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 numbers must be clearly shown.
• Do not write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

• The total mark for this paper is 105.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].
• Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked 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 historical view of mental illness. [3]

2 (a) Describe the characteristics of a psychotic disorder. [5]

(b) Lena is a clinical psychologist. She believes that a patient of hers is experiencing a psychotic disorder. Assess one difficulty that Lena could experience in trying to confirm that her patient is experiencing a psychotic disorder. [6]

3 (a) Explain what the key research by Gottesman et al. (2010) tells us about mental disorders. [5]

(b) Discuss the usefulness of the key research by Gottesman et al. (2010). [6]

4* To what extent are explanations of mental illness reductionist? [10]

SECTION B: Options

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

OPTION 1

Child psychology

5 (a)* Explain how the research by Gibson and Walk (1960) could be applied to everyday life. [10]

(b)* Evaluate ethical considerations when researching perceptual development. [15]
Billy works for a manufacturer of educational toys. He wants to create a toy that will help young children develop their perception of different smells. Part of the product development process will involve testing out the toy on young children.

(c)* What practical advice might a psychologist give Billy about how to test out his company’s new toy on young children?  

OPTION 2

Criminal psychology

6 (a)* Explain how the research by Wilson and Kelling (1982) could be used to improve quality of life in cities.  

(b)* Assess the ethnocentrism of crime prevention.  

Amy is the manager of a clothes store. She believes that the store has a problem with people stealing goods from it and she is keen to address this problem.

(c)* What crime prevention strategies might a psychologist suggest to help Amy address the problem of goods being stolen from her clothes store?  

OPTION 3

Environmental psychology

7 (a)* Explain how the research by Czeisler et al. (1982) could be used to influence the design of work schedules.  

(b)* Discuss the social sensitivity of conducting research into biological rhythms.  

An airline company is keen to improve the quality of its passengers’ experiences. They have already increased legroom, made seats more comfortable, and offered a wider range of food and drinks. They now want to find out if there is anything they can do to reduce jetlag experienced by passengers following some of their flights.

(c)* What suggestions might a psychologist make to this airline company about how it could reduce jetlag among its passengers?
OPTION 4

Sport and exercise psychology

8  (a)* Using the research by Fazey and Hardy (1988), explain how arousal can be related to performance in sport.  

[10]

(b)* Discuss methodological issues involved when researching arousal and anxiety in sport.  

[15]

Joanne is responsible for putting together training courses for sports referees. She wants to run a session advising them on ways to control their own levels of anxiety.

(c)* What suggestions might a sports psychologist make to Joanne about how referees could control their own levels of anxiety?  

[10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER