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I declare this is my own work.

# GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

## Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you may use:

- a calculator.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- Question 10 is a synoptic question in which you will be rewarded for your ability to draw together different areas of knowledge and understanding from across the full course of study.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
<b>TOTAL</b>	



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







**Section A****Social influence**


Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed, except where stated otherwise.

For each question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD  WRONG METHODS    

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

**0 1**

People in crowds may join in with anti-social behaviour because they lose their sense of personal identity and feel less responsibility for their actions.

Which **one** of the following factors causes this?

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Deindividuation

**B** Proximity

**C** Social loafing

**D** Task difficulty

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



0 2

A psychologist did a study to find out more about conformity.

She put participants into different sized groups.

She asked them to solve an easy maths problem. Then each person gave their answer to the problem out loud. In every group, there was only one true participant. The other people in the group were actors. The psychologist asked the actors to purposely give a wrong answer. The true participant always answered last.

The psychologist recorded how many times the true participant gave the same wrong answer as the others in the group. She believed this happened because they had conformed.

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

**Table 1** Total number of times the true participants gave the same wrong answer as actors in different sized groups.

Size of group	Total wrong answers
2	15
3	30
4	35
5	35
6	30
7	25

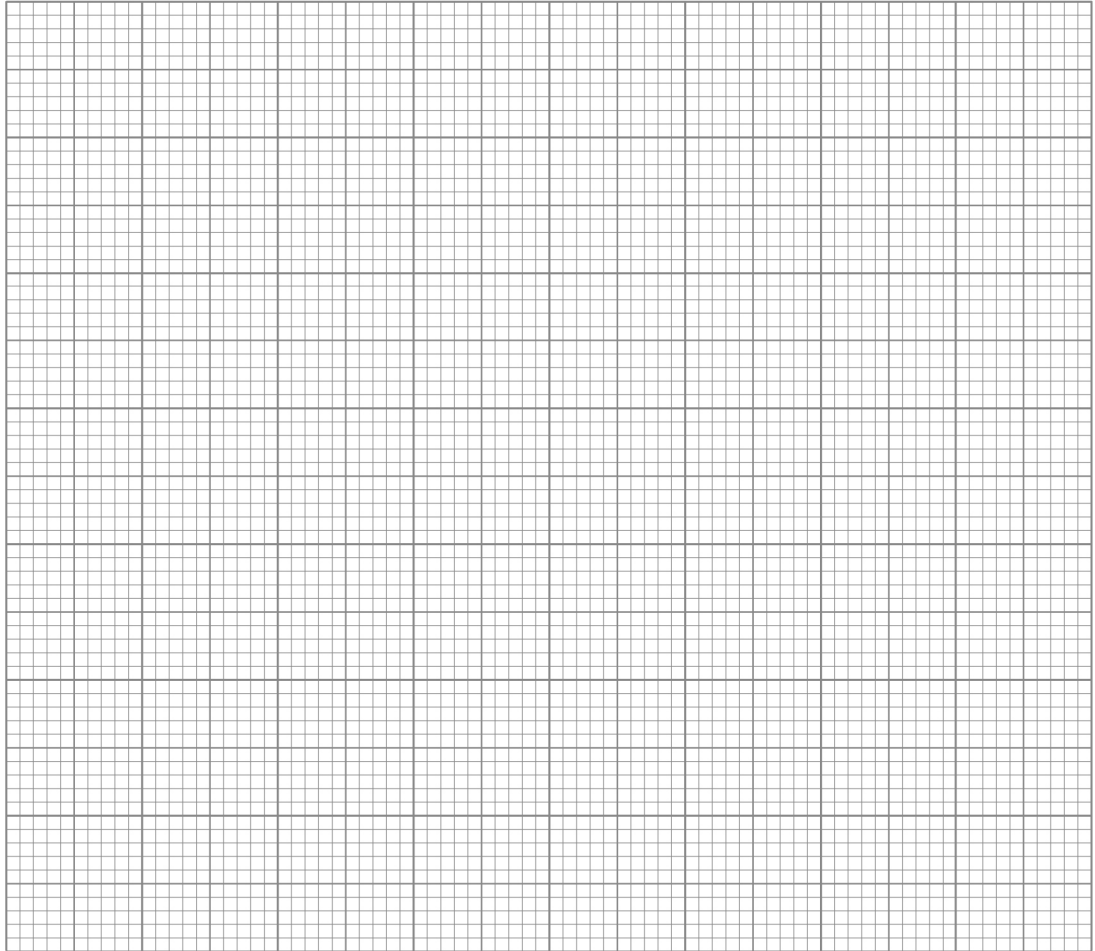


**0 2 . 1** Use the results in **Table 1** to draw a histogram.

Provide a suitable title and labels for your histogram.

