

## 1 Outline two historical views of mental illness.

[6]

2(a) The key research by Gottesman et al. (2010) involved analysis of data from the Danish Psychiatric Central Register.

What were Gottesman et al. (2010) trying to find out?

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

(b) Outline **one** strength of Gottesman et al. (2010) conducting their research through analysis of data in this register.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

(c) Outline **one** weakness of Gottesman et al. (2010) conducting their research through analysis of data in this register.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

3(a) Orla is a researcher working in the Psychology department of a university. She works with a range of different therapists. Orla thinks that non-biological treatments of mental illness are effective and she wants to conduct some research into their effectiveness to find out whether she is correct.

Identify and describe one non-biological treatment of a disorder that Orla could consider for her research.

[4]

(b) Explain how Orla could investigate the effectiveness of this non-biological treatment of mental illness.

[6]

4 To what extent can explanations of mental illness be considered socially sensitive?

[10]

5 Identify one specific disorder and outline an appropriate biological treatment for it.

[4]

[4]

6 Charlie is the manager of an office with approximately 100 members of staff. She is worried about mental health problems experienced by some of the people in her office. Charlie wants to find out whether her workplace could be causing these mental health problems.

What might a psychologist say to Charlie about whether the workplace could be causing some of her employees to have mental health problems?

Refer to **either** the humanistic or the psychodynamic or the cognitive neuroscience explanation of mental illness to inform your response.

  

---

---

---

---

[4]

7(a) Outline the genetic explanation of mental illness.

---

---

---

---

[3]

(b) Evaluate the usefulness of the genetic explanation of mental illness.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[6]

8 To what extent can historical views of mental illness be considered scientific?

[7]

[7]

9 Assess the contribution that the key research by Szasz (2011) makes to the topic of alternatives to the medical model of mental illness.

[10]

10(a) Outline **one** similarity between two historical views of mental illness.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

(b) Outline **one** difference between two historical views of mental illness.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

11(a) Describe the characteristics of an anxiety disorder.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

(b) Discuss the usefulness of knowing the characteristics of disorders.

[5]

12 Alex is headteacher of a large secondary school. Alex is concerned that growing numbers of pupils at the school seem to be experiencing problems with their mental health.

How might a cognitive psychologist explain to Alex why the pupils may be experiencing mental health problems?

[5]

[5]

13(a) In the key research by Gottesman et al. (2010), the following findings were reported for admissions to psychiatric care by the age of 52 years:

	Schizophrenia		Bipolar disorder	
	% of their children admitted	Number of couples	% of their children admitted	Number of couples
Both parents admitted with the disorder	27.3	196	24.95	83
One parent admitted with the disorder	7.0	8 006	4.4	11 995
Neither parent admitted with the disorder	0.86	1 080 030	0.48	1 080 030

Outline **two** conclusions that can be drawn from these findings

[4]

(b) Outline two suggestions a psychologist might make about how these findings could be used.

[4]

(c) To what extent can these findings be considered reliable?

14(a) Ali is behaving in a way that people regard as strange. Whatever events happen in Ali's life, they do not seem to affect Ali's mood at all. Ali remains constantly happy and excited.

How might **one** of the historical views of mental illness explain Ali's behaviour?

[4]

(b) Outline **one** way the medical model might explain Ali's behaviour.

(c) How might one of the alternatives to the medical model explain Ali's behaviour?

[4]

15(a) The key research by Rosenhan (1973) reports that mental hospital staff “delivered verbal and occasionally serious physical abuse to patients” in front of other patients. However, when other members of staff were known to be coming, this abuse was quickly stopped.

How did Rosenhan explain the behaviour of the abusive staff?

[3]

[3]

(b) Describe two ways in which the key research by Rosenhan (1973) could have been improved.

[6]

[6]

16 Compare the characteristics of an affective disorder with the characteristics of a psychotic disorder.

[8]

17 Discuss ethical considerations concerning non-biological treatment of one specific mental disorder.

---

---

---

---



18(a) The key research by Rosenhan (1973) was carried out in the USA. Within this study, staff in a psychiatric hospital rated how likely it was that patients were pretending to have a mental illness. Of the 193 patients judged in this way, 19 were suspected of being fake patients by a psychiatrist and one other staff member.

Outline one way this finding illustrates reliability.

[3]

(b) Outline one way this finding illustrates ethnocentrism.

[3]

19(a) In the key research by Szasz (2011), mental illness is described as a 'myth'

What does Szasz mean by this?

[3]

(b) To what extent do you agree with Szasz's claim that mental illness is a 'myth'?

[5]

20(a) Identify one specific disorder and identify an appropriate non-biological treatment for it.

---

---

---

---

[2]

(b) Explain how the non-biological treatment of one specific disorder can contribute to the success of the economy and society.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[4]

21 Discuss mental illness in relation to the individual/situational explanations debate.

[10]

22(a) Outline **one** way of defining abnormality in relation to mental health.

---

---

---

---

[2]

(b) Explain **one** weakness of this way of defining abnormality.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

23 Outline **one** way of categorising mental disorders.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[3]

24 When people feel unwell, they often consult the website of the National Health Service (NHS). The way illnesses are described on the NHS website needs to be extremely clear.

Describe the characteristics of an affective disorder in a way that could be included on the NHS website.

[5]

[5]

25 Explain how the key research by Gottesman et al. (2010) contributes to the medical model of mental illness.

[5]

26 Assess the usefulness of the key research by Szasz (2011).

[6]

[6]

27 Compare the behaviourist explanation of mental illness with either the humanistic or the psychodynamic or the cognitive neuroscience explanation of mental illness.

[8]

28 Discuss ethical considerations concerning the biological treatment of one specific disorder.

29(a) Outline a non-biological treatment of one specific disorder.

[5]

(b) Discuss one strength and one weakness of the non biological treatment referred to in your answer to part (a).

[5]

30(a) In the key research by Szasz (2011), the author states that “there is no such thing as mental illness.” How does Szasz defend this claim?

[3]

(b) Evaluate Szasz's view that "there is no such thing as mental illness."

[5]

31 Explain how the key research by Rosenhan (1973) contributes to an understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity.

[6]

32 \* To what extent are explanations of mental illness determinist?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

[10]

33(a) Outline how mental hospitals failed to detect sanity in the research by Rosenhan (1973).

[2]

[2]

(b) Discuss ethical considerations of the research by Rosenhan (1973).

[6]

34 Richard and Wendy are parents. They have just been told that their son has a psychotic disorder. They don't understand what this means.

How might a clinical psychologist explain to Richard and Wendy the characteristics of a psychotic disorder?

[6]

[6]

35(a) Outline a biological treatment of **one** specific disorder.

[5]

(b) Discuss one strength and one weakness of the biological treatment referred to in your answer to part (a).

[6]

[6]

36 \* To what extent are alternatives to the medical model of explaining mental illness scientific?

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

**[10]**