

Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Social context and behaviour

Specimen

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you may have:

- 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.
- 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.
 - 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.
-

Section A**Social influence**

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

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.


For each answer 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

Dana is shopping with two of her friends. Her friends both choose sandwiches for lunch. After seeing this, Dana decides to choose a sandwich too.

Which **one** of the following best describes Dana's behaviour? Shade **one** box only.

A Bystander intervention

B Conformity

C Deindividuation

D Obedience

[1 mark]

0 2

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

Archie: "On the way into work today, I saw a lady collapse. She fell over outside the coffee shop on the high street."

Jordan: "That's terrible. Did you stop to help her?"

Outline what is meant by the term bystander behaviour. Referring to the conversation above, identify **one** factor that can influence bystander behaviour **and** suggest how it would have influenced bystander behaviour in this situation.

[4 marks]

0 3

Imagine that you have been asked to conduct a study to investigate social loafing. Use your knowledge of psychology to describe how you would do this.

In your answer explain:

- how you would select participants to take part in your study
- one feature of the task that participants would be required to do.

[3 marks]

0 4 . 1 Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

A researcher conducted a study into obedience. An actor told people to pick up litter in a local park. The actor's appearance was altered. In Condition A the actor wore a uniform and in Condition B he wore casual clothes. The actor told 40 people to pick up litter in each condition. The number of people who picked up litter in each condition was recorded.

Table 1: The number of people who did or did not pick up litter

	Condition A	Condition B
Picked up litter	22	8
Did not pick up litter	18	32

In **Condition B**, 20% of people picked up litter. Calculate the percentage of people who picked up litter in **Condition A**. Show your workings

[2 marks]

Workings:

Answer

0 4 . 2 Use your knowledge of psychology to explain why the level of obedience was different in Condition A and Condition B.

[2 marks]

0 4 . 3

Explain **two** ways in which the obedience study described in **question 04.1** can be evaluated.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Section B
Language, thought and communication

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

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

Mary and Tracey are best friends, but their teacher does not allow them to sit together in class. When Mary comes into the classroom, Tracey smiles at her and Mary waves back. When the teacher is not looking Tracey passes a note to Mary. After Mary reads the note she laughs out loud and their teacher is not pleased. The teacher tells both girls to stop being silly and pay attention. Mary frowns at the teacher.

0 6

From the passage above, identify **two** examples of verbal behaviour and **two** examples of non-verbal behaviour.

[4 marks]

Verbal behaviour	Non-verbal behaviour

0 7

Outline **one** difference in animal and human communication. Use an example to explain your answer.

[3 marks]

1 0

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

Researchers observed the behaviour of 20 babies who were 3 months old. Ten of the babies were blind and the other 10 were not blind. The researchers counted the number of times each baby smiled over a one hour period. The results are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Total number of smiles for each group of babies over a one hour period.

Babies who were blind	Babies who were not blind
33	40

1 0 . 1

Outline what is meant by the term 'innate'.

[2 marks]

Question 10 continues on the next page

Section C**Brain and neuropsychology**

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

1 1

Which **one** of the following statements about the human nervous system is correct? Shade **one** box only.

- A** The autonomic nervous system is responsible for thinking
- B** The central nervous system is part of the peripheral nervous system
- C** The peripheral nervous system consists only of relay neurons
- D** The somatic nervous system consists of sensory and motor neurons

[1 mark]**1 2**

Which **one** of the following statements about neurons is correct? Shade **one** box only.