**[4 marks]**

Title \_\_\_\_\_



**0 2 . 2** What is the ratio of the number of times the participants gave the wrong answer when the group size was 2 compared to when the group size was 6?

Write this ratio in its simplest form.

**[1 mark]**

\_\_\_\_\_

Turn over ►



0 2 . 3

Outline **one** conclusion that the psychologist could draw about conformity from the results in **Table 1**.

[2 marks]

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0 2 . 4

In research investigating conformity, participants are often not told the real reason for the research. This goes against the British Psychological Society guidelines on ethical issues.

Justify the use of deception in studies of conformity.

[2 marks]

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0 3

Read the following conversation.

Nathan was on his way home from school. He saw a man with heavy shopping bags on the opposite side of the street. This man was casually dressed. The man told Nathan to help carry his shopping.

Later on his walk home, Nathan was stopped by a man immediately in front of him. The man was wearing a security guard’s uniform. The man told Nathan to pick up a piece of litter and put it into a rubbish bin.

Social factors can affect obedience.

Use your knowledge of social factors to explain Nathan’s likely behaviour.

Refer to Nathan being told to help carry shopping bags **and** when he was told to put the rubbish into the bin.

**[4 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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0 4

Read the following conversation.

**Aiden:** When I was in the park yesterday, I saw someone drinking a lot of alcohol. About an hour after I first saw them, they fell down, and didn't move.

**Reena:** Goodness, what did you do?

**Aiden:** I wasn't sure what to do because I have never had an experience like that before. I really wish I had taken that first aid course with you now.

**Reena:** The course was really helpful, and I learnt a lot. But I am not sure I would have rushed to help because I feel very nervous around people who have been drinking.

0 4 . 1

Name **one** dispositional factor and **one** social factor that can influence bystander intervention.

[2 marks]

Dispositional \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Social \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

0 4 . 2

Explain how factors that affect bystander behaviour may have stopped Aiden **and** Reena from offering their help in the described situation.

[3 marks]

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**0 5**

Describe and evaluate Adorno's theory of Authoritarian Personality.

**[6 marks]**

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**Turn over for Section B**

**Turn over ►**



**Section B****Language, thought and communication**Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**0 6**

Animal communication has a limited number of functions when compared with human communication.

Which of the following is **not** a function of animal communication?

Shade **one** box.

**[1 mark]****A** Finding food**B** Motivating others**C** Reproduction of the species**D** Territory protection**0 7 . 1**

Describe the results from Von Frisch's bee study.

**[3 marks]**

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0 7 . 2

Briefly evaluate Von Frisch's bee study.

**[3 marks]**

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0 8

Read the following conversation.

**Wasim:** My psychology teacher told us that over 70 percent of all communication is non-verbal.

**Evan:** That sounds like a lot – is it because everyone is using social media to message each other instead of talking to one another in person?

**Wasim:** I'm not sure that's what my teacher meant by non-verbal communication.

Outline the difference between non-verbal communication and verbal communication.

Refer to the conversation above in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over ►**

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Imagine that you have been asked to conduct a study to investigate the idea that non-verbal behaviour is learned. Use your knowledge of psychology to describe how you would do this.

In your answer include:

- who your target population would be
- a description of the procedure you would use **and** what data you would collect
- **one** ethical consideration you would need to consider **and** how you would deal with this.

**[6 marks]**

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1 0

Briefly describe the fight or flight response **and** Darwin's theory of non-verbal communication as evolved and adaptive.

Discuss whether or not the fight or flight response can be used to support Darwin's theory of non-verbal communication. Use your knowledge of **both** in your answer.

[9 marks]

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**Section C****Brain and neuropsychology**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

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Which **two** of the following statements about the James-Lange theory of emotion are correct?

Shade **two** boxes.

