Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname | Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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

Thursday 23 May 2024

Afternoon (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 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 answers 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.

Turn over ▶

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 1 4 8

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?	17
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	23
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	29
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?	35
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	41

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 Identify the ethical issue that has been dealt with when a researcher tells participants the true aims of a study before they decide to take part.

> ☒ **A** Confidentiality

> ☒ **B** Informed consent

> ☒ **C** Right to withdraw

> ☒ **D** Protection of participants

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Jason is planning to use a questionnaire to investigate whether there is a difference in the use of social media by people of different ages.

(a) Give **one** open-ended question and **one** closed-ended question that Jason could use in his questionnaire.

(2)

Open-ended question

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Closed-ended question

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(b) Describe how Jason could use a stratified sampling technique to gather his participants.

(2)

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(c) Jason will gather qualitative data from his questionnaire.

Define what is meant by 'qualitative data'.

(1)

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(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)

3 Savannah is investigating whether there is a relationship between listening to music and happiness. She asked participants to record the number of hours they spent listening to music in a week. They also scored their level of happiness on a scale of 1 (being very unhappy) to 10 (being very happy).

Savannah sampled a total of 180 participants aged between 18 years old and 65 years old. A third of her sample were aged between 18 years old and 25 years old.

(a) Calculate the range for the age of all participants.

(1)

Range ....

(b) Calculate the ratio of participants aged between 18 years old and 25 years old to the remaining participants in the sample used by Savannah.

(2)

Ratio ....

(c) Savannah found that those listening to less than one hour of music in a week scored themselves at 2 or below on the happiness scale. Happiness scores increased for those who listened to more music, with those who listened to over 12 hours of music in a week usually scoring 9 or above.

Explain **one** conclusion that Savannah could make from her findings about the relationship between music and happiness.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

4 Pedro was investigating whether schemas have an influence on memory accuracy. He decided to test four students from his psychology class.

He placed 10 typical objects, such as a chair, and 10 unusual objects, such as a laundry basket, in a classroom. The students had to enter the room and look around for one minute.

Pedro recorded the number of typical objects and unusual objects students could remember.

The results of Pedro's investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

	Number of typical objects recalled (out of 10)	**Number of unusual objects recalled (out of 10)**
Student A	8	3
Student B	10	5
Student C	9	5
Student D	5	2

Table 1

(a) Calculate the percentage of students who recalled **more than five typical objects**, out of all the students in the investigation.

(1)

Percentage ....

(b) Calculate how many students recalled **less than five unusual objects** as a fraction of all students.

(1)

Fraction ....

(c) Complete the bar chart using the data in **Table 1**, including the label and scale for the y-axis.

(3)

A bar chart to show the number of typical objects recalled by the students

Student A   Student B   Student C   Student D

Participant
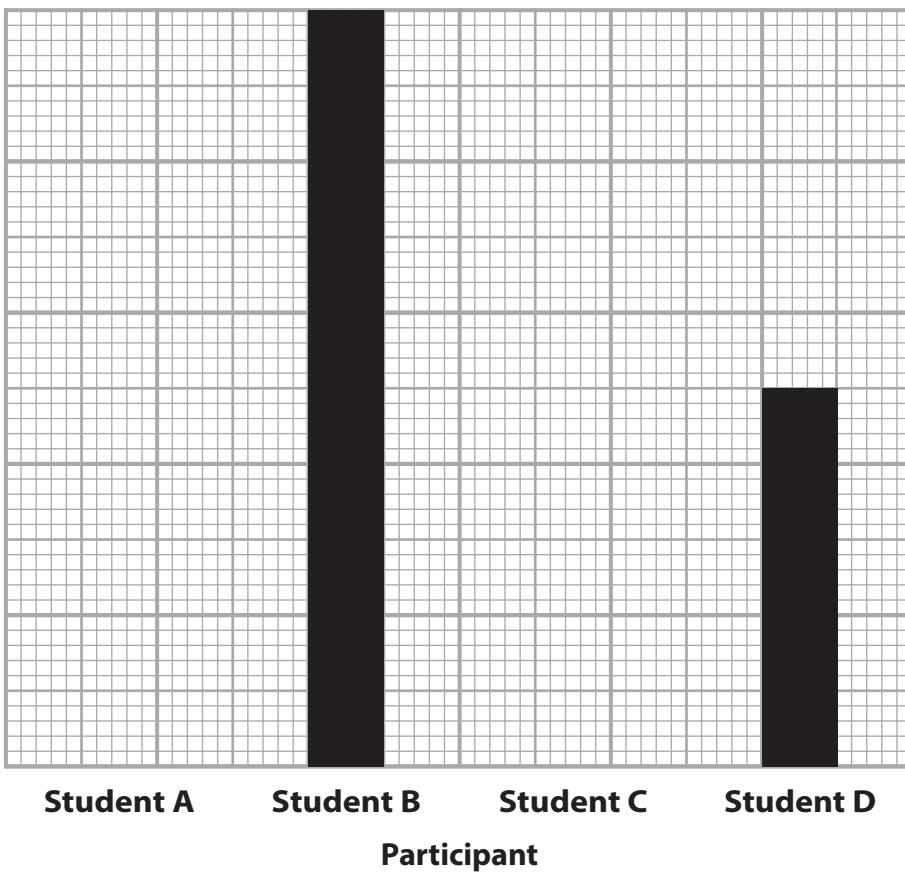
(d) Pedro concludes that schemas influence memory accuracy.