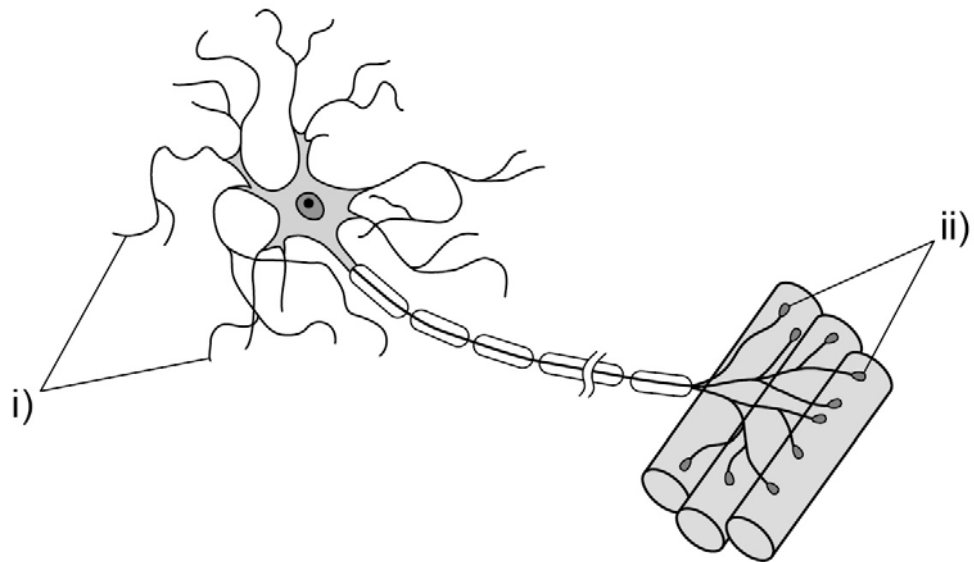
- A** Motor neurons carry information to the spinal cord
- B** Relay neurons carry information from motor neurons
- C** Sensory neurons always have longer axons than motor neurons
- D** Sensory neurons carry information to the brain

[1 mark]

Turn over for the next question

1 3 . 1 Below is a diagram of a motor neuron. Identify the parts labelled i) and ii) and write your answers in the spaces provided.

[2 marks]



i) _____

ii) _____

1 3 . 2 Briefly explain the function of a motor neuron.

[2 marks]

-
- 1 4 . 2** In the space below draw a diagram of a synapse. On your diagram label the following: vesicle, neurotransmitter, synaptic gap (synaptic cleft), receptor, direction of impulse.

[3 marks]



- 1 5** For each of the definitions below, tick **one** box to identify the correct area of the brain that matches each definition.

[2 marks]

Definition	Motor	Somatosensory	Auditory
An area that is concerned with the perception of touch, pressure, pain and temperature			
An area that is concerned with the processing of sound			

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

A doctor works with patients who have had a stroke. Each patient has an fMRI scan which shows the stroke has caused damage to part of the visual pathway in the brain. The doctor is able to offer treatment to patients, either eye surgery or eye exercises.

Table 3: Number of patients offered eye surgery or eye exercises.

Eye surgery	Eye exercises
11	9

1 6

What percentage of patients were offered eye exercises as a treatment?
Show your workings.

[2 marks]

Workings:

Answer

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Section D
Psychological problems

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

1	8
---	---

Suggest **two** changes in behaviour often seen in people who are diagnosed with unipolar depression.

[2 marks]

1	9
---	---

Catherine has been diagnosed with an addiction to alcohol. When Catherine is with her friends they encourage her to drink more. Her mother and older brother have also been diagnosed with an addiction to alcohol.

Read the following statements about mental health. Decide whether each statement is True or False. Tick **one** box for each statement.

	True	False
An intervention that could be offered to treat Catherine's addiction is aversion therapy		
Catherine may have a genetic vulnerability to addiction		
One biological explanation for Catherine's addiction is that she is influenced by her peers		

[3 marks]

2	0
---	---

Suggest **one** social effect of significant mental health problems in society.

[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

Researchers wanted to evaluate the effectiveness of using cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) to treat unipolar depression. They put up posters in a Doctors' surgery asking for volunteers who had been diagnosed with depression to complete a questionnaire. The researchers chose 10 people who had only received medication for depression, and 10 people who had received both CBT and medication.

The participants were asked to rate the effectiveness of their treatment on a scale of 0-10 where 0 is not at all effective and 10 is very effective. The results are shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Ratings of effectiveness for types of treatment for depression.

Participant	Medication	Participant	Medication and CBT
1	3	11	10
2	6	12	5
3	5	13	7
4	4	14	8
5	6	15	8
6	8	16	9
7	9	17	6
8	4	18	8
9	7	19	10
10	8	20	9

- 2 1** . **1** Calculate the median rating of effectiveness for the group that was treated with both medication and CBT. Show your workings.

