Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

Centre Number | **Candidate Number**

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 22 May 2024

Morning (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

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

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_b

N_a	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

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 4 6 4

	N_b															
N_a	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)

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															
N_a	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)

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 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 5 6 4

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

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

N_a	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. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 During your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about classification systems for mental health, including the DSM and ICD.

(a) Describe the DSM as a classification system.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the DSM as a classification system to diagnose mental health disorders.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 Sakura conducted an investigation to see if having a family member with a mental health disorder affected trainee nurses' willingness to work in mental health.

She used two groups of trainee nurses from a local hospital as her participants.

- Condition A: 19 trainee nurses who had a family member with a mental health disorder.

- Condition B: 19 trainee nurses who did not have a family member with a mental health disorder.

She gave each of her participants a questionnaire asking them whether they would be willing to work in mental health. The participants had to circle 'yes' or 'no'.

(a) State a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) hypothesis for Sakura's investigation.

(2)

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Sakura collated her data. The results are shown in **Table 1.**

	Circled 'yes' they would be willing to work in mental health	Circled 'no' they would not be willing to work in mental health
Condition A: Had a family member with a mental health disorder	19	0
Condition B: Did not have a family member with a mental health disorder	4	15

Table 1

Sakura carried out a chi-squared on her data.

(b) State **two** reasons why Sakura used chi-squared to analyse her data.

(2)

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(c) Complete **Table 2** and calculate chi-squared for Sakura's data.

You must give all your answers to **one** decimal place.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O–E	(O–E)^2	(O–E)^2/E
Condition A: Had a family member with a mental health disorder	**Circled 'yes' they would be willing to work in mental health**	19	11.5			
	Circled 'no' they would not be willing to work in mental health	0	7.5			
Condition B: Did not have a family member with a mental health disorder	**Circled 'yes' they would be willing to work in mental health**	4	11.5			
	Circled 'no' they would not be willing to work in mental health	15	7.5			

Chi-squared =

Table 2

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Chi-squared (χ^2) ....

(d) Explain **one** strength of Sakura's investigation into trainee nurses' willingness to work in mental health.

(2)

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(e) Explain **one** improvement Sakura could make to her investigation into trainee nurses' willingness to work in mental health.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)

3 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** non-biological theory/explanation for your chosen disorder.

(8)

Chosen disorder

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P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 1 5 6 4

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

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QUESTION 4 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

4 Ferenc is a clinical psychologist. He investigated different attitudes to mental health disorders across cultures.

Ferenc gave his participants questionnaires using Likert scales and open-ended questions about their attitudes towards people with mental health disorders.

The participants were from his own ethnic group, from a different ethnic group within his own Western country or from a neighbouring, Western country.

After Ferenc had collected the data from the returned questionnaires, he analysed the data to see if there were any similarities and differences between the three groups. He found that his own ethnic group had the most positive attitude towards those with mental health disorders.

Discuss Ferenc's use of cross-cultural research to investigate people's attitudes to those with mental health disorders.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 1 9 6 4

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

5 Patti has been diagnosed with a mental health disorder. She sometimes thinks she is a cat. She regularly dresses as a cat and meows to her partner, rather than talking to them, which upsets her partner.

Due to dressing as a cat, Patti has been dismissed from her job as she was required to wear a uniform. This means Patti no longer has enough money to go out for meals with her partner, which she likes to do.

Recently, when thinking she was a cat, Patti saw a large dog and climbed up a tree to escape the dog. However, the branch broke, she fell and had to go to hospital. When seeing a psychiatrist, Patti did admit that she was happy when she thought she was a cat. Patti also said that when she realised she was not a cat, she became upset about the effect this had on her life and on her partner.

To what extent are deviance, dysfunction, distress and danger useful in diagnosing Patti with a mental health disorder?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(20)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 2 2 6 4

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 2 3 6 4

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 2 4 6 4

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 2 5 6 4

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 54 MARKS

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SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

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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 ⊠ .

6 In your studies of criminological psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe the results of your practical investigation in criminological psychology.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of your practical investigation in criminological psychology.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** improvement you could make to your practical investigation in criminological psychology.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

7 Saqlain investigated whether eye-witness testimony was reliable. He gathered his participants from his village using a volunteer sampling technique.

Saqlain showed his participants a video of a car chase between the police and a criminal. He asked the two different groups of participants a set of questions. One question was different between the groups. In condition A, he asked the question 'Did you see a gun?', and in condition B, the question was changed to 'Did you see the gun?'

(a) Describe how Saqlain may have gathered his participants using a volunteer sampling technique.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of Saqlain using a volunteer sampling technique for his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Saqlain used an independent groups design in his investigation.

