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.
• 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.

1  (a) Outline how mental hospitals failed to detect sanity in the research by Rosenhan (1973).  [2]

(b) Discuss ethical considerations of the research by Rosenhan (1973).  [6]

2  Richard and Wendy are parents. They have just been told that their son has a psychotic disorder. They don’t understand what this means.

How might a clinical psychologist explain to Richard and Wendy the characteristics of a psychotic disorder?  [6]

3  (a) Outline a biological treatment of one specific disorder.  [5]

(b) Discuss one strength and one weakness of the biological treatment referred to in your answer to question 3(a).  [6]

4* To what extent are alternatives to the medical model of explaining mental illness scientific?  [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 Wood et al. (1976) could be used by teachers to help children solve problems. [10]

(b)* Discuss the nature-nurture debate in relation to research into cognitive development and education. [15]

(c)* Carl is a student in the sixth-form. He has been invited to talk to pupils in year 11 (aged 15–16 years) about the best ways to revise for their exams.

What suggestions might a psychologist make to Carl about strategies pupils can use to revise effectively for exams? [10]

OPTION 2

Criminal psychology

6 (a)* Using the research by Raine et al. (1997), outline how criminal behaviour could be explained through physiological factors. [10]

(b)* Discuss methodological issues involved when researching what makes a criminal. [15]

(c)* Shanaz is a police officer who works with ‘problem families’. Her job is to try and prevent members of these families from engaging in criminal behaviour in the future.

What suggestions might a psychologist make to Shanaz about biological strategies to prevent criminal behaviour in the families she works with? [10]
OPTION 3

Environmental psychology

7  (a)* Explain how the research by Lord (1994) could be used to improve levels of recycling.  [10]

(b)* Discuss the individual-situational explanations debate in relation to recycling and other conservation behaviours.  [15]

(c)* Trevor is a teacher in a primary school. The children in the school are aged from 4–11 years. Trevor is responsible for increasing recycling and other conservation behaviours among the children in the school.

What suggestions might a psychologist make to Trevor about techniques for increasing recycling or other conservation behaviours among the children in the school?  [10]

OPTION 4

Sport and exercise psychology

8  (a)* Using the research by Zajonc et al. (1969), explain how sporting performance could be influenced by audiences.  [10]

(b)* Discuss the validity of research into audience effects.  [15]

(c)* Lizzie is a football player. She is about to play a football match in front of a large crowd for the first time.

What advice might a sports psychologist give Lizzie about how to prepare for this match?  [10]

END OF QUESTION PAPER