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

(1)

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(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

5 Rocio conducted a case study on her patient who had an addiction to alcohol.
She worked with the patient for six months to help treat their addiction.

(a) Define what is meant by a 'case study'.

(1)

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(b) Rocio recorded the conversations with the patient as part of her case study.
She also monitored the alcohol consumption of the patient in units of alcohol
(one unit of alcohol = 10 ml).

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

Month	Total alcohol consumption in units
March	298
April	221
May	181
June	140
July	99
August	59

Table 2

Describe, using an example from Rocio's case study, what is meant by
'quantitative data'.

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(c) Estimate the number of units of alcohol that the patient has reduced their consumption by between March and August.

(1)

Estimation ....

(d) For the months of March and April, Rocio recorded the patient's alcohol consumption each week. Her results are shown in **Table 3**.

Week	Total alcohol consumption in units
March Week 1	79
March Week 2	77
March Week 3	72
March Week 4	70
April Week 1	79
April Week 2	63
April Week 3	45
April Week 4	34

Table 3

Calculate the mode for the units of alcohol consumed by the patient using **Table 3**.

(1)

Mode ....

(e) Calculate the median score for the units of alcohol consumed by the patient using **Table 3**.

(2)

Median ....

(f) On one day in March, the patient drank a total of 12.81924 units of alcohol.

Give the units of alcohol to **two** decimal places.

(1)

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 1 1 4 8

*6 Rosenhan (1973) studied the way in which patients were treated in mental health hospitals. Eight confederate observers were able to get themselves admitted to different psychiatric wards in different hospitals using fake symptoms of mental health. They then conducted participant observations on the hospital wards.

The confederate observers took part in the daily activities on the ward to fit in with the actual patient routines. They also watched how the staff interacted with patients, making detailed notes in diaries of the events they observed. These notes included examples about patient behaviours that had been misinterpreted by the staff. They also recorded how little time the nurses and doctors spent on the ward interacting with patients.

None of the staff or patients on the wards were aware that the observations were taking place. When the confederate observers were taking notes and writing in their diaries in public, their behaviour was interpreted as part of their mental health condition. Only the other patients on the ward showed any suspicion about the notes being taken by the confederate observers.

Evaluate the use of an observation to investigate human behaviour.

(12)

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 1 3 4 8

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 1 4 4 8

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(Total for Question 6 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 37 MARKS

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 1 5 4 8

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?	17
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	23
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	29
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?	35
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	41

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 ☒ .

7 Identify the term used to describe a reinforcer that is exchanged for an item that an individual wants or needs.

☒ **A** Primary

☒ **B** Secondary

☒ **C** Tertiary

☒ **D** Quaternary

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 State what is meant by 'positive punishment'.

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(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Describe how a prison sentence could reduce recidivism.

