Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **1PS0/02**

Psychology
PAPER 2

You must have:
Calculator, ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen except for graphs where you should use a pencil.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are six sections in this question paper.
  Section A – answer **all** questions in Section A
  Sections B to F – select **two** sections from Sections B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need*.
- Calculators may be used.
- You must show **all your working out**, with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 79.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question*.
- In questions marked with an **asterisk (*)**, marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

Advice

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

Turn over ▶

Pearson

INSTRUCTIONS

Section A – answer all questions in this section	**Topic studied**	**Page**
	Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research?	3

Sections B to F – select **two** sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	**Topic studied**	**Page**
	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	16
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	22
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	28
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?	36
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	42

SECTION A

Research methods - How do you carry out psychological research?

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⊞ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

1   James is investigating the impact of brain damage on memory. He asks a brain-damaged patient to come to the university where he has set up a room to conduct a test of word recall.

(a) Identify the research method James is using in his investigation.

(1)

⊠   **A**   Questionnaire

⊠   **B**   Laboratory experiment

⊠   **C**   Natural experiment

⊠   **D**   Interview

(b) Describe how James can maintain the confidentiality of the patient when he publishes his investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)

2 Yolanda is conducting an observation of children's play in an early years day care setting. She observed children in the setting for four hours on a Monday.

(a) Define what is meant by an 'observation'.

(1)

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(b) Describe how Yolanda could have used an opportunity sampling technique to select the children for her observation.

(2)

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(c) Yolanda recorded the number of children who played with the different types of toys in the day care setting.

There were a total of 74 children recorded:

- 23 of the total children played with vehicles
- 11 of the total children played with dolls
- 29 of the total children played with role-play toys.

The remaining children played with arts and crafts toys.

(i) Calculate the ratio of children who played with dolls to those who played with arts and crafts toys.

(2)

Ratio ....

(ii) Calculate the percentage of children who played with role-play toys as a percentage of the total number of children recorded.

You must give your answer to two decimal places.

(2)

Percentage ....

(d) Yolanda recorded the gender of the children who played with vehicles.

Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Number of children who played with vehicles
Males	18
Females	5

Table 1

Explain **one** conclusion that Yolanda could make about children's play from the results in **Table 1**.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

3 Ryan used a questionnaire to assess whether students had a fixed or growth mindset in four secondary schools. He asked the students to complete the questionnaire online.

His results are shown in **Table 2**.

School	Number of students with a fixed mindset	Number of students with a growth mindset
A	458	931
B	211	439
C	641	838
D	189	271

Table 2

(a) Calculate the mean number of students with a fixed mindset.

(1)

Mean ....

(b) Calculate the total number of students who completed the questionnaire.

(1)

Total ....

(c) Calculate the range for the number of students with a growth mindset.

(1)

Range ....

(Total for Question 3 = 3 marks)

4 State how you would find the mode in a set of data.

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(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Cathy researched whether short-term memory improved when grouping was used for learning telephone numbers. She showed the participants 10 telephone numbers.

- Condition A learned whole telephone numbers, for example 01234567890
- Condition B learned grouped telephone numbers, for example 0123 4567 890

Each telephone number was shown for 15 seconds. Then, after a 30-second delay, participants were asked to write the telephone number down.

The results of Cathy's experiment are shown in **Table 3**.

	Number of correctly recalled telephone numbers	**Number of incorrectly recalled telephone numbers**
Condition A	3	7
Condition B	6	4

Table 3

(a) Identify the independent variable for Cathy's experiment.

(1)

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(b) Cathy concluded that grouping improves recall in short-term memory.

Give **one** way that the data in **Table 3** could support this conclusion.

(1)

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(c) Cathy analysed the results in more detail to see if the age of the participants had any impact on correct recall.

The results of her analysis are shown in **Table 4**.

