

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

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Monday 3 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 20 minutes)

Paper Reference **1PS0/02**

Psychology

Paper 2

You must have:

- a calculator
- a ruler.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen except for graph where you should use a pencil.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are six sections in this question paper.
Section A – answer **all** questions in Section A.
Sections B to F – select **two** sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- Calculators may be used.
- You must **show all your working out**, with **your answer clearly identified** at the **end of your solution**.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 79.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- In questions marked with an **asterisk** (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

INSTRUCTIONS

	Topic studied	Page
Section A – answer all questions in this section.	Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research?	3

	Topic studied	Page
Sections B to F – select two sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	16
	Section C: The self – What makes you who you are?	22
	Section D: Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?	28
	Section E: Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?	35
	Section F: Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?	41

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SECTION A

Research methods – How do you carry out psychological research?

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1 Matthew investigated the effectiveness of drug treatment for patients with depression. He interviewed six patients from a local mental health service provider before and after drug treatment.

Matthew only used preset questions in his interview.

(a) Identify the type of interview Matthew used in his investigation. (1)

- A Structured interview
- B Unstructured interview
- C Semi-structured interview
- D Covert interview

(b) Matthew made sure that the participants in his interviews had the right to withdraw.

Define what is meant by the 'right to withdraw'. (1)

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(c) Give **two** ways that Matthew could ensure the confidentiality of the patients he interviewed. (2)

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- (d) Participant responses to the question 'How often do you feel tired?' were scored using a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being 'never feel tired' and 5 being 'always feel tired'.

The results of Matthew's investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Score (out of 5) for tiredness before drug treatment	Score (out of 5) for tiredness after drug treatment
A	5	3
B	4	3
C	5	2
D	3	0
E	5	1
F	4	1

Table 1

- (i) The score for tiredness of **Participant F** decreased from before drug treatment to after drug treatment.

Calculate the percentage decrease in the score for tiredness of **Participant F**.

(2)

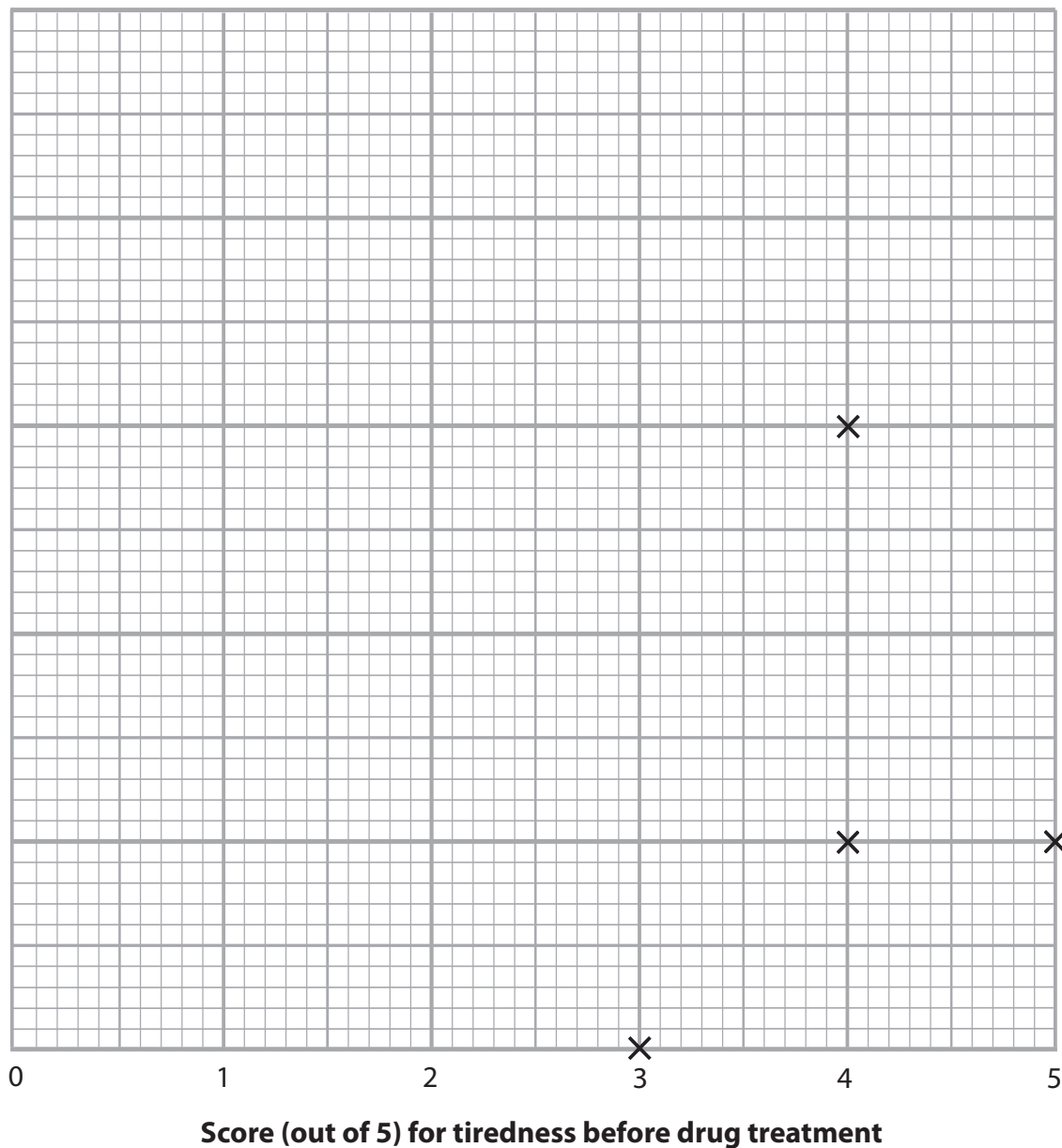
Percentage decrease in score for tiredness of **Participant F**