[2 marks]

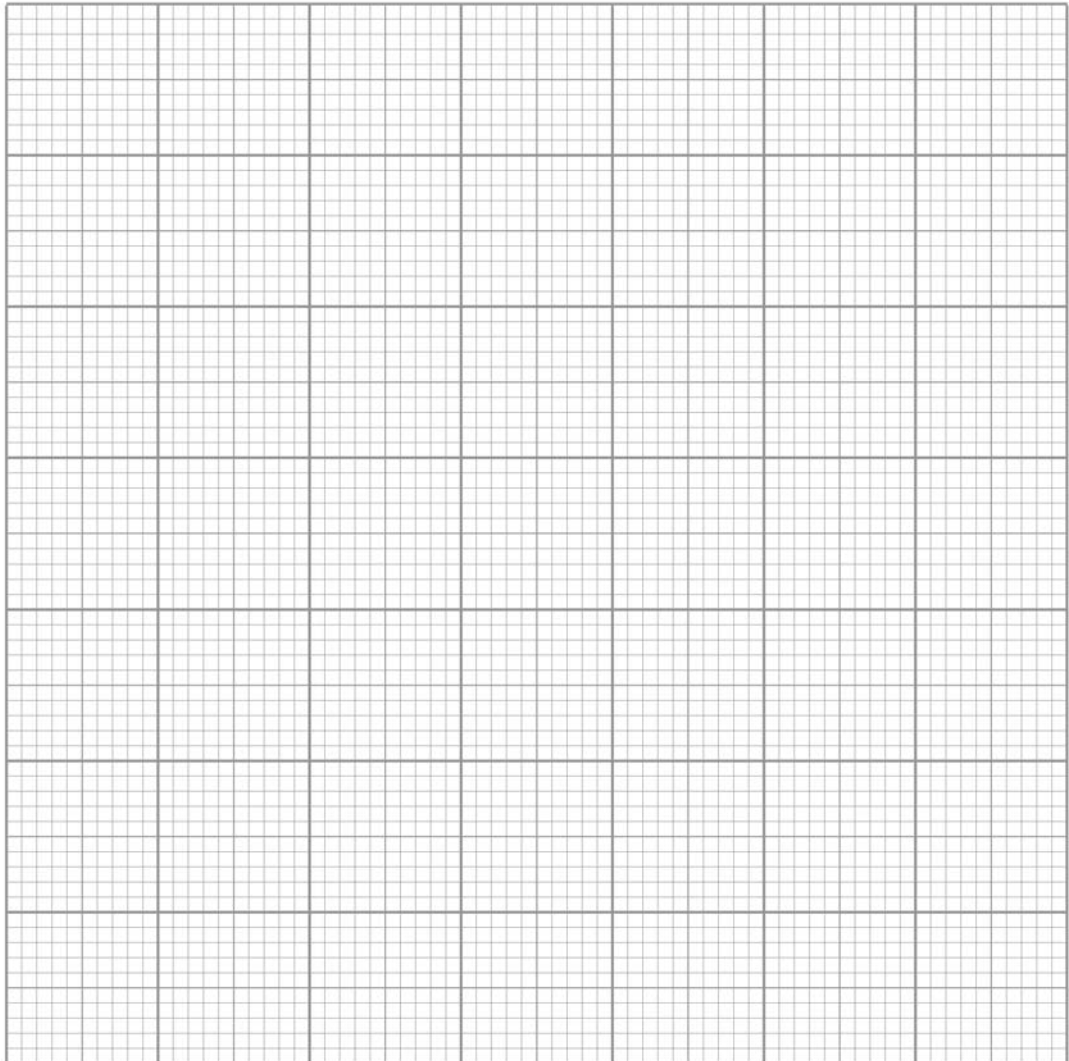
Workings:

Answer

- 2 1 . 2** The median rating of effectiveness for the medication group was 6. Use your answer from **question 21.1** to sketch a suitable diagram of the median ratings for effectiveness of treatment on the graph paper below.

Provide a suitable title and labels for your diagram.

[4 marks]



- 2 1 . 3** Give **one** strength of the sampling method used in this study.

[1 mark]

Question 21 continues on the next page

2 1 . **4** What do the results of this study suggest about the effectiveness of using both CBT and medication to treat unipolar depression? Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

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