calculator.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

Pearson

FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Critical values for Spearman's rank

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test				
	0.05	**0.025**	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.0025**
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test				
N	**0.10**	**0.05**	**0.025**	**0.01**	**0.005**
5	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000	1.000
7	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	0.964
8	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.905
9	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.867
10	0.564	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.830
11	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.800
12	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.769
13	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.747
14	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.723
15	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.700
16	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.679
17	0.414	0.485	0.566	0.615	0.662
18	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.643
19	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.628
20	0.380	0.447	0.520	0.570	0.612
21	0.370	0.435	0.508	0.556	0.599
22	0.361	0.425	0.496	0.544	0.586
23	0.353	0.415	0.486	0.532	0.573
24	0.344	0.406	0.476	0.521	0.562
25	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.551
26	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.541
27	0.324	0.382	0.448	0.491	0.531
28	0.317	0.375	0.440	0.483	0.522
29	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.513
30	0.306	0.362	0.425	0.467	0.504

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Chi-squared distribution formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \qquad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Critical values for chi-squared distribution

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test					
df	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.35	11.35	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	18.47
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.65	12.59	14.45	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	17.54	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	32.91
13	16.99	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.69	26.12	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	37.70
16	20.47	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	39.25
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	40.79
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	43.20	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	59.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	73.40
50	58.16	63.17	67.51	71.42	76.15	86.66
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	99.61
70	79.72	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.43	112.32

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Mann-Whitney U test formulae

$$U_a = n_a n_b + \frac{n_a(n_a+1)}{2} - \sum R_a$$

$$U_b = n_a n_b + \frac{n_b(n_b+1)}{2} - \sum R_b$$

(U is the smaller of U_a and U_b)

Critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

$p \leq 0.05$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.10$ (two-tailed)

N_a	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25
6	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32
7	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39
8	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47
9	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
10	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62
11	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69
12	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77
13	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84
14	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92
15	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100
16	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107
17	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115
18	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123
19	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130
20	25	32	39	47	54	62	69	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138

	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

N_a

$p \leq 0.01$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.02$ (two-tailed)

N_a	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22
7	3	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	24	26	28
8	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
9	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	36	38	40
10	6	8	11	13	16	19	22	24	27	30	33	36	38	41	44	47
11	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	53
12	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	46	49	53	56	60
13	9	12	16	20	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67
14	10	13	17	22	26	30	34	38	43	47	51	56	60	65	69	73
15	11	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	66	70	75	80
16	12	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	82	87
17	13	18	23	28	33	38	44	49	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	93
18	14	19	24	30	36	41	47	53	59	65	70	76	82	88	94	100
19	15	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	82	88	94	101	107
20	16	22	28	34	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	114

	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

N_a

$p \leq 0.025$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.05$ (two-tailed)

N_a	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
6	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27
7	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
8	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38	41
9	7	10	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	31	34	37	39	42	45	48
10	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	55
11	9	13	16	19	23	26	30	33	37	40	44	47	51	55	58	62
12	11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
13	12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54	59	63	67	72	76
14	13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59	64	67	74	78	83
15	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	70	75	80	85	90
16	15	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	59	64	70	75	81	86	92	98
17	17	22	28	34	39	45	51	57	63	67	75	81	87	93	99	105
18	18	24	30	36	42	48	55	61	67	74	80	86	93	99	106	112
19	19	25	32	38	45	52	58	65	72	78	85	92	99	106	113	119
20	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	98	105	112	119	127

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 5 6 0

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

$p \leq 0.005$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.01$ (two-tailed)

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
5	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
7	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
8	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
9	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
10	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
11	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
12	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
13	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
14	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
15	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
16	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
17	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
18	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
19	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
20	13	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	67	73	79	86	92	99	105

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test process

• Calculate the difference between two scores by taking one from the other

• Rank the differences giving the smallest difference Rank 1

  Note: do not rank any differences of 0 and when adding the number of scores, do not count those with a difference of 0, and ignore the signs when calculating the difference

• Add up the ranks for positive differences

• Add up the ranks for negative differences

• T is the figure that is the smallest when the ranks are totalled (may be positive or negative)

• N is the number of scores left, ignore those with 0 difference

Critical values for the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
n	0.1	0.05	0.02
N=5	0	–	–
6	2	0	–
7	3	2	0
8	5	3	1
9	8	5	3
10	11	8	5
11	13	10	7
12	17	13	9

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

SECTION A: CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

1 In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about schizophrenia.

Describe **three** features of schizophrenia.