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(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)
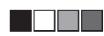
10 Rabia has been getting in trouble for vandalism with some of her friends. Her dad has said that she cannot go out with those friends anymore.

Rabia has been told she should go out with a different group of friends who behave more positively in the community, such as being polite around others.

Explain how the modelling of positive behaviour could help Rabia improve her behaviour.

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

11 Jack enjoys watching action movies and playing fighting games on his games console. His parents had been worried about whether Jack would copy this aggressive behaviour, but their neighbours are always commenting on how respectful, polite and well-mannered Jack is.

Explain **one** reason why Jack does not copy the aggressive behaviour.

You must use Charlton et al. (2000) to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 Kevin and Chloe saw a fight take place in the park. Two girls nearby had started to fight with each other, and they were both physically and verbally aggressive.

A week later, one of the girls from the fight started to become aggressive with Kevin and Chloe. She said that watching her fighting had been none of their business. She then challenged them both to a fight. Kevin and Chloe said 'no' and walked away from the girl.

Explain **two** ways the findings from Bandura, Ross, and Ross (1961) could account for Kevin's and Chloe's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)

*13 Bailey was arrested for stealing a car and driving it at high speed on a motorway. He showed no remorse for his behaviour and became aggressive when the police arrested him, saying they were spoiling his fun. Bailey has already been in prison for burglary and selling drugs.

Bailey's solicitor asked why he had stolen the car. Bailey said he had just been bored and wanted a laugh with his friends. The solicitor told Bailey that he may face a custodial sentence for his actions. Bailey said he did not care and that it would give him extra time to see his dad, who was already in prison for assault.

Assess how well personality types (Eysenck, 1964) can explain Bailey's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 13 = 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 ☒ .

14 Identify the term used by Rogers (1959) to describe when a person fulfils all their potential.

☒ **A** Self-image

☒ **B** Self-achievement

☒ **C** Self-awareness

☒ **D** Self-actualisation

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 State what is meant by 'incongruence'.

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(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Describe how cardinal traits could influence personality.

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(Total for Question 16 = 2 marks)

17 Maisy struggles with examination revision. She feels that no matter how hard she tries, her marks on tests do not improve. Maisy believes she is wasting her time in college and she will not achieve anything.

The teacher tells Maisy she should be proud of how hard she tries and not just focus on her test results. He told Maisy the most important thing is enjoying the subject and being herself.

Explain how unconditional positive regard may help improve the way that Maisy views herself.

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(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)

18 Patrick was in a performance review at work with his boss. His boss commented that he was tense, too sensitive and impersonal to others.

Patrick did not agree with his boss's comments, so he used Cattell's (1946) 16PF personality factor assessment to measure his personality. The results suggested Patrick was relaxed, tough and caring.

Explain **one** reason why using a personality factor assessment may have measured Patrick's personality incorrectly.

You must use Cattell (1946) to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

19 Mable and Kelsey are 11 years old. Mable has a pet dog she likes to play with. She is responsible for feeding her dog. At school, Mable is confident and happy to work in groups and on her own.

Kelsey is less confident at school and worries about whether he is liked. He does not want to work alone as he prefers reassurance from working with other children. Kelsey would like a pet, but he is not allowed.

Explain **two** ways the findings from Van Houtte and Jarvis (1995) could account for Mable's and Kelsey's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 19 = 4 marks)

*20 George's class have a mock examination in two weeks. He has done no revision for this and believes it is too late for any revision to make a difference. Instead of trying to complete some revision, George blames the teacher for not helping him enough.

Suzie has completed lots of revision, and she offers to help George so that he can pass his mock examination. George is rude to Suzie and calls her a 'teacher's pet'. He says she will only do well because she is clever, and there is no point in revision as he does not care about the mock examination anyway.

Assess how well a belief in free will (Baumeister, 2008) can explain George's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 20 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 21 MARKS

P7 5 5 2 4 A 0 2 8 4 8

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 ☒ .

21 Identify the term used when two eyes have an overlapping field of view.

   ☒ **A** Monocular

   ☒ **B** Binocular

   ☒ **C** Trinocular

   ☒ **D** Peripheral

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 State what is meant by a 'visual illusion'.

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(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 Describe how emotion could influence perception.

