

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level Psychology H567/03 Applied psychology

Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours

You must have:

- OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)



First name									
Last name									
Centre number						Candidate number			

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Section A: Answer **all** the questions in this section.
- Section B: Choose **two** options and answer **all** parts of the question in the options you have chosen.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

SECTION A: Issues in mental health

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

- 1(a)** Outline **one** definition of abnormality. [2]
- (b)** Explain why labelling people 'abnormal' could be considered unethical. [3]
- 2** Rosenhan (1973) hypothesised that psychiatrists cannot reliably tell the difference between people who are sane and those who are insane.
- With reference to the key research, discuss how classification of mental illness can result in 'stickiness of labels'. [5]
- 3** Suggest how biological treatment can be used to treat **one** specific disorder. [5]
- 4*** Compare a cognitive explanation with **one** other explanation of mental illness. [10]
- 5*** Discuss the nature/nurture debate in relation to the biological explanation of mental illness. [10]

Section B: Options

Choose **two** options and answer **all** parts of the question in the options you have chosen.

OPTION 1**Child psychology**

- 6(a)*** Using the research by Barkley-Levenson et al. (2014), explain the relationship between brain development and risk taking behaviour. **[10]**
- (b)*** Assess ethical problems with using brain structure as an explanation of risk taking behaviour. **[15]**

Max has just passed his driving test and often breaks the speed limit. He enjoys driving fast and even a police warning has not stopped him. Max's parents have tried to punish him for this behaviour but their interventions have not been successful.

- (c)*** Discuss how a psychologist could investigate whether Max's behaviour is due to brain development. **[10]**

OPTION 2**Criminal psychology**

- 7(a)*** Explain how the research by Hall and Player (2008) could be used to improve fingerprint identification. **[10]**
- (b)*** Assess the usefulness of research into the collection and processing of forensic evidence. **[15]**

A series of high profile serious violent crimes have been committed in a small village over the last year. Experts are working on the case but it remains unsolved. There are a number of potential suspects including one who has a previous conviction for assault.

- (c)*** Discuss how motivating factors might impact the collection and processing of forensic evidence in this case. **[10]**

OPTION 3**Environmental psychology**

8(a)* Using the research by Drews and Doig (2014), explain how ergonomic research can influence workplace design.

[10]

(b)* Assess the methodological issues involved when researching the impact of observation in the workplace.

[15]

Angie is an air traffic controller, one of the most stressful jobs according to suicide statistics. She often has several planes to manage in and out of a busy regional airport. She has to monitor their speed, flight path and height as well as have an ongoing dialogue with the pilot throughout their landing and take-off. It's no wonder she is exhausted at the end of a shift as she is very aware of how easy it would be to miss a vital piece of information.

(c)* Discuss how a psychologist could design Angie's work station to prevent cognitive overload.

[10]

OPTION 4**Sport and exercise psychology**

9(a)* Explain how research by Smith et al. (1979) could be used to improve relationship skills in youth sports coaches.

[10]

(b)* Assess the individual and situational debate with regard to the performance of sports teams.

[15]

A team of young hockey players are ambitious to improve their performance. They have a new coach who spends a considerable amount of time socialising with the team. He is criticised by the team's parents who think the team should always be practising their hockey. However, in the next big game the team wins.

(c)* Discuss how a sports psychologist might apply their knowledge of sports coaching to explain the win to the team's parents.

[10]

BLANK PAGE

Specimen