GCE AS/A LEVEL

2290U20-1

THURSDAY, 16 MAY 2019 – AFTERNOON

PSYCHOLOGY – AS unit 2

Using Psychological Concepts

1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number 2 _____

For Examiner's use only		
Question	**Maximum Mark**	**Mark Awarded**
1.	20	
2.	2	
3.	3	
4.	12	
5.	2	
6.	2	
7.	3	
8.	7	
9.	9	
10.	20	
Total	80	

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

You may require a calculator and a ruler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink, black ball-point pen or your usual method.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front cover.

Answer ALL questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. If you run out of space, use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

Answer ALL questions in Section A AND Section B.

SECTION A – CONTEMPORARY DEBATE

1. ‘In a world with increasing economic and social problems, positive psychology is entirely relevant to today’s society’. Discuss. [20]

SECTION B – PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH

2. Identify the level of measurement defined in each statement below:

(a) The level of measurement that shows categories of data represented by frequencies. The data sets have no relative numerical value. [1]

_____

_____

(b) The level of measurement that has equal intervals between scores and has an absolute or true zero point. [1]

_____

_____

3. Using an example, define what is meant by the term ‘external validity’. [3]

4. Discuss how a psychologist could improve the way Milgram dealt with ethical issues in his 'BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF OBEDIENCE' (1963). [12]

5. Briefly explain ONE disadvantage of quota sampling. [2]

6. Using an example, state ONE difference between a directional and non-directional hypothesis. [2]

7. Kohlberg conducted his 1968 research 'THE CHILD AS A MORAL PHILOSOPHER' to track the development of boys, every 2-3 years, over a 12 year period.

(i) Identify the methodology used by Kohlberg. [1]

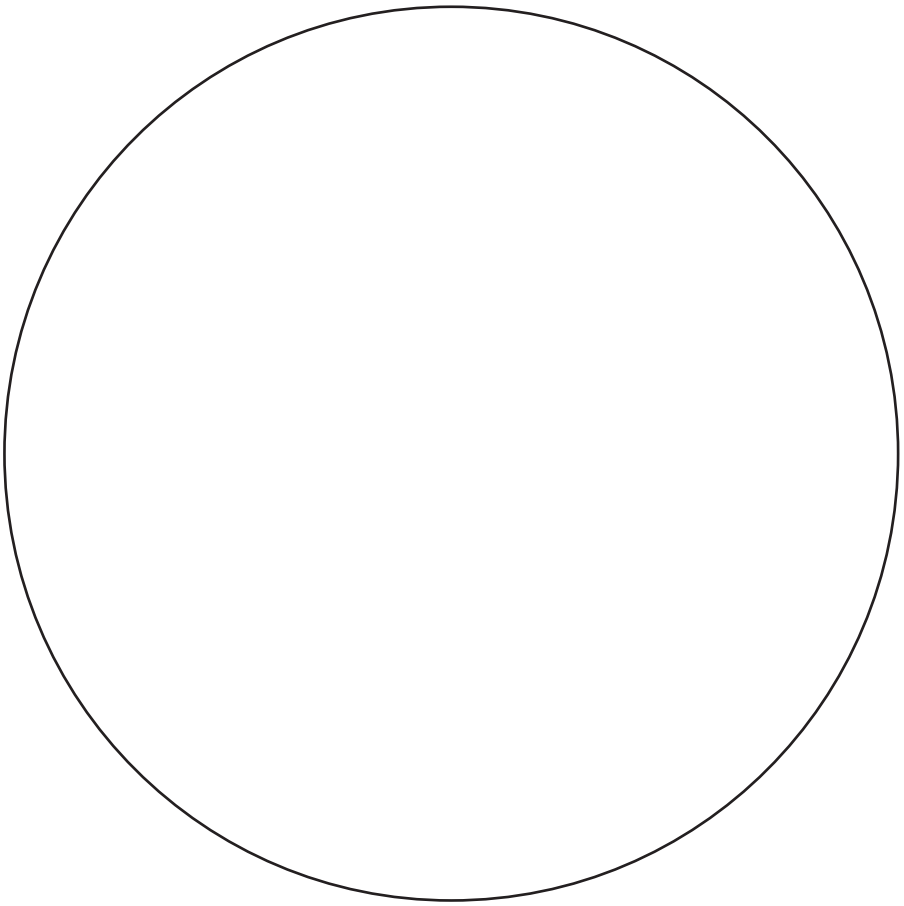
(ii) Briefly explain TWO features of the methodology you identified in part (i). [2]

8. A head teacher gathered a sample of 360 students from a local sixth form college. They gave all students a questionnaire about happiness, which categorised the students into four groups – Very Happy, Happy, Ambivalent (neither happy nor unhappy) and Unhappy.

HAPPINESS CATEGORY	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Very Happy	180
Happy	90
Ambivalent (neither happy nor unhappy)	45
Unhappy	45

8(a) Identify an appropriate sampling method and explain how the head teacher could have used it to collect the participants for this research. [3]

8(b) The head teacher wanted to use a pie chart to show the different levels of happiness for the students. Using the data in the table on page 17, draw and label a pie chart. [4]



9. **A psychologist was interested in whether sex differences in the play of children were innate or learned. For example, whether males and females had different styles of play, such as one sex being more physically active than another. To find out, she planned to study primates (chimpanzees). The psychologist thought that if chimpanzees showed similar differences in their play behaviour to humans, she could conclude that sex differences were evolutionary.**

(a) **Describe TWO ethical guidelines that must be followed by psychologists when working with animals. [2+2]**

9(b) Identify and explain ONE factor that could affect the validity of this research. [3]

9(c) Describe ONE disadvantage of non-participant observations. [2]

10. Researchers conducted a laboratory experiment to see how 15 minutes of device free solitude (being alone, without the use of mobile phones, tablets etc.) would impact on emotion. Their alternative hypothesis was:

Participants who spend 15 minutes alone will have decreased emotional response, compared to a group of participants who spend 15 minutes chatting to a researcher.

(a) Write an appropriate null hypothesis for the above research. [2]

10(b) (i) Identify the independent variable (IV) in this research. [1]

(ii) Identify the dependent variable (DV) in this research. [1]

10(c) Including an example from this research, identify AND explain the type of experimental design that has been used. [3]

10(d) Describe ONE strength and ONE weakness of research conducted in a laboratory environment. [2+2]

The researchers used a questionnaire to measure emotion both before and after the 15 minutes, which included measures of being excited, interested, scared or anxious. This provided an overall emotional response score for each participant.

10(e) Identify and explain how ONE confounding variable could have affected a participant's emotional response. [3]

10(f) **Pre-experiment results for the first five participants in the solitude group are shown in the table below. Use this table and the formula provided to calculate the standard deviation. Show your workings. [6]**

PARTICIPANT NUMBER	EMOTIONAL RESPONSE SCORE (x)
1	5
2	4
3	2
4	8
5	1

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

END OF PAPER

Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

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