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(Total for Question 23 = 2 marks)

24 Hakim is taking art lessons and the class is learning how to draw landscapes. The teacher is demonstrating how to use linear perspective to outline the main landscape features. The teacher then explains to Hakim how he can use linear perspective for features such as the buildings and roads, before adding finer details to the drawing.

Explain how linear perspective could help Hakim draw his landscape picture.

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

25 Colin was shopping for new curtains for his living room window. He found some curtains that he liked, but there were lots of different sizes to select from.

Colin estimated how big the window was and bought curtains he believed would fit. When he returned home, the window was larger than he thought, so the curtains were too small.

Explain **one** reason why Colin found it difficult to estimate the correct size of the window.

You must use Haber and Levin (2001) to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)

26 Helga and Lena were asked by their manager to draw a map of the nature reserve where they worked. As Helga was drawing her map, the nature reserve warden commented that she should make sure the river showed some canoes that could be hired.

Helga and Lena finished drawing their maps. The manager commented that the boats on the lake on Helga's map looked like canoes on a river, but on Lena's map they looked just like the boats on the lake at the nature reserve.

Explain **two** ways the findings from Carmichael, Hogan, and Walter (1932) could account for Helga's and Lena's drawings.

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(Total for Question 26 = 4 marks)
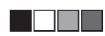
*27 Shamila was walking home from work when a person stole her bag. They were wearing a dark coat with the hood up. Shamila was frightened by the theft, and for several weeks she got a taxi home instead of walking. One day, Shamila decided to try walking home and asked a friend to walk with her.

After walking home, Shamila told her friend there had been six people who had stared at her bag, one of whom was planning to steal her bag because they had their hood up. Her friend said that she had not seen anyone staring at them and had not noticed a person with their hood up.

Assess how well the constructivist theory of perception (Gregory, 1970) can explain Shamila's perception.

(9)

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(Total for Question 27 = 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 ☒.

28 Identify the term used to describe the bodily rhythm that takes 24 hours to complete one cycle.

> ☒ **A** Ultradian
>
> ☒ **B** Infradian
>
> ☒ **C** Circannual
>
> ☒ **D** Circadian

(Total for Question 28 = 1 mark)

29 State what is meant by a 'sleep disorder'.

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(Total for Question 29 = 1 mark)

30 Describe how the pineal gland and melatonin influence a person's sleep.

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(Total for Question 30 = 2 marks)

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 3 5 4 8

31 Tallulah plays rugby every Sunday. She trains very hard because she wants to earn a place in her national team. Tallulah wants to be well rested for her rugby matches, but she often struggles to go to sleep at the time she wants to.

Her rugby coach suggests that Tallulah should turn the lights off an hour before her bedtime to help with her sleep pattern.

Explain how turning the lights off an hour before her bedtime could help Tallulah get to sleep on time.

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(Total for Question 31 = 2 marks)

32 Archie dreamt that he was running through a forest with his best friend and his grandma. As they came towards the end of the forest there was a large office building in front of them with a gorilla sitting in the doorway eating a pizza. The gorilla waved at Archie, who then fell through a hole that appeared in the floor. He then woke up.

Explain **one** reason why Archie may have had this dream.

You must use Activation Synthesis Theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 32 = 2 marks)

33 Leonardo is training to be an astronaut. As part of his training, he spends four months in isolation in a purpose-built soundproof laboratory where there is no natural light. Leonardo is observed during these four months completing tasks to test his memory processing and dexterity.

During his time in the laboratory, Leonardo begins to lose track of the days and struggles to know when to sleep. He finds it increasingly difficult to complete tasks, such as finishing a crossword puzzle and sewing buttons onto a shirt.

Explain **two** ways the findings from Siffre (1975) could account for Leonardo's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 33 = 4 marks)
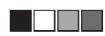
*34 Aisha has arranged to meet up with a man she met at work. She is nervous that they may not have anything to talk about when they meet. Aisha also worries that he might not be as nice away from work as he is when they chat at work.

The night before her meeting, Aisha dreamt she was in a restaurant surrounded by 30 males who all looked like her dad. They made negative comments about her outfit and hairstyle. Aisha could not reply because her mouth had vanished. Aisha dreamt she ran from the restaurant but could not find her way home until a man on a unicorn rescued her.