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(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)

2 Andi is a clinical psychologist who is investigating whether family relationships improve or deteriorate once a person has been diagnosed with a mental health disorder.

Andi is going to interview two separate groups.

- Group A: Patients and families waiting for a diagnosis of a mental health disorder.

- Group B: Patients and families who already have a diagnosis of a mental health disorder.

Andi carries out interviews with patients and their families. She uses both open questions and closed questions in her interviews.

(a) Suggest **one** open question Andi may use in her interview about the influence of diagnosis on family relationships.

(1)

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(b) Andi collated the data from her closed questions. Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Patient and family waiting for a diagnosis	**Patient and family who already have a diagnosis**
Family relationships improved	10	25
Family relationships deteriorated	20	15

Table 1

Andi carried out a chi-squared test on her data.

State **two** reasons why Andi used the chi-squared test on her data.

(2)

1 ....

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2 ....

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(c) Andi found an observed / calculated value of 5.84 when *df*=1 when she calculated the chi-squared test for her investigation.

Explain whether Andi's results were significant for a one-tailed (directional) hypothesis when p≤0.01.

(2)

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(d) Andi carried out a thematic analysis on the data from the open questions.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of thematic analysis as used by Andi.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

3 In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about Carlsson et al. (2000).

(a) State **two** aims of Carlsson et al. (2000).

(2)

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2 ....

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(b) Carlsson et al. (2000) collected secondary data.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using secondary data in clinical psychology.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 1 3 6 0

4 Hector and his mother have schizophrenia. Hector has hallucinations and hears voices telling him what to do. He suffers from delusions, for example he thinks he is in charge of the country. Hector also has disordered thinking as he is unable to make connections between his thoughts.

His doctor believes that Hector's schizophrenia is caused by neurotransmitters, and has given him anti-psychotic medication to treat his schizophrenia.

Discuss the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Hector's schizophrenia.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

P62581A01560

5 Assess the validity of diagnoses of mental health disorders through the use of classification systems.

(8)

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 1 6 6 0

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

P62581A01760

6 In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about one of the following disorders:

- Anorexia nervosa

- Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

- Unipolar depression.

Evaluate **one** psychological treatment for your chosen disorder.

(20)

Chosen disorder ....

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 1 8 6 0

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 1 9 6 0

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 2 0 6 0

P62581A02160

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 54 MARKS

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P62581A02360

SECTION B

Answer questions from ONE option in this section.

OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

If you answer OPTION 1 put a cross in the box ⊠ **.**

7 During your studies in criminological psychology you will have carried out a practical investigation.

(a) State the aim of your practical investigation in criminological psychology.

(1)

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(b) Describe the procedure of your practical investigation in criminological psychology.

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 5 marks)

8 Brie carried out an experiment to see the effect that labelling had on participants' perception of the probability of someone committing a crime. She selected her participants from students who were available in the refectory on one weekday during lunchtime.

She gave two separate groups of participants a different scenario to read.

• Condition A: the scenario stated that the person had already been involved in anti-social behaviour.

• Condition B: the scenario did not state anything about the person's previous behaviour.

Brie then asked the participants to rate how probable it was that the person in the scenario would commit a crime. A score of 7 was 'highly likely to commit a crime' and a score of 0 was 'highly unlikely to commit a crime'.

(a) Identify the sampling technique used by Brie in her experiment.

(1)

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The results from the experiment carried out by Brie are shown in **Table 2**.

	Condition A: the scenario stated that the person had already been involved in anti-social behaviour	**Condition B: the scenario did not state anything about the person's previous behaviour**
Mean score (out of 7) for the participants' perception of how likely the person was to commit a crime	5	3

Table 2

(b) Draw a suitable graph to represent the results shown in **Table 2**.

(3)

Title ....
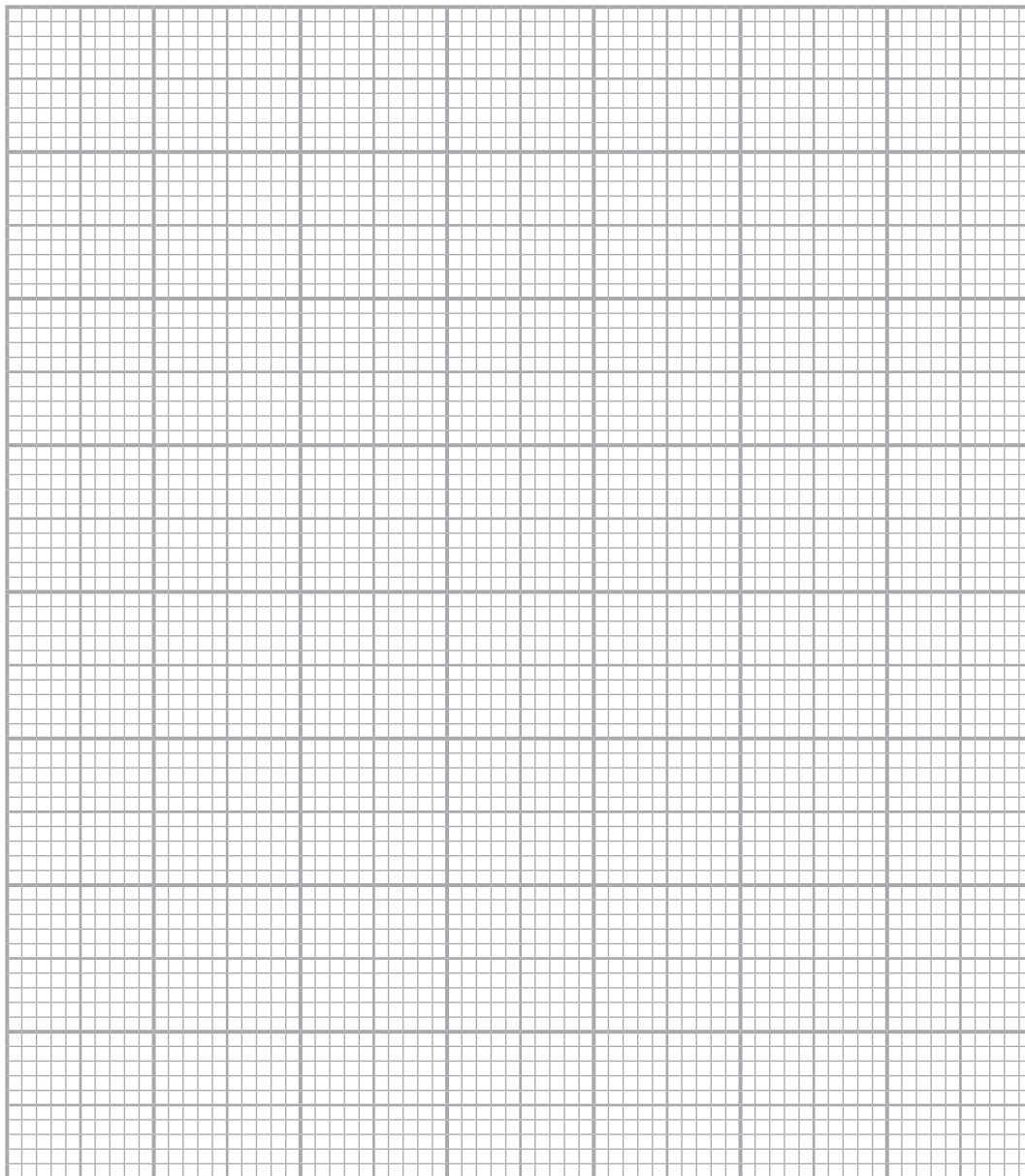
....

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 2 7 6 0

(c) Brie used an independent groups experimental/research design.

Compare independent groups and matched pairs experimental/research designs as used in criminological psychology.

(3)

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(Total for Question 8 = 7 marks)

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P62581A02960

9 Pat recently fell over and hit his head on a hard surface. As a result of the accident the doctors diagnosed him with a brain injury.

Pat has just been arrested for being involved in a fight, which witnesses say he caused. His friends no longer want to go out with him as he often gets into fights and recently threw an object at one of his own friends. He is also aggressive at home, shouting at family members and losing his temper quickly.

Discuss how far brain injury can account for the aggression shown by Pat.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 3 0 6 0

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

P62581A03160

10 Cassandra is on trial for a recent case of burglary. She is 24 years old, white, of slim build and considered to be attractive. Her lawyer advises her to dress in a smart suit for the trial to make a good impression on the jury. She has a strong local accent, which is considered to be an unpopular accent.

The trial is taking place over 100 miles away from Cassandra's home town, as this is where the alleged burglary took place.