	Number of correctly recalled telephone numbers	Number of incorrectly recalled telephone numbers
Condition A Aged 18–29	0	5
Condition A Aged 30–49	3	2
Condition B Aged 18–29	3	3
Condition B Aged 30–49	3	1

Table 4

Complete the bar chart with the data for Condition B from **Table 4**, including the label and scale for the y-axis.

(3)

A bar chart to show the number of correctly and incorrectly recalled telephone numbers in Condition B by age
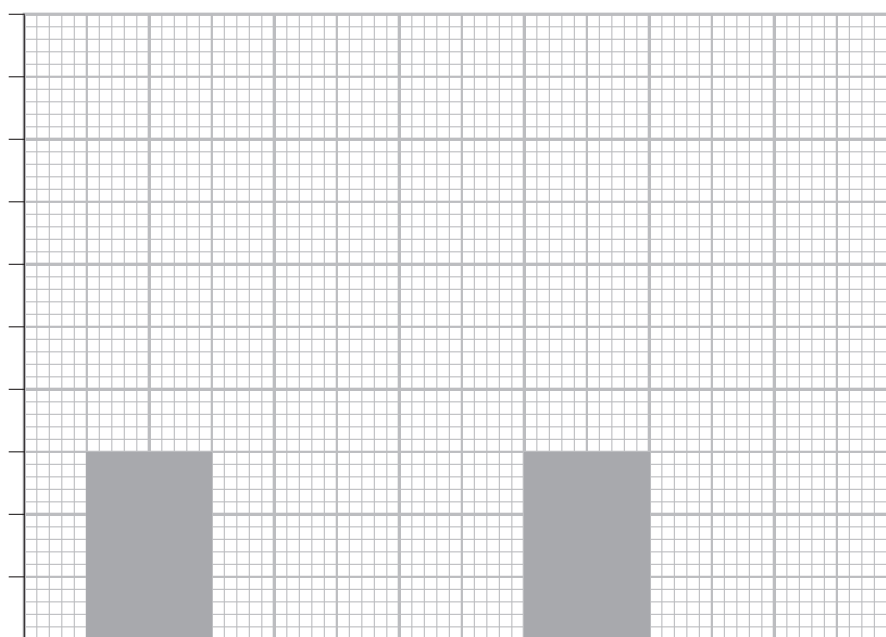
Number of correctly recalled telephone numbers   Number of incorrectly recalled telephone numbers

Aged 18–29   Aged 30–49

(Total for Question 5 = 5 marks)

6 John researched the effect of a new drug treatment for depression. He had 60 patients with a diagnosis of depression that were split into two conditions.

- Condition A: 20 patients received a placebo sugar pill.
- Condition B: 40 patients received the new drug treatment.

In Condition A, 20% of patients reported a decrease in their symptoms of depression.
In Condition B, 85% of patients reported a decrease in their symptoms of depression.

(a) Calculate how many patients received the placebo sugar pill as a fraction of all patients.

You must give your answer in the lowest form.

(2)

Fraction ....

(b) Calculate the number of patients in **Condition A** who reported a decrease in their symptoms.

(1)

Number of patients ....

(c) John concludes that the new drug treatment is a more effective treatment for depression than a placebo sugar pill.

Give **one** way that John's findings could support this conclusion.

(1)

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

*7 Buss and Perry (1992) developed the Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ) to test levels of aggression in adults.

Participants completing the questionnaire select how far they agree with each of the 29 statements using a five-point scale. The scores for each statement are then totalled to determine aggression levels.

Figure 1 shows example statements and the five-point scale.

Statement	Extremely uncharacteristic	Somewhat uncharacteristic	Neither uncharacteristic nor characteristic	Somewhat characteristic	Extremely characteristic
1. My friends say that I'm somewhat argumentative.	✓				
2. I tell my friends openly when I disagree with them.				✓	

(Source: adapted from Buss and Perry (1992) Buss–Perry Aggression Questionnaire)

Figure 1

The BPAQ can be administered online or on paper and has continued to be used to measure aggression levels in the adult population. Some researchers have also adapted the questionnaire for different countries and cultures.