**[2 marks]**

- A** The theory can be disproved by the real-life examples of phobias and panic disorders.
- B** The theory does not suggest physiological changes are experienced at the same time as emotions.
- C** The theory is based on results of laboratory experiments carried out by James Lange himself.
- D** The theory suggests that our interpretation of physiological changes causes the emotions we experience.
- E** The theory suggests we can experience emotion without any physiological changes.



**1 2**

Read the following information.

Sophia and Nickolas were at an amusement park with their mum. They enjoyed the taste of candy floss and the smell of freshly popped popcorn. They screamed with excitement and waved their arms in the air as they rode on the roller coasters.

They had so much fun that they didn't want to leave!

From the information, identify **two** examples of situations where sensory neurons would have been involved and identify **two** examples of situations where motor neurons would have been involved.

Write your answers in the correct boxes.

**[4 marks]**

Sensory neuron examples	Motor neuron examples

**Turn over for the next question****Turn over ►**

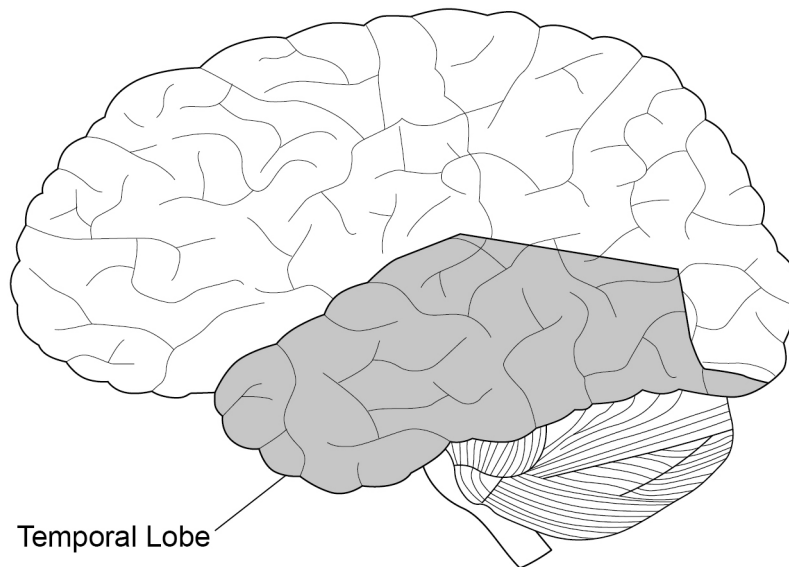
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This outline of the brain shows the temporal lobe. This is one of four lobes in the brain.

On the outline, sketch the location of the **three** other lobes. Label these **three** lobes **and** the cerebellum.

**[3 marks]**

Outline of the brain:





1 4

Read the following article.

**Doctors Puzzled by Patient M!**

Doctors have been treating a man known as Patient M. He had an accident that left him with a serious brain injury. Although he can still walk and talk, he can feel hardly any sensation in his hands and experiences very little pain. Doctors are trying to find answers to explain this.

Briefly explain localisation of function in the brain.

Refer to the article in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**Turn over for the next question**

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1 5 . 1

Briefly describe Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.

[3 marks]

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1 5 . 2

Evaluate Penfield's study of the interpretive cortex.

[5 marks]

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**1 6**

You have been asked to compare the different scanning techniques used to identify brain functioning. To do this, you are going to interview people who use scanning techniques to carry out their jobs.

You need to:

- write **one** appropriate question that you could ask your participants
- explain whether the data you collect from the interview will be quantitative or qualitative **and** why this type of data would be suitable
- identify **one** ethical issue you would need to consider **and** how you would deal with this issue.

**[5 marks]**

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**Turn over for Section D**

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**Section D****Psychological problems**

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

**1 7 . 1** Research suggests that nurture plays a role in people experiencing depression.

Which of the following is **not** a way that nurture can influence depression?

Shade **one** box only.

**[1 mark]**

**A** Having a negative attributional style that is internal and stable

**B** Having a negative view of yourself

**C** Having certain hereditary factors

**D** Having unhelpful and irrational thinking patterns

**1 7 . 2** Briefly evaluate the theory that nurture influences depression.

**[3 marks]**

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Turn over ►



1 8

Read the following conversation.

