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**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**I declare this is my own work.**

**GCSE**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**Paper 2 Social Context and Behaviour**

**8182/2**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.**

**[Turn over]**



J U N 2 2 8 1 8 2 2 0 1

**For this paper you may use:**

- **a calculator.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write 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.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**



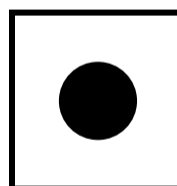
**SECTION A****SOCIAL INFLUENCE**

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

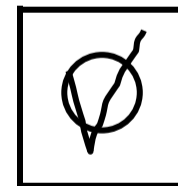
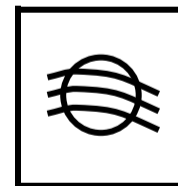
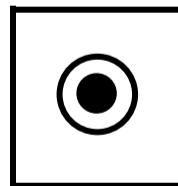
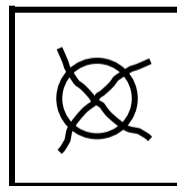
**Only ONE answer per question is allowed, except where stated otherwise.**

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

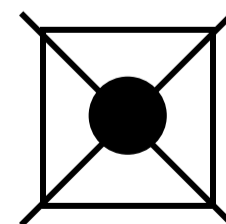
**CORRECT METHOD**



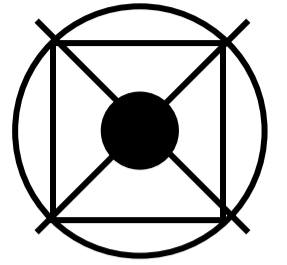
**WRONG METHODS**



**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.**



**[Turn over]**



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**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**



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**[Turn over]**



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**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, on page 10.**