Evaluate the use of questionnaires to investigate human behaviour.

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(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 37 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

Sections B to F – select **two** sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	Topic studied	Page
	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	16
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	22
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	28
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?	36
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	42

SECTION B

Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?

If you have studied criminal psychology, then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⊠ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

If you answer the questions in Section B put a cross in the box ⊠ .

8 Identify how Charlton et al. (2000) gathered the observational data of children's free play in the playground.

⊠ **A** Written notes

⊠ **B** Video recordings

⊠ **C** Photographic images

⊠ **D** Tally charts

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 State what is meant by 'psychoticism'.

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(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Describe how high extraversion can influence the type of criminal behaviour an individual may be involved in.

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

11 Kelly was caught selling stolen goods online. A police investigation found she had burgled three houses in a nearby town. Kelly has been sentenced to one year in prison.

Explain why being sent to prison is considered to be a punishment for Kelly's criminal behaviour.

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(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 Niall has been behaving antisocially. He broke his neighbours' window when throwing stones and then scratched their car when they told him off. His parents have removed his games console for two weeks.

Explain **one** way that removing the games console might change Niall's behaviour in the future.

You must use operant conditioning to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 12 = 2 marks)

13 Jacob is a prison officer who is using a token economy programme with prisoners. It has been agreed with the prisoners to give them 10 credit points for each day that they show pro-social behaviour.

Once they have 100 credit points, they can exchange these for items such as extra time in the gym, extra food at dinner, or extra time in the social area.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Jacob using a token economy programme with the prisoners.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 13 = 4 marks)

*14 Madeline started a new job in a clothes shop. She has made friends with several employees and become good friends with her supervisor who is five years older than her.

When they go out together after work Madeline notices that her supervisor always has nice clothes and lots of money. People often compliment the supervisor about how nice she looks. Madeline does not have enough money to buy nice clothes.

Last week she witnessed her supervisor stealing clothes from the shop and taking money from the cash register. Madeline then began stealing clothes and money from the shop.

Assess how well social learning theory can explain Madeline's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 21 MARKS

SECTION C

The self – What makes you who you are?

If you have studied the self then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⬚ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

If you answer the questions in Section C put a cross in the box ⊠ .

15 Identify the conclusion made by Vohs and Schooler (2008) in their study.

⊠ **A** weakening the belief in free will had no effect on cheating

⊠ **B** weakening the belief in free will decreased cheating

⊠ **C** weakening the belief in free will increased cheating

⊠ **D** strengthening the belief in free will increased cheating

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 State what is meant by the 'existential self'.

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(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Describe the influence of self-image on incongruence.

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(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)

18 Joe did not achieve a high mark in his recent biology test. He was very upset and felt embarrassed. Joe says he will never do well in biology lessons because he is not good enough.

Explain how Joe's temperament may influence how he perceives himself in biology lessons.

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(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

19 Maria is 16 years old and has just received her GCSE results. She has achieved higher grades than she expected. Maria has received offers from two schools/colleges although she did not think she would achieve the grades for one of them.

Now she has achieved the required grades, she does not know which school/college to choose.

Explain how Maria's stage of identity development could be the reason why she is finding it difficult to choose which school/college to attend.

You must use a concept to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)

20 Julie and Ben have been married for six months and moved into their first home together. Julie became ill and left her job to recover. Ben now needs to work longer hours to earn enough money to pay for basic necessities and their home.

Julie keeps in close contact with her friends and has told them she feels isolated and alone because Ben cannot spend much time with her.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using Maslow (1943) as an explanation for how Julie feels.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 20 = 4 marks)

*21 Bradley works for a major global charity that raises money for medical equipment and treatments for people who cannot access medical care. His friends think of Bradley as very kind and brave because when he helps people he sometimes travels to countries where there is conflict.

Bradley was promoted by the charity to the job of Managing Director as they trust him to oversee the allocation of medical supplies and charity finance because of his honesty.

