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 (a) Outline one way of defining abnormality. [2]

(b) Discuss the issue of defining abnormality in relation to ethnocentrism. [5]

2 Outline how the behaviourist approach could be used to explain mental illness. [5]

3 Outline how non-biological treatment could be used to treat one specific disorder. [5]

4 (a) In the key research by Szasz (2011), the author refers to “the medicalisation of disturbing or disturbed behaviours”. Explain what Szasz means by this. [3]

(b) Assuming Szasz is correct to say there has been a “medicalisation of disturbing or disturbed behaviours”, to what extent would you see this as a problem? [5]

5* Compare the biochemical explanation of mental illness with brain abnormality as an explanation of mental illness. [10]

SECTION B: Options

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

OPTION 1

Child psychology

6 (a)* Using the research by Johnson and Young (2002), explain how children’s advertising reinforces gender stereotypes. [10]

(b)* Assess the usefulness of research into the impact of advertising on children. [15]
Hannah is a teacher in a primary school. She teaches a class of children in Year 5, who are aged 9–10 years. Hannah is worried that their behaviour is being affected by the advertising they see on television.

(c)* What suggestions might a psychologist make to Hannah about how she can reduce the impact of advertising which is aimed at children? [10]

OPTION 2
Criminal psychology

7 (a)* Explain how the research by Dixon et al. (2002) could be used to improve the court system. [10]

(b)* Discuss the validity of research into psychology and the courtroom. [15]

A famous female celebrity has been accused of driving whilst under the influence of illegal drugs. The alleged offence took place in London, which is where the celebrity is from. The case has come to court and a jury must decide if she is guilty or not.

(c)* What advice might a criminal psychologist give the judge about how to direct jurors in their decision-making? [10]

OPTION 3
Environmental psychology

8 (a)* Explain how the research by Black and Black (2007) could be used in the management of aircraft noise. [10]

(b)* Discuss the freewill-determinism debate in relation to stressors in the environment. [15]

Marie works as an architect. She is designing a new office block and wants to make it as stress-free as possible for the people who will be working there.

(c)* What suggestions might a psychologist make to Marie about how she can minimise environmental stress in the office block she is designing? [10]
OPTION 4

Sport and exercise psychology

9 (a)* Using the research by Kroll and Crenshaw (1970), explain how personality can be related to participation in sport. [10]

(b)* Discuss the reductionism-holism debate in relation to personality in sport. [15]

Kabir is Head of Physical Education (P.E.) in a secondary school for pupils aged 11–16 years. The P.E. department offers pupils a wide choice of different sports. They want to help pupils find sports they can perform well in.

(c)* What suggestions might a sports psychologist make to Kabir about how he could use knowledge of personality to improve his pupils' sports performance? [10]