To what extent may Cassandra's characteristics affect the jury's decision-making in her trial?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 3 4 6 0

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(Total for Question 10 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 36 MARKS

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 3 5 6 0

OPTION 2: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

If you answer OPTION 2 put a cross in the box ☒ .

11 During your studies in child psychology you will have carried out a practical investigation.

(a) State the aim of your practical investigation in child psychology.

(1)

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(b) Describe the procedure of your practical investigation in child psychology.

(4)

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(Total for Question 11 = 5 marks)

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P62581A03760

12 Brie carried out an observation to see the effects of day care on one-year-olds' reactions to their mother leaving the room. She selected her participants from those who were available at a local day care centre one Monday.

She had two groups of one-year-old children.

* Condition A: the one-year-olds spent less than 15 hours a week in day care.

* Condition B: the one-year-olds spent over 30 hours a week in day care.

She set up a playroom and asked the mothers to play with their child for five minutes and then leave the room. Brie then rated the level of crying of the one-year-olds. A score of 7 was 'intense crying' and a score of 0 was 'no crying at all'.

(a) Identify the sampling technique used by Brie in her investigation.

(1)

....

....

....

The results from the observation carried out by Brie are shown in **Table 3**.

	Condition A: the one-year-olds spent less than 15 hours a week in day care	**Condition B: the one-year-olds spent more than 30 hours a week in day care**
Mean score (out of 7) for the intensity of the crying.	5	3

Table 3

(b) Draw a suitable graph to represent the results shown in **Table 3**.

(3)

Title ....
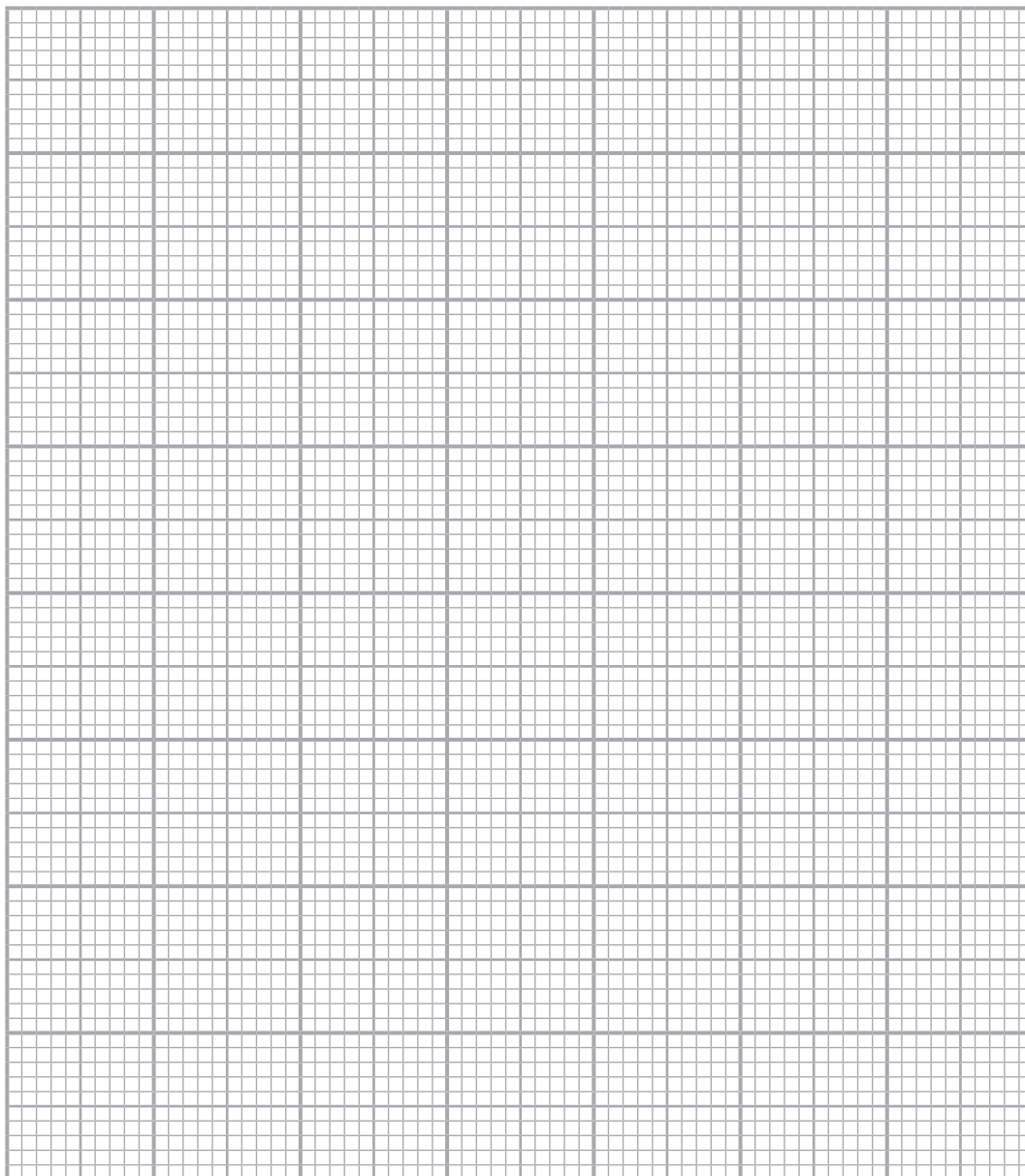
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(c) Brie used an independent groups experimental/research design.