The charity asked Bradley to make a statement to a national news company on live television, but he is reluctant to do this as he feels nervous about speaking on live television.

Assess how well Allport (1936) can explain Bradley's personality.

(9)

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(Total for Question 21 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 21 MARKS

SECTION D

Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?

If you have studied perception then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

If you answer the questions in Section D put a cross in the box ☐ .

22 Identify the visual cue shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2

- ☒ **A** Superimposition
- ☒ **B** Stereopsis
- ☒ **C** Texture gradient
- ☒ **D** Height in the plane

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 State what is meant by 'linear perspective'.

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(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Describe how colour constancy helps with the perception of objects.

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

25 Sadira was shown the image in **Figure 3** and asked to describe what she saw.
She said that there were two giraffes, one was in the distance and one was nearby.
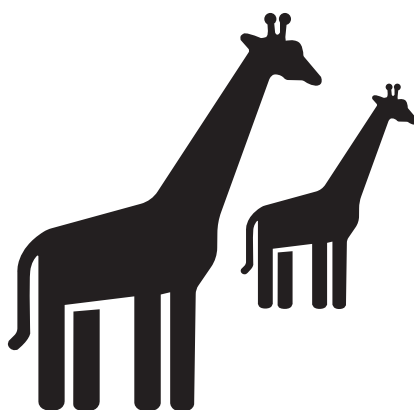
Figure 3

Explain why Sadira gave this description of the image shown in **Figure 3**.

You should refer to a visual cue in your answer.

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)

26 Mylee is a police officer. She was walking down a street in her local town when she noticed a man running and perceived him as behaving suspiciously.

Mylee stopped and questioned the man, and when she searched his bag, she found stolen items.

Explain how motivation can account for Mylee perceiving the man as suspicious.

You must use a concept to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

27 Rose was drawing a map to give directions so her friend Alena can find the way from Rose's house to the shopping centre. Rose drew several landmarks on the map to help Alena find her way.

Alena took several wrong turns when walking to the shopping centre using the map. She interpreted the drawings of the landmarks incorrectly, for example Alena thought the drawing of a pond was a roundabout.

Explain **two** ways that Carmichael, Hogan and Walter (1932) could account for Alena's interpretation of the map.

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(Total for Question 27 = 4 marks)

***28** Archie was looking at the visual illusion in **Figure 4**.
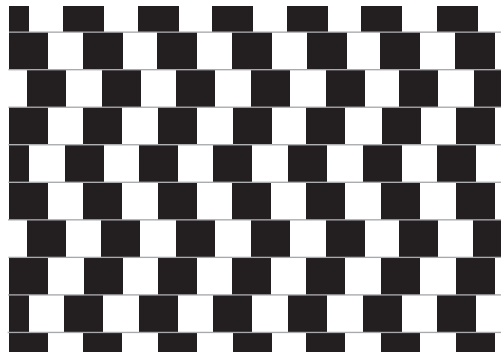
Figure 4

He perceived the lines to be sloping with each row becoming narrower to the left or right on alternating lines. Archie also perceived some of the squares to be of different heights at the start and end of a row.

Archie placed a ruler against each line and found each of the lines are perfectly horizontal and each row contains squares that are exactly the same height.

Assess how well the Constructivist Theory of Perception (Gregory, 1970) can explain Archie's perception of the illusion.

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(Total for Question 28 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 21 MARKS

SECTION E

Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?

If you have studied sleep and dreaming then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ⊠. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ⊠ and then mark your new answer with a cross ⊠.

If you answer the questions in Section E put a cross in the box ⊠ .

29 Identify the age of 'Little Hans' at the end of Freud's (1909) case study.

☒   **A**   Two years old

☒   **B**   Three years old

☒   **C**   Four years old

☒   **D**   Five years old

(Total for Question 29 = 1 mark)

30 State what is meant by 'insomnia'.

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(Total for Question 30 = 1 mark)

31 Describe the effect that narcolepsy may have on an individual.

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(Total for Question 31 = 2 marks)

32 Izzy is conducting a sleep study. One of her participants is showing eye movements when they have been asleep for approximately 90 minutes. Izzy believes this participant could be dreaming.