**[Turn over]**



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

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

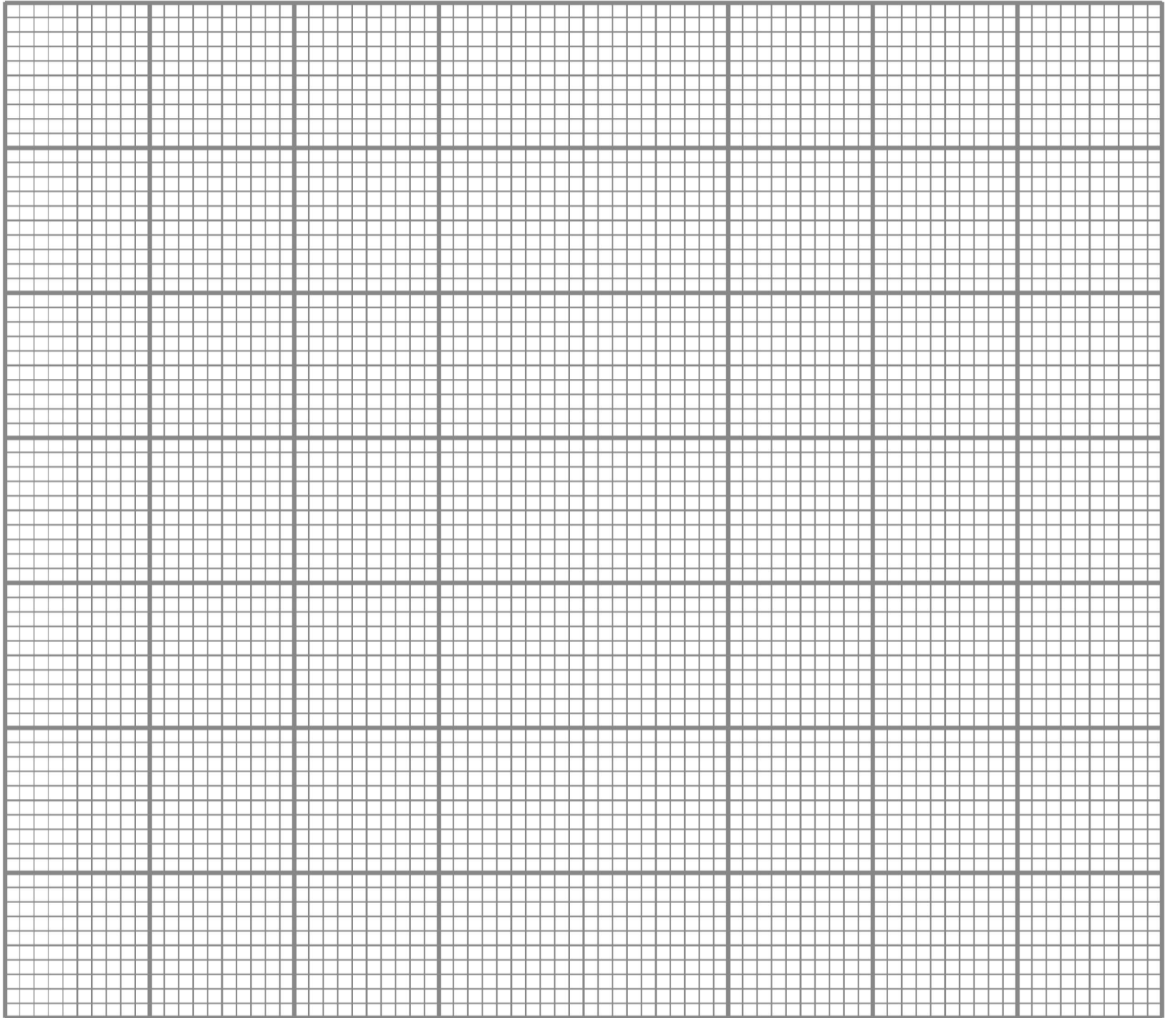
**0 2 . 1**

**Use the results in TABLE 1 to draw a histogram, on the opposite page.**

**Provide a suitable title and labels for your histogram. [4 marks]**



**Title** \_\_\_\_\_



**[Turn over]**



**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]**

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**Outline ONE conclusion that the psychologist could draw about conformity from the results in TABLE 1, on page 10. [2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

**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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**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.**

**[Turn over]**



**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]**



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**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.



04.1

**Name ONE dispositional factor and ONE social factor that can influence bystander intervention. [2 marks]**

**Dispositional** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Social** \_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**

04.2

**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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**Describe and evaluate Adorno's theory of Authoritarian Personality. [6 marks]**

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**SECTION B**

**LANGUAGE, THOUGHT AND  
COMMUNICATION**

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

**[Turn over]**



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**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**





**07.1**

**Describe the results from Von Frisch's bee study. [3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



07.2

**Briefly evaluate Von Frisch's bee study.  
[3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



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**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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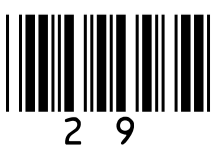
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**[Turn over]**



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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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**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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**[Turn over]**







**SECTION C****BRAIN AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGY**

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

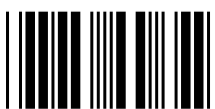
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**Which TWO of the following statements about the James-Lange theory of emotion are correct?**

**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.

**[Turn over]**



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**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 below. [4 marks]**