Compare independent groups and matched pairs experimental/research designs as used in child psychology.

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(Total for Question 12 = 7 marks)

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P62581A04160

13 Pat has recently been diagnosed as having autism. He has trouble making friends as he often gets into arguments about other children breaking the rules of games. He also finds it difficult to communicate with other people as he finds it hard to interpret their facial expressions. Pat does not like playing imaginative games with his brother, who does not have autism, as he finds it hard to imagine a cardboard box is a ship.

His parents have read an article that suggests that the causes of autism are biological.

Discuss how far **one** other explanation can account for Pat's autism.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

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(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)

P62581A04360

14 Cassandra has twin boys, Alexander and Julius, who attend day care. Cassandra has noticed that the boys react differently when she picks them up from day care; Alexander is happy to see her whilst Julius ignores her.

Alexander has many friends at day care who he plays word games with unlike Julius who often plays on his own. Alexander is more cognitively advanced for his age than his brother as he is starting to recognise letters whereas Julius cannot.

Assess the effects of day care on the development of Alexander and Julius.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 14 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS

OPTION 3: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

If you answer OPTION 3 put a cross in the box   ⊠ .

15 During your studies in health psychology you will have carried out a practical investigation.

(a) State the aim of your practical investigation in health psychology.

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(b) Describe the procedure of your practical investigation in health psychology.

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(Total for Question 15 = 5 marks)

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P62581A04960

16 Brie carried out an experiment to see the effect of a new drug for treating heroin addiction. The new drug was developed to reduce the impact of withdrawal symptoms. She selected heroin addicts from those who were available at a local rehabilitation centre one Monday.

She compared two groups of heroin addicts.

- Condition A: the heroin addicts who were not given the new drug.

- Condition B: the heroin addicts who were given the new drug.

Brie then asked the heroin addicts to rate the intensity of their withdrawal symptoms. A score of 7 was 'high intensity of withdrawal symptoms' and a score of 0 was 'low intensity of withdrawal symptoms'.

(a) Identify the sampling technique used by Brie in her experiment.

(1)

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The results from the experiment carried out by Brie are shown in **Table 4**.

	Condition A: the heroin addicts who were not given the new drug	Condition B: the heroin addicts who were given the new drug
Mean score (out of 7) for the intensity of the withdrawal symptoms.	5	3

Table 4

(b) Draw a suitable graph to represent the results shown in **Table 4**.

(3)

