GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

Paper 2 Social context and behaviour

Additional specimen  Morning  Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials
For this paper you may use:
• a calculator.

Instructions
• Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
• Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
• Answer all questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
• Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.

Information
• The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
• The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
• 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.
Section A

Social influence

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

For questions with four responses only one answer per question is allowed.

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

Which two factors are known to affect both obedience and collective behaviour?
Shade two boxes.

[2 marks]

A Cost of helping

B Culture

C Expertise

D Personality

E Proximity

F Similarity to victim

G Social loafing
02.1 What is meant by conformity? Give an example. [2 marks]

02.2 Name one social factor that affects conformity. Explain how this factor affects conformity. [2 marks]

02.3 In order for studies into conformity to be carried out, participants are often not fully informed when they are asked to give consent to take part. Explain why this happens. [2 marks]
Describe one way researchers deal with this deception after the study has finished. [2 marks]

Two friends were walking through the school playground towards the canteen, when the Head Teacher appeared and told them to pick up litter. Gareth started picking up litter straight away, but Harry waited for the Head Teacher to look away and then he walked towards the canteen.

Evaluate Milgram’s Agency theory of factors affecting obedience. In your answer, refer to the behaviour of both Gareth and Harry. [6 marks]
Describe Piliavin’s subway study and evaluate the research method used in this study.

[9 marks]
A researcher was interested in the functions of eye contact. He wanted to find out if there is a relationship between how much eye contact is made in a conversation and how smoothly a conversation flows.

To do this, he asked participants to stand in pairs and have a conversation for five minutes. The participants did not know that the other person in their pair was a confederate who was actually helping the researcher.

The confederates were told by the researcher how much eye contact to make with the participants.

The researcher recorded the conversations between each pair. He calculated the percentage of the conversation in which eye contact was made and the percentage of non-flowing conversation (such as gaps, silence, pauses etc.) for each pair.

The results are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Percentage of conversation with eye contact and non-flowing conversation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conversation pair</th>
<th>Percentage of the conversation in which eye contact was made</th>
<th>Percentage of non-flowing conversation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Identify the type of relationship shown in the results in Table 1. Shade one box. [1 mark]

- A Negative correlation
- B No correlation
- C Positive correlation

2. In the conversation of pair number three, 75% of the five minutes were flowing conversation. Which is the correct ratio of non-flowing to flowing conversation for this pair? Shade one box. [1 mark]

- A 1:2
- B 1:3
- C 1:5
- D 1:8

3. When researchers use people who are pretending to be real participants, which of the following ethical issues is not being dealt with properly? Shade one box. [1 mark]

- A Competence
- B Confidentiality
- C Informed consent
- D Right to withdraw
Outline one strength and one weakness of correlations. [4 marks]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strength</th>
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<table>
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<th>Weakness</th>
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Give one conclusion that the researcher could draw about the effect of eye contact on the flow of a conversation. Use the results in Table 1 to explain your answer. [3 marks]

Other than regulating the flow of conversation, name one function of eye contact. [1 mark]
Outline Piaget’s theory that language depends on thought. [4 marks]

...
Two students were discussing a television programme they had seen about chimpanzees.

**Charlotte:** ‘Chimps are so clever; they almost communicate like humans’.

**John:** ‘I agree that there are similarities – but I’m not sure we would have much success getting a date if we copied their flirting methods!’

**Charlotte:** ‘That’s true – taking small bites of a leaf probably would be ‘lost in translation’.

**John:** ‘And unlike humans, they wouldn’t be able to communicate about when they wanted to go on a date’.

Compare human and animal communication. Refer to the conversation above in your answer.  

[6 marks]
Explain why some psychologists believe that non-verbal behaviour is innate.

[4 marks]
A psychologist conducted a study to see if people who practise a task over and over become faster at the task.

10 participants were asked to complete a task that required good hand-eye coordination skills.

The researchers measured how fast the participants could complete the task.

All the participants were asked to practise the task at least 15 times a day for the next week.

The psychologist found that all of the participants were able to complete the task faster after they had been practising for a week. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: time taken in minutes before and after practising a coordination task.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Time before any practising</th>
<th>Time after a week of practising</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</table>
Identify from Table 2 which participant showed the most improvement. Shade one box.

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Participant 1</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Participant 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Participant 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Participant 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify the modes for the time taken before and after practising.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before practising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After practising</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use your knowledge of Hebb’s theory of learning and neuronal growth to explain these results.

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Turn over ▶
Two psychology students were discussing a case study they had been learning about:

**Yasmin:** I can’t believe what happened to that poor man who had a metal rod go through his skull!

**Maya:** I know, it’s amazing that he could still do so many things — like speak and walk.

**Yasmin:** That’s true. It can’t have been very nice for his friends when his personality changed so much. He was also laughing when he should have been upset, so his emotions were affected too.

Using your knowledge of localisation function in the brain and the information in the conversation above, identify two areas of the brain that were not affected by the metal rod.

Explain your answer.

[3 marks]
A neuropsychologist wants to investigate the damage the metal rod caused to the brain of the man in the case study using scanning techniques. Referring to the case study above, choose two scanning techniques and identify the damage that those scans could show. Evaluate both scanning techniques. [6 marks]
Describe and evaluate Tulving’s ‘gold’ memory study.

[9 marks]
Section D

Psychological problems

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Government announces increase in funding for mental health prevention

The Government has announced they are increasing the funding for programmes aimed at preventing mental health problems. When asked why they were doing this, a spokesperson said ‘Research has shown it is less expensive to fund prevention than it is to pay for all of the costs caused to society by the effects of significant mental health problems’.

Which of the following is a cost to society that the government spokesperson in the article may have been referring to? Shade one box.

A Increase in crime rates
B Lessening of social stigma
C Less need for social care
D Positive engagement for society

Give two examples of the effects of mental health problems on an individual.

[2 marks]
Explain one difference between unipolar depression and bipolar depression.  

[1 mark]

Imagine you are a doctor with concerns about a patient.

Use your knowledge of unipolar depression to complete the following letter asking for a place for Patient A on a cognitive behaviour therapy course (CBT).

[3 marks]

To whom it may concern

I would like Patient A to have a place on your next CBT course. I have diagnosed Patient A with unipolar depression because they have the following three symptoms:

1. 

2. 

3. 

Yours sincerely

Dr J Bloggs
You have been asked to conduct a study to investigate the effects of cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) on people who have been diagnosed with depression.

You need to include:

- a description of the conditions in the study
- the sampling method you would use
- an example of one standardised procedure that you will use.

Explain your answer.
Alice is talking to her doctor about her relationship with alcohol.

**Alice:** I know it’s not good for me to drink so much, so I have been trying not to drink anything, but the desire is just so strong. I can’t seem to focus on anything else until I have a drink. I think it has become my main priority.

**Doctor:** Are you drinking the same amount each day?

**Alice:** No, I seem to need more and more to feel the same effect I used to get from just a few glasses.

**Doctor:** Do you want to stop?

**Alice:** Yes, but I worry I don’t have the motivation or the time to address my drinking problem.

According to the International Classification of Diseases, which symptoms of Dependence Syndrome is Alice experiencing?

**Recommended intervention/therapy**

Justify your choice by referring to the conversation above.
Outline one weakness of the intervention/therapy you have recommended in question 15.2. [2 marks]

Evaluate Kaj’s twin study of alcohol abuse. [5 marks]