Assess how well Freudian theory of dreaming (Freud, 1900) can explain Aisha's dream.

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P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 3 9 4 8

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(Total for Question 34 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 21 MARKS

P 7 5 5 2 4 A 0 4 0 4 8

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 ☒ .

35 Identify the term used for the non-verbal communications of smiling and frowning.

☒ **A** Gesture

☒ **B** Eye contact

☒ **C** Facial expression

☒ **D** Posture

(Total for Question 35 = 1 mark)

36 State what is meant by 'pre-linguistic thought'.

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(Total for Question 36 = 1 mark)

37 Describe how linguistic relativism could influence our understanding of the world.

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(Total for Question 37 = 2 marks)

38 Mark attended a welcome evening on his first day at his new university. He had never met any of the other students before and wanted to get to know the people he would be studying with.

At the start of the evening, Mark felt nervous about being there and stood at quite a distance from the others. By the end of the evening, he felt comfortable standing close to several other students while they all chatted.

Explain how proxemics may have influenced Mark's behaviour.

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(Total for Question 38 = 2 marks)

39 Harry was planning to take his dog, Betty, for a walk, but it was raining. He told Betty that they would go for a walk in the woods when the rain stopped. Harry said they could look for a big stick for her to play with, and maybe they would see some squirrels. Betty wagged her tail while Harry spoke to her.

Explain **one** reason why Betty would not understand Harry's plan for the walk.

You must use Aitchison (1983) to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 39 = 2 marks)

40 Dolly asked students on her university campus to rate the two emoticon symbols shown in **Figure 1** on a scale of how much happiness they symbolised.

$$(\wedge \_ \wedge) \qquad (\because \_)$$

A   B
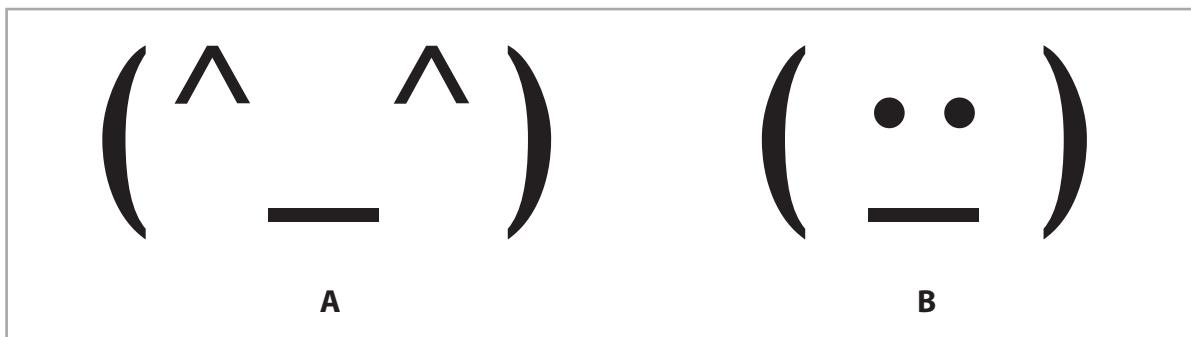
Figure 1

A score of zero represented 'very unhappy' and a score of 10 represented 'very happy'. She also asked the students to write down what country they were from.

Dolly worked out the average scores, the results were:
• Students from Western countries scored emoticon A at five, and B at four
• Students from Eastern countries scored emoticon A at eight, and B at three.

Explain **two** ways the findings from Yuki et al. (2007) could account for Dolly's results.

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(Total for Question 40 = 4 marks)

*41 Moki has decided to learn English as his second language. He started online lessons with an English tutor. Moki is struggling with his learning because there are big differences between his native language and the English language.

Moki is currently learning words for rain, such as heavy, light, shower and downpour. He can say the words but does not understand why there are so many words for rain when his language only has one word.

The tutor shows Moki video clips and pictures of different types of rain alongside each word, and he is beginning to understand the differences between these types of rain.

Assess how well linguistic determinism can explain Moki's difficulty learning a second language.

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(Total for Question 41 = 9 marks)

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

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