<b>Sensory neuron examples</b>	<b>Motor neuron examples</b>

**[Turn over]**

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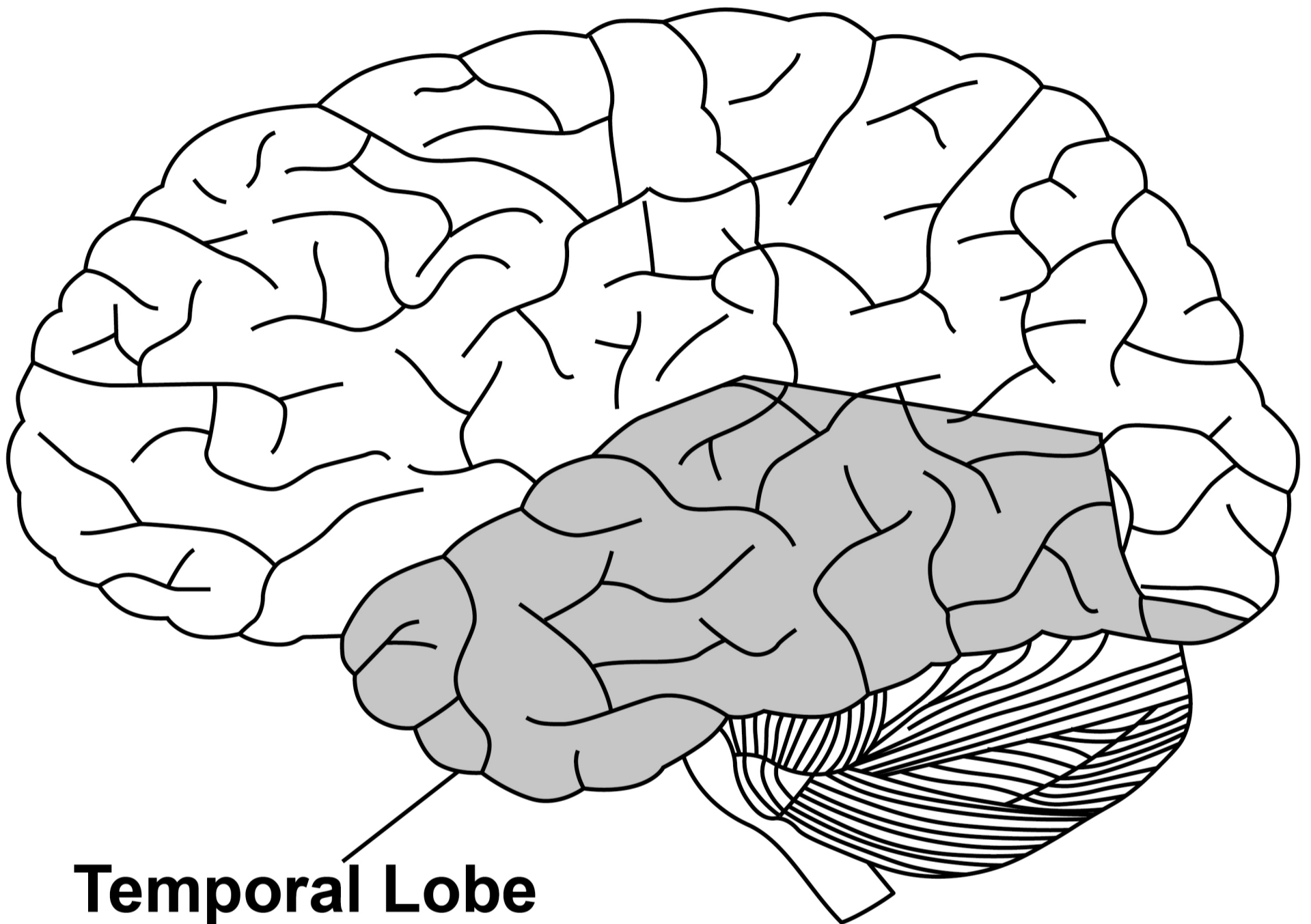
**This outline of the brain, on the opposite page, shows the temporal lobe. This is one of four lobes in the brain.**

**On the outline, sketch the location of the THREE other lobes. Label these THREE lobes AND the cerebellum.  
[3 marks]**





**Outline of the brain:**



**[Turn over]**



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**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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**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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**SECTION D**

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

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

**[Turn over]**



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**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	8
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**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.





