Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 25 May 2023

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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

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

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

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

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_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N_a																
***p* ≤ 0.05 (one-tailed), *p* ≤ 0.10 (two-tailed)**																
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_a	N_b 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.01$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.02$ (two-tailed)																
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_a	N_b 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.025$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.05$ (two-tailed)																
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

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	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. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about classification systems for mental health.

(a) Define the term 'reliability' in relation to classification systems used for diagnosing mental health.

(1)

(b) Explain **two** reasons why classification systems for mental health may not be valid.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

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2 Charles conducted an investigation to see whether therapy delivered online was as effective as therapy delivered face to face (in person). If people were interested in taking part in Charles's investigation, they could contact him.

His participants came from a variety of different therapists and had a range of different mental health disorders. The participants were separated into two groups.

- Condition A: the therapy was delivered online.
- Condition B: the therapy was delivered face to face (in person).

Every participant had completed eight weeks of therapy and Charles asked them if their mental health disorder had improved, stayed the same, or deteriorated.

(a) Identify the dependent variable (DV) in Charles's investigation.

(1)

(b) Charles used a volunteer sampling technique.

Explain **one** weakness of Charles using a volunteer sampling technique in his investigation.

(2)

(c) Once Charles had collected his data, he conducted a chi-squared test.

State **one** reason why Charles used a chi-squared test to analyse his data.

(1)

(d) Charles found an observed/calculated value of 3.23 where *df* = 2 when he calculated the chi-squared test for his investigation.

Explain whether Charles's results were significant for a one-tailed (directional) hypothesis when $p \leqslant 0.05$.

(2)

(e) Explain **one** improvement Charles could make to his investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

3 You will have learned about the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(a) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(3)

(b) Explain **one** strength of the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

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4 Evaluate how issues around genes and mental health can affect development.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

5 Lydia is a clinical psychologist. She is investigating the experiences of patients who attend the local mental health unit. Lydia has decided to use interviews to ask the patients about communication at the mental health unit and wants some feedback regarding the areas they think are effective as well as possible improvements.

Lydia interviews each patient individually and uses a variety of question types within her interviews. Once the interviews have been completed, Lydia collates her data and then reports on her findings to the manager of the mental health unit.

Discuss how Lydia could use interviews with the patients in the mental health unit.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

6 Henry has been referred to a psychiatrist and has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Whilst talking to the psychiatrist he disclosed he has a variety of symptoms including hearing voices telling him he is not a good person. He also has delusions where he thinks he is a superhero and can save the world. Henry has also withdrawn from his family and friends and no longer goes out to see his local rugby team play. He does not get on with his parents as he feels they were not loving parents when he was a child.

Henry's psychiatrist wants to treat him with a psychological treatment.

To what extent could **one** psychological treatment be effective for Henry's schizophrenia?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(20)

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 54 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer questions from ONE option in this section.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer OPTION 1, put a cross in the box ☒ .

7 In your studies of criminological psychology you will have learned about treatments for offenders.

(a) Describe **one** biological treatment for offenders.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of a biological treatment for offenders.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

8 Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions of criminal behaviour. She gave participants from a local office two different scenarios about an office manager.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the office manager committed assault (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the office manager committed fraud (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

(a) Explain **one** weakness of Alicia collecting quantitative data for her experiment.

(2)

(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 1**. Complete **Table 1** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of committing assault	Condition B: Likelihood of committing fraud	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	1	5				
B	3	3				
C	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
				Total:		

Table 1

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Alicia could make to her experiment.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

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9 George is a psychologist who works in a local prison. He has been asked to carry out a case formulation on a prisoner who is due for parole. The prisoner has not been engaging in a treatment programme.

George asks the prisoner about his childhood when he was neglected by his parents. He also asks about his current relationships, which are unstable. George finds out that the prisoner has an addiction and was homeless before going to prison.

Discuss how George may conduct a psychological formulation to understand the function of offending behaviour in the prisoner.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

10 Mark is 20 years old and is very tall and muscley. He is constantly in trouble with the police.

When Mark was a toddler, he started to talk at a slightly later age than his sister. At school Mark found it difficult to concentrate as he was easily distracted from his work. He was a member of a junior rugby team until he was asked to leave after being too aggressive. As a teenager Mark often got into fights. He left school at the age of 16 with average exam results, but his parents were disappointed as he did not do as well as his sister.