Explain **one** strength of Saqlain using an independent groups design.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)

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8 Evaluate the self-fulfilling prophecy as an explanation of criminal/anti-social behaviour.

(8)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 3 2 6 4

(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

P757 6 9 A0 3 3 6 4

9   Maxyme is currently in prison.

He gets very angry when people disrespect him, such as when a teenager pushed in front of him in a queue before he went to prison. He felt the teenager had done it deliberately because they did not like Maxyme. The only reason Maxyme did not start a fight is because there were several other people nearby and he did not want to get into trouble with the police.

Maxyme has been found guilty of robbery and assault. He went with a weapon to a shop and threatened the shop keeper. Once the shop keeper had given him some money, he left the shop. Maxyme assaulted a passer-by when they tried to stop him from getting away.

Whilst in prison, Maxyme is having a cognitive-behavioural treatment.

Assess the effectiveness of **one** cognitive-behavioural treatment for Maxyme.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 3 6 6 4

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 3 7 6 4

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(Total for Question 9 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 36 MARKS

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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 ⊠ .

10 In your studies of child psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe the results of your practical investigation in child psychology.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of your practical investigation in child psychology.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** improvement you could make to your practical investigation in child psychology.

(2)

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(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)

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11 Saqlain investigated whether children remembered more of a story that was read by a parent at different times of the day. He gathered his participants from his village using a volunteer sampling technique.

Saqlain asked a parent to read the same story to their child over the period of a week. He asked two different groups of children how much they remembered. In condition A, the parent was asked to read to their child in the morning, and, in condition B, the parent was asked to read to their child in the afternoon.

(a) Describe how Saqlain may have gathered his participants using a volunteer sampling technique.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of Saqlain using a volunteer sampling technique for his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Saqlain used an independent groups design in his investigation.

Explain **one** strength of Saqlain using an independent groups design.

(2)

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(Total for Question 11 = 6 marks)

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12 Evaluate **one** biological explanation for autism.

(8)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 4 4 6 4

(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 4 5 6 4

13 Maxyme works as a nurse at a local health centre. As part of his job, he runs a class for new parents to teach parenting skills. He has a mixture of mothers and fathers attending the class.

Maxyme has noticed that the children react differently to their parents. One child called Jack is always happy to explore the toys in the room and interact with his parent, whereas another child called Fay does not interact with her parent. Some other children in the parenting class do not explore the room but like to stay close to their parent.

Maxyme has decided to investigate this further as part of his professional development. He decides to use the Strange Situation procedure to investigate how all the children in the parenting class react to their mothers and fathers, and how the parents react to their child.

Assess the effectiveness of the Strange Situation procedure as used by Maxyme to investigate the children and their parents.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 13 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS

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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 ⊠ .

14 In your studies of health psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe the results of your practical investigation in health psychology.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of your practical investigation in health psychology.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** improvement you could make to your practical investigation in health psychology.

(2)

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(Total for Question 14 = 6 marks)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 5 3 6 4

15 Saqlain investigated people's attitudes towards a new anti-drugs campaign. He gathered his participants from his village using a volunteer sampling technique.

Saqlain showed his participants a video of a new anti-drugs campaign. He showed two different groups of participants a different variation of the video. In condition A, he showed the participants a video including fear provoking messages, and in condition B, the video was changed to include factual information only.

(a) Describe how Saqlain may have gathered his participants using a volunteer sampling technique.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of Saqlain using a volunteer sampling technique for his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Saqlain used an independent groups design in his investigation.

Explain **one** strength of Saqlain using an independent groups design.

(2)

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(Total for Question 15 = 6 marks)

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16 Evaluate **one** treatment for nicotine addiction, **other than** aversion therapy.

(8)

P 7 5 7 6 9 A 0 5 6 6 4

(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)

17 Maxyme is addicted to alcohol. He always has a drink of alcohol after he has eaten, and every time he goes out, he needs to drink. He finds drinking makes him feel relaxed and more confident and says he started drinking when he was nervous about being in large groups.

Maxyme's friends used to say he was much more fun when he had a drink, but now that he drinks excessively they are embarrassed by his behaviour. Maxyme gets withdrawal symptoms if he does not have a drink of alcohol in the morning.

His mother used to drink a lot of alcohol, and when Maxyme was younger his group of friends often drank alcohol when they were at the park. When questioned about his alcohol addiction, Maxyme said it is due to seeing his mother drinking when he was a child.

Assess the effectiveness of **one** learning explanation to account for Maxyme's alcohol addiction.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

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(Total for Question 17 = 16 marks)

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

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