Title ....
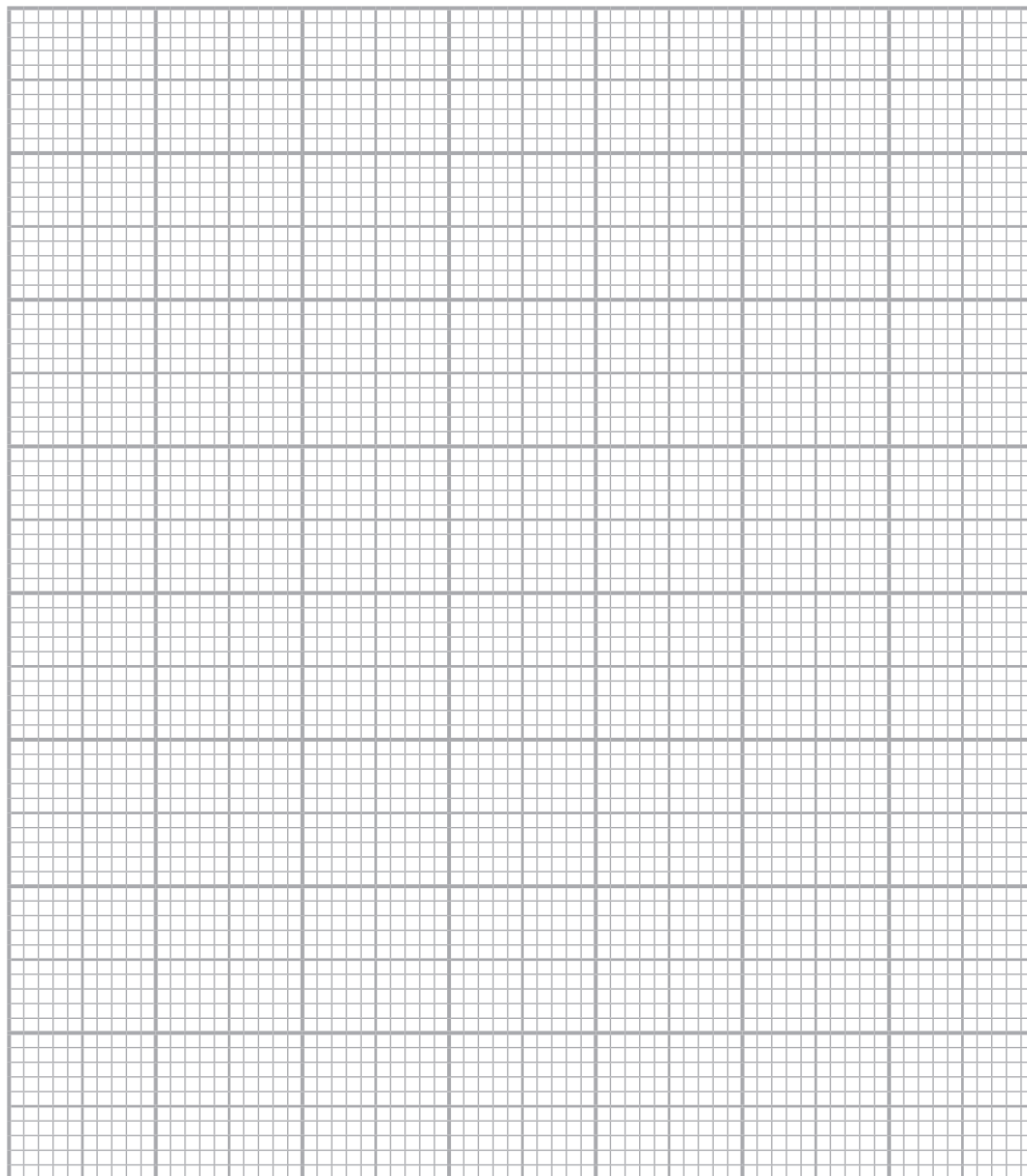
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P6 2 5 8 1 A 0 5 1 6 0

(c) Brie used an independent groups experimental/research design.

Compare independent groups and matched pairs experimental/research designs as used in health psychology.

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(Total for Question 16 = 7 marks)

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P62581A05360

17 Pat is addicted to alcohol and so is his father. When Pat was a child he saw his father drink alcohol. His father was often in a bad mood until he had his first alcoholic drink.

When Pat drinks alcohol he feels more relaxed and calm. He often has a drink after his evening meal, and now wants a drink every time he has his evening meal. He can now drink a lot of alcohol without feeling the effects.

Pat also drinks when he is out with his friends who praise the person that can drink the most alcohol. If Pat does not have a drink during the day he feels ill.

Discuss how far **one** learning explanation can account for Pat's addiction to alcohol.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

P 6 2 5 8 1 A 0 5 4 6 0

Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)

P62581A05560

18 Cassandra is addicted to nicotine, and smokes over 30 cigarettes a day. When she smokes a cigarette Cassandra feels the effects almost immediately. She sometimes feels more alert, and sometimes feels more relaxed. She also feels happier and finds her memory improves after smoking a cigarette.

When she started smoking cigarettes Cassandra only had around five cigarettes a day, but this quickly increased as she found that the cigarettes were not having as much effect.

To what extent can **one** biological explanation account for Cassandra's addiction to nicotine?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

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(Total for Question 18 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 3 = 36 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS

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