Explain why Izzy believes the participant could be dreaming.

You should refer to REM sleep in your answer.

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(Total for Question 32 = 2 marks)

33 Sergio was describing a dream to Juan. Sergio dreamt he met his family in a house he used to live in, but the decoration of the house was the same as his office at work. His primary school teacher was making cakes in the kitchen.

Sergio thinks the dream had a meaning, but Juan said the dream had no meaning.

Explain **one** reason why Juan believed the dream had no meaning.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 33 = 2 marks)

34 Paolo is having difficulty getting to sleep and is often awake at night. His doctor recommends that two hours before going to sleep Paolo should dim the lights and stop using his mobile phone because it has a bright screen.

When Paolo followed the recommendations, he slept better. He then started using the mobile phone at night, including when he went to bed. Paolo's sleep problems have returned.

Explain **two** ways that the role of hormones could account for Paolo's sleep.

You must use concepts or research evidence to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 34 = 4 marks)

*35 The most northern and southern parts of the world do not have the same day and night cycle of sunrise and sunset that other areas of the world have.

These regions can experience up to six months of continuous daylight with no sunset and darkness, and then six months of continuous darkness with no sunrise and daylight.

People living in the communities in these regions of the world would experience very few, if any, natural external cues of light and dark during those times. This can affect their sleep-wake cycle.

Assess how well Siffre (1975) can explain the effect of having limited light or dark for six months on the people living in these regions.

(9)

(Total for Question 35 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 21 MARKS

SECTION F

Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?

If you have studied language, thought and communication then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

If you answer the questions in Section F put a cross in the box ☒ .

36 Identify the two languages investigated in the study by Boroditsky (2001).

- ☒ **A** English and French
- ☒ **B** English and Italian
- ☒ **C** English and Mandarin
- ☒ **D** English and Punjabi

(Total for Question 36 = 1 mark)

37 State what is meant by 'posture' as a form of body language.

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(Total for Question 37 = 1 mark)

38 Describe how facial expressions can communicate emotion.

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(Total for Question 38 = 2 marks)

39 Percy is nine months old and has started uttering sounds such as 'bye', 'nah' and 'ta'. He repeats these throughout the day with no apparent reason for using the sounds.

Explain how pre-intellectual language can account for Percy's use of language.

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(Total for Question 39 = 2 marks)

40 Rhianna won a competition to attend a movie premiere that her favourite celebrities are attending. She posted an online status update about winning the competition. Her status read "Off to a movie premiere" and ended with the symbol shown in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5

Explain **one** reason why her followers in the USA would be able to interpret how Rhianna feels from her use of the symbol in **Figure 5**.

You must use a study to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 40 = 2 marks)

41 Emily has a pet dog called Terry. When she comes home, she likes to talk to Terry about her day at work and he responds by wagging his tail. Terry makes a whining noise when he wants to sit next to Emily on the sofa, and he uses his paw to get Emily's attention. When Emily uses the word 'walkies', Terry barks and runs to the front door of the house.

Explain **one** similarity and **one** difference between the communication of Emily and her dog.

You must refer to concepts or theory to justify your answer.

Similarity

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Difference

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(Total for Question 41 = 4 marks)

*42 Mary visited a remote tribe that had no known words for different numbers. She wanted to test whether they were able to count or distinguish between amounts when they had no language to formally determine these concepts.

Mary found that the tribe could distinguish between having 'more' or 'less' of an item. She found they could verbalise when there were 'few' or 'many' items. However, they were unable to distinguish any differences in amount when the amounts were similar, such as 17 and 18 items.

Assess how well linguistic determinism can explain the tribe's understanding of the concept of numbers.

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(Total for Question 42 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION F = 21 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 79 MARKS

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