

Question 1

Section A Approaches in psychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

outside the
box

0 1

Describe the ego **and** superego according to the psychodynamic approach.

[4 marks]

Question 2

0 6

Outline how behaviourists explain learning through the process of operant conditioning.

Compare operant conditioning with social learning.

[8 marks]

Extra space _____

outside the
box

Question 3

01

Outline the emergence of psychology as a science.

[4 marks]

Question 4

0 6

Outline and briefly discuss cognitive neuroscience.

[8 marks]

*outside the
box*

Extra space

Question 5

0 3

Choose **two** glands in the endocrine system and explain the functions of **each** gland.
[4 marks]

box

Gland 1 _____

Gland 2 _____

Question 6

07 Describe the divisions of the nervous system.

[6 marks]

box

Question 7

Biological rhythms are influenced by endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers.

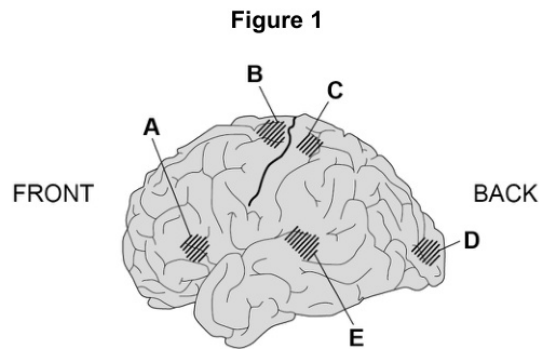
0 7

Outline the difference between endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers.
Use examples in your answer.

[2 marks]

Question 8

Figure 1 shows the left hemisphere of the human brain. Five areas of the brain are labelled A, B, C, D and E.



0 6

Using the letters given in **Figure 1**, correctly identify the areas of the brain to complete the table below.

[4 marks]

	Area of brain
Which area is responsible for processing sensations such as pain and pressure?	
Which area processes information such as colour and shape?	
Which area processes information such as pitch and volume?	
Which area is responsible for voluntary movements?	

Question 9

1 1 Outline and evaluate split-brain research.

[8 marks]

24

Do not write
outside the
box

24

Question 10

A researcher wanted to investigate the types of play parents engaged in with their children. Ten children and one parent of each child took part in the study. The researcher asked each parent to keep a diary for a month about the types of play their child engaged in.

1 2

Explain how the researcher could have used content analysis to analyse the parents' diaries.

[4 marks]

Question 11

A new TV programme has been developed to increase positive social behaviours in pre-school children.

There is a proposal to carry out an experiment to compare the effects of the new TV programme and an existing TV programme, on positive social behaviours in pre-school children.

A sample of 500 pre-school children and their parents is available for the experiment. The parents have given consent for their children to take part in this experiment.

The experiment will take place over an 8-week period. Data on the children's social behaviours will be gathered from the parents using a self-report method.

1 9

Design the experiment to investigate whether watching the new TV programme leads to an increase in positive social behaviours in the children, compared with watching the existing TV programme.

[12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.

Do not write
outside the
box

Do not write
outside the
box

Question 12

2 5

Discuss features of science. Refer to **one or more** examples of psychological research in your answer.

Do not write
outside the
box

[8 marks]

21

Do not write
outside the
box

Extra space

48

END OF QUESTIONS



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Question 13

The researcher noticed age-related differences in the types of play mentioned in the diary entries. They designed an experiment to investigate the differences in play choices between 2-year-old and 4-year-old children.

The researcher carried out the study using children from two local nursery schools. There were 30 children of each age group at nursery A. There were 20 children of each age group at nursery B. All parents gave informed consent for their children to take part in the study. The researcher used stratified sampling of the nurseries. Ten 2-year-olds and ten 4-year-olds took part in the study.

Each child was observed for 15 minutes during playtime in an area of the nursery where they could choose to play with building blocks, a sandpit and a slide. The researcher recorded how long each child spent playing with each activity.

2 3

The researcher decided to use an unrelated t-test to analyse the raw data from the study on sandpit play.

Explain **three** reasons for this choice in the context of this study.

[6 marks]

unrelated t-test
box

Question 14

In a study of perspective-taking, a psychology student used a group of 9-year-old children. Each child was shown two pictures.

- Picture 1 showed an older child being unkind to a little boy.
- Picture 2 showed an older child being kind to a little boy.

The student asked the children to judge how sad the little boy would feel in each picture on a scale of 1–10.

The student decided to test for a significant difference between the judgements of the two pictures. He proposed using an unrelated t-test to analyse the data.

1	6
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Suggest a more appropriate statistical test of difference for the student to use with this data. Explain **two** reasons for your choice based on the description of the study.

[5 marks]

Question 15

In a study of filter theory, a psychology student used a group of female participants. Each participant was shown two descriptions.

- Description 1 described a man with a similar social background to that of the female participants.
- Description 2 described a man with a different social background to that of the female participants.

The student asked participants to judge how much they liked each description on a scale of 1–10.

The student decided to test for a significant difference between the judgements made for each description. He proposed using an unrelated t-test to analyse the data.

0	6
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Suggest a more appropriate statistical test of difference for the student to use with this data. Explain **two** reasons for your choice based on the description of the study.

[5 marks]

Question 16

The psychologist decided to design an experiment to test the effects of recreational screen time on children's academic performance.

The psychologist randomly selected four schools from all the primary schools in her county to take part in the experiment involving Year 5 pupils. Three of the four schools agreed to take part. In total, there were 58 pupils whose parents consented for them to participate. The 58 pupils were then randomly allocated to **Group A** or **Group B**.

For the two-week period of the experiment, pupils in **Group A** had no recreational screen time. Pupils in **Group B** were allowed unrestricted recreational screen time. At the end of the experiment all pupils completed a 45-minute class test, to achieve a test score.

The results obtained from the experiment are summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Descriptive statistics for the test performance scores for Group A and Group B

	Group A (no screen time)	Group B (unrestricted screen time)
Mean	73.6	66.3
Median	74.0	58.0
Mode	74.0	44.0
Standard deviation	13.2	25.1

2 | 1

What do the mean and standard deviation values in **Table 2** suggest about the effect of the recreational screen time on test performance? Justify your answer.

box

[4 marks]

Question 17

The psychologist calculated the median and range of stress ratings after each condition. This data is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Median and range of stress ratings reported in each experimental condition

	Condition A (2 km breaktime run)	Condition B (normal breaktime activities)
Median stress levels	5	6.5
Range	6	3

1 5

What do the median and range values presented in **Table 1** suggest about the students' stress ratings after each condition? Justify your answer.

[4 marks]