1	9
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**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.**







19.2

**Identify ONE strength AND ONE weakness of random sampling.  
[2 marks]**

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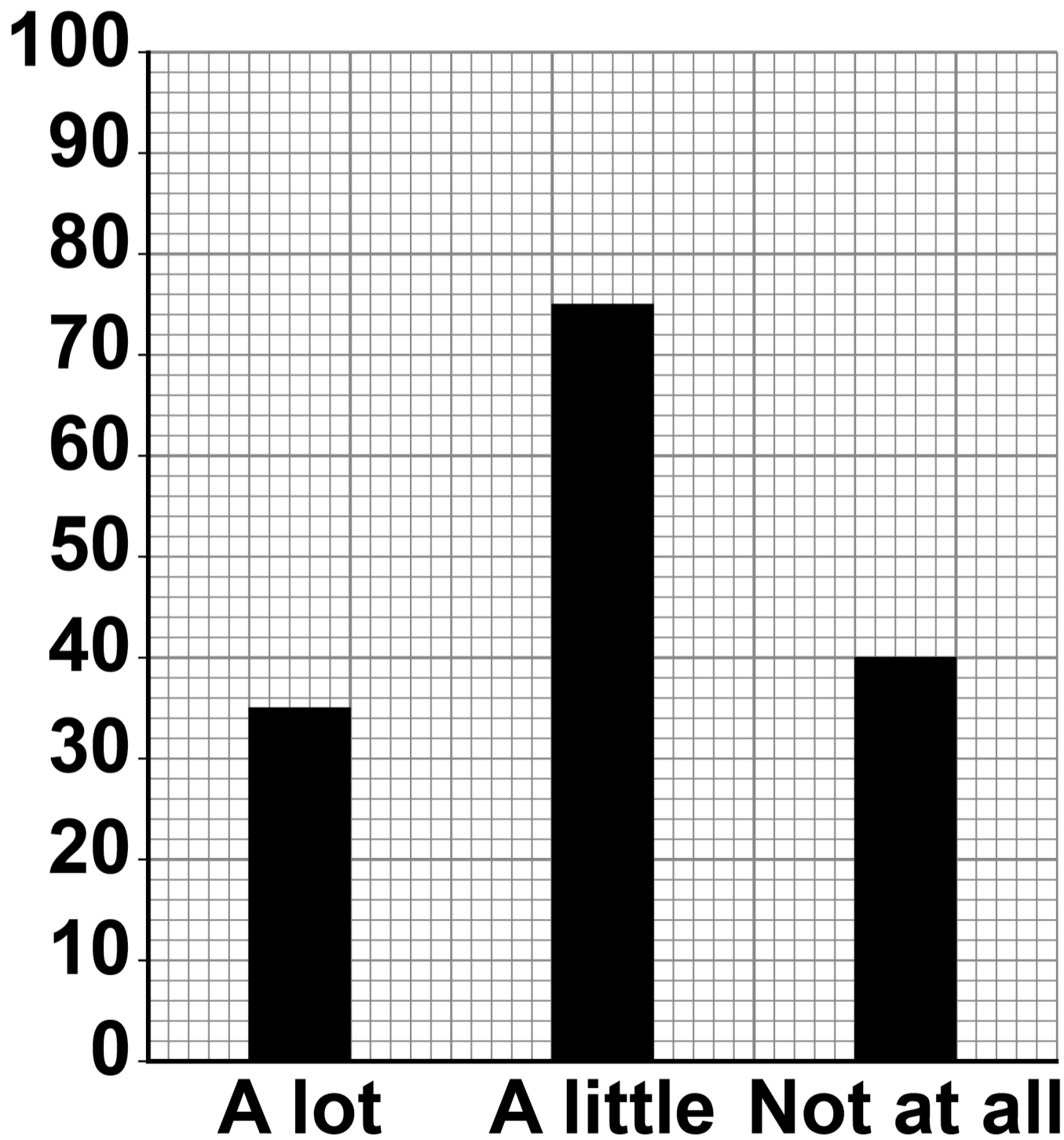
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**[Turn over]**



**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.

**The total number of participants**



**Level of improvement to mood**



19.3

**Complete TABLE 2 using the information from the bar graph on the opposite page.  
[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.**

<b>Level of improvement to mood</b>	<b>A lot</b>	<b>A little</b>	<b>Not at all</b>
<b>Total number of participants</b>		<b>75</b>	

**[Turn over]**



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**Calculate the percentage of participants who stated that their mood improved 'A LITTLE'.**

**Show your workings. [2 marks]**

**Workings:**

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

**[Turn over]**



20

**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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For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
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