**Counsellor:** Hi Anne-Marie. Why have you come for counselling today?

**Anne-Marie:** A month ago I was feeling fine, but over the past few weeks I have noticed that it feels more difficult to make decisions and deal with problems.

**Counsellor:** So you are aware of a change in your mental health?

**Anne-Marie:** I guess so, it just feels much harder to cope with everything.

Explain what is meant in psychology by 'mental health'.

Refer to the conversation in your answer.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 9**

Researchers carried out a study into the effectiveness of antidepressant medications. 150 people took part in their study.

The target population for the study were patients from the Good Health Medical Centre in London. They had all been diagnosed with unipolar depression within the past 6 months and were aged between 25 and 42 years of age.

**1 9 . 1**

Explain how researchers would select a random sample from this target population.

**[3 marks]**

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**1 9 . 2**

Identify **one** strength **and one** weakness of random sampling.

**[2 marks]**

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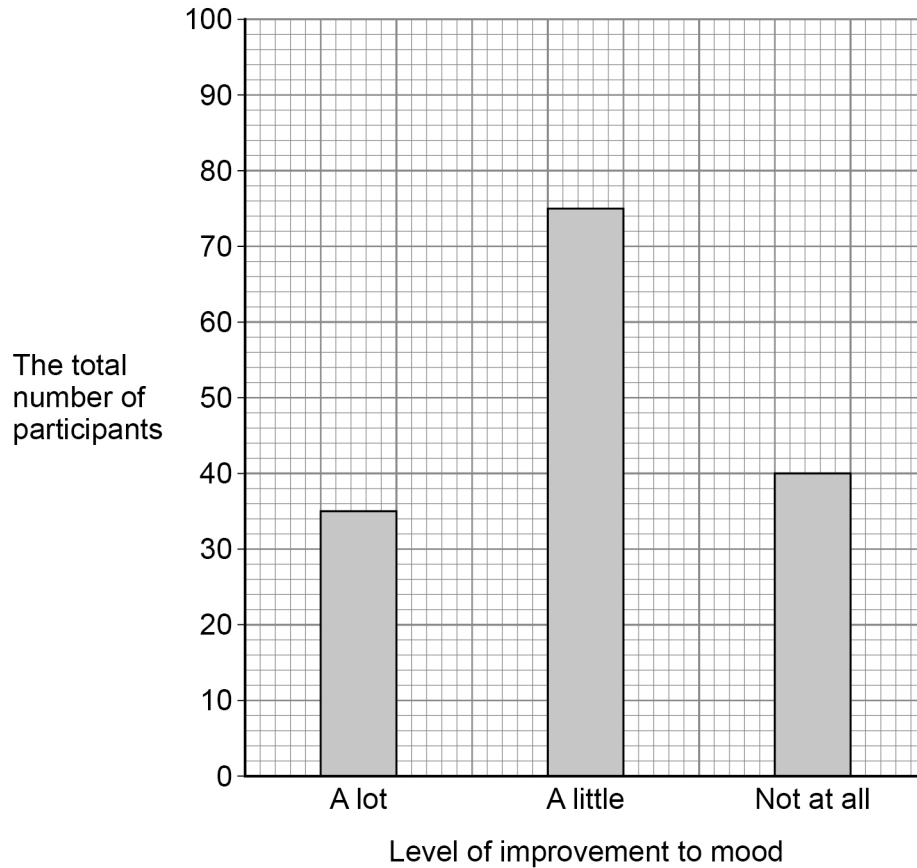
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**Question 19 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

**Figure 1** Bar graph to show the total number of participants who felt their mood improved a lot, a little or did not improve at all within two weeks of starting a course of antidepressants.



**1 9 . 3** Complete **Table 2** using the information from the bar graph.

**[2 marks]**

**Table 2** Total number of participants who felt their mood improved a lot, a little or did not improve at all within two weeks of starting a course of antidepressants.

Level of improvement to mood	A lot	A little	Not at all
Total number of participants		75	





19.4

Calculate the percentage of participants who stated that their mood improved 'a little'.

Show your workings.

[2 marks]

Workings:

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ %

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



2 0

Aversion therapy and self-management programmes are both used as interventions for addiction.

Explain how **aversion therapy** is used as an intervention for addiction.

Use your knowledge of **both** the reductionist **and** the holistic perspectives to compare aversion therapy with self-management programmes.

**[9 marks]**

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