Mark has just been arrested after crashing a stolen car. His mother says his criminal behaviour is due to his genetics whilst his father says it is due to Mark being seen as a naughty child in the past.

Evaluate XYY syndrome as an explanation of Mark's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 10 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 36 MARKS

OPTION 2: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

11 In your studies of child psychology you will have learned about therapies for helping children with autism.

(a) Describe **one** therapy used to help children with autism.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength of a therapy for helping children with autism.

(2)

(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)

12 Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions about whether day care improved the cognitive development of children. She gave parents from a local nursery two different scenarios about a child.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the cognitive development of a child who did not attend day care would have improved (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the cognitive development of a child who did attend day care would have improved (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

(a) Explain **one** weakness of Alicia collecting quantitative data for her experiment.

(2)

(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 2**. Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of child who did not go to day care improving	Condition B: Likelihood of child who did go to day care improving	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	1	5				
B	3	3				
C	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
				Total:		

Table 2

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Alicia could make to her experiment.

(2)

.....

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.....

(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)

13 George is a psychologist who works at a children's clinic. He has been asked to work with a child who they are worried may develop the effects of deprivation. This is the second occasion that the child's mother has had to stay in hospital for a long period of time. The child will be placed in foster care with a family.

During the first separation the child was placed in a children's home and had to fit in with the routines that were already in place there. The parents of the child are concerned as they noticed a change in their child's behaviour after the first separation.

Discuss how George may reduce the negative effects of deprivation.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)

14 Mark works at a nursery. There are children from a variety of different cultures at the nursery.

He has noticed that children from different cultures behave differently when they are at nursery. Some children get upset when their parent leaves and take time to settle down and start joining in the activities. Other children happily start playing and do not seem to be upset when their parent leaves. A small minority of the children become so upset that the workers at the nursery find it very hard to comfort them.

Mark has been asked by his manager to investigate why children from different cultures behave differently when at the nursery. He will present his findings to the other workers.

Evaluate cross-cultural research into attachment types as an explanation of the children's behaviour at the nursery.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 14 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS

OPTION 3: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

15 In your studies of health psychology you will have learned about treatments for alcohol addiction.

(a) Describe **one** treatment for alcohol addiction.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength of a treatment for alcohol addiction.

(2)

(Total for Question 15 = 4 marks)

16 Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions about whether a drug addict is more likely to commit a crime than a non-drug addict. She gave participants from a local town two different scenarios about a crime.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the person who was not a drug addict committed the crime (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the person who was a drug addict committed the crime (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

(a) Explain **one** weakness of Alicia collecting quantitative data.

(2)

(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 3**. Complete **Table 3** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of non-addict committing the crime	Condition B: Likelihood of drug addict committing the crime	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	1	5				
B	3	3				
C	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
				Total:		

Table 3

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Alicia could make to her experiment.

(2)

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(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)

17 George is a health psychologist. He has been asked to create an anti-drugs campaign. The campaign is to be aimed at teenagers as there has been an increase in illegal drug use in the area.

George plans to use a social media celebrity, who is a recovered addict, as part of his campaign. He intends to ask the celebrity to talk about the highs and the lows of being addicted. George also plans to show graphic images of what drugs can do to the body and use statistics about the long-term effects of drugs.

Discuss the psychological strategies behind George's anti-drugs campaign.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)

18 Mark is training to be a health psychologist. He is currently studying causes of heroin addiction using addicts he treats as his participants.

In one case Mark noted that the person took heroin in specific places, such as in the kitchen but not in the bedroom. He noted that overdoses are caused when people take heroin in places they do not normally take it.

Mark asked another addict the reasons why they took heroin. On some occasions they were positive, such as getting high, and sometimes negative to take away pain.

He also observed that a lot of heroin addicts had friends who are addicted to heroin, and some of the heroin addicts said that they started taking heroin because someone they knew also took it.

Evaluate **one** learning explanation for heroin addiction in relation to Mark's case studies.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for Question 18 = 16 marks)

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

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