INSTRUCTIONS

• Use black ink.
• Section A: Answer all the questions in this section.
• Section B: Choose two options and answer all parts of the question in the options you have chosen.
• Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

• The total mark for this paper is 105.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
• Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions with an asterisk (*).
• This document consists of 4 pages.
Section A: Issues in mental health

Answer all the questions in Section A.

1. Outline one way of categorising mental disorders. [3]

2. When people feel unwell, they often consult the website of the National Health Service (NHS). The way illnesses are described on the NHS website needs to be extremely clear.

   Describe the characteristics of an affective disorder in a way that could be included on the NHS website. [5]

3. Explain how the key research by Gottesman et al. (2010) contributes to the medical model of mental illness. [5]


5. Compare the behaviourist explanation of mental illness with either the humanistic or the psychodynamic or the cognitive neuroscience explanation of mental illness. [8]

6. Discuss ethical considerations concerning the biological treatment of one specific disorder. [8]
Section B: Options

Choose two options and answer all parts of the question in the options you have chosen.

OPTION 1

Child psychology

7 (a)* Explain how the key research by Ainsworth and Bell (1970) could be used to help parents of young children. [10]

(b)* Discuss sampling bias in research into the development of attachment. [15]

(c)* Alice is the manager of a nursery school for children aged from 3 months up to 5 years. She wants to ensure that children joining the nursery are comfortable with the staff who are caring for them.

What advice might a psychologist give Alice about how to ensure that her nursery is an attachment friendly environment? [10]

OPTION 2

Criminal psychology

8 (a)* Use the key research by Haney et al. (1973) to explain how prison can affect prisoners. [10]

(b)* Discuss whether research relating to the effects of imprisonment is ethnocentric. [15]

(c)* Lola is the governor of a prison. She is concerned that too many of the inmates released from her prison go on to reoffend.

What advice might a psychologist give Lola about how to reduce reoffending by inmates released from her prison? [10]
OPTION 3

Environmental psychology

9 (a)* Explain how the key research by Drews and Doig (2014) could be used to help nurses working in hospitals. [10]

(b)* Discuss the reliability of research into ergonomics (human factors). [15]

(c)* Ranjit is setting up a call centre to deal with customer queries. He wants staff to be able to give their full attention to the calls they are handling.

What advice might a psychologist give Ranjit about how to apply ergonomic research to the design of this new workplace? [10]

OPTION 4

Sport and exercise psychology

10 (a)* Use the key research by Lewis et al. (2014) to explain the positive benefits of dance on mental health. [10]

(b)* Discuss the social sensitivity of conducting research into exercise and mental health. [15]

(c)* Andy is the manager of a large company. He is concerned about the mental health of his staff.

What might a psychologist suggest to Andy about an exercise strategy to improve the mental health of his workers? [10]