(ii) Complete the scatter diagram for **Participants A and C**, using the data in **Table 1**, including the label and scale for the y-axis.

(3)

A scatter diagram to show the relationship between tiredness and drug treatment



(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

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2 Winston investigated gender differences in pro-social and anti-social behaviour. He placed a mobile phone on a seat near the local police station and recorded the responses of male and female passers-by to the mobile phone.

(a) Name the independent variable (IV) for Winston's investigation.

(1)

(b) The results for Winston's investigation are shown in **Table 2**.

	Number of male passers-by	Number of female passers-by
Took the mobile phone to the police station	3	7
Walked away with the mobile phone	8	8
Walked past the mobile phone	7	15

Table 2

Calculate how many participants were male as a fraction of all participants.

You must give your answer in the lowest form.

(2)

Males as a fraction of all participants

(c) Winston claims that females are more pro-social than males.

Give **one** way that the data in **Table 2** could support Winston's claim.

(1)

(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)



- 3 Vanessa investigated age differences in driving speed. She conducted an observation by a road in the local town. Vanessa recorded the speed that young drivers and mature drivers drove their cars in miles per hour (mph).

The number of young drivers and mature drivers who were recorded driving at each speed is shown in **Table 3**.

	1mph to 10mph	11mph to 20mph	21mph to 30mph	31mph to 40mph
Young driver	1	4	9	12
Mature driver	1	5	14	18

Table 3

- (a) Calculate the difference between the number of young drivers who were recorded driving at 1mph to 20mph and the number of young drivers who were recorded driving at 21mph to 30mph.

(1)

Difference

- (b) Calculate the ratio of young drivers to mature drivers that Vanessa recorded driving at 31mph to 40mph.

(1)

Ratio

- (c) Explain **one** improvement that Vanessa could make to her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)



4 **Figure 1** shows a distribution of data presented in a histogram.

A histogram to show the frequency distribution of scores for self-reported time spent (in minutes) per day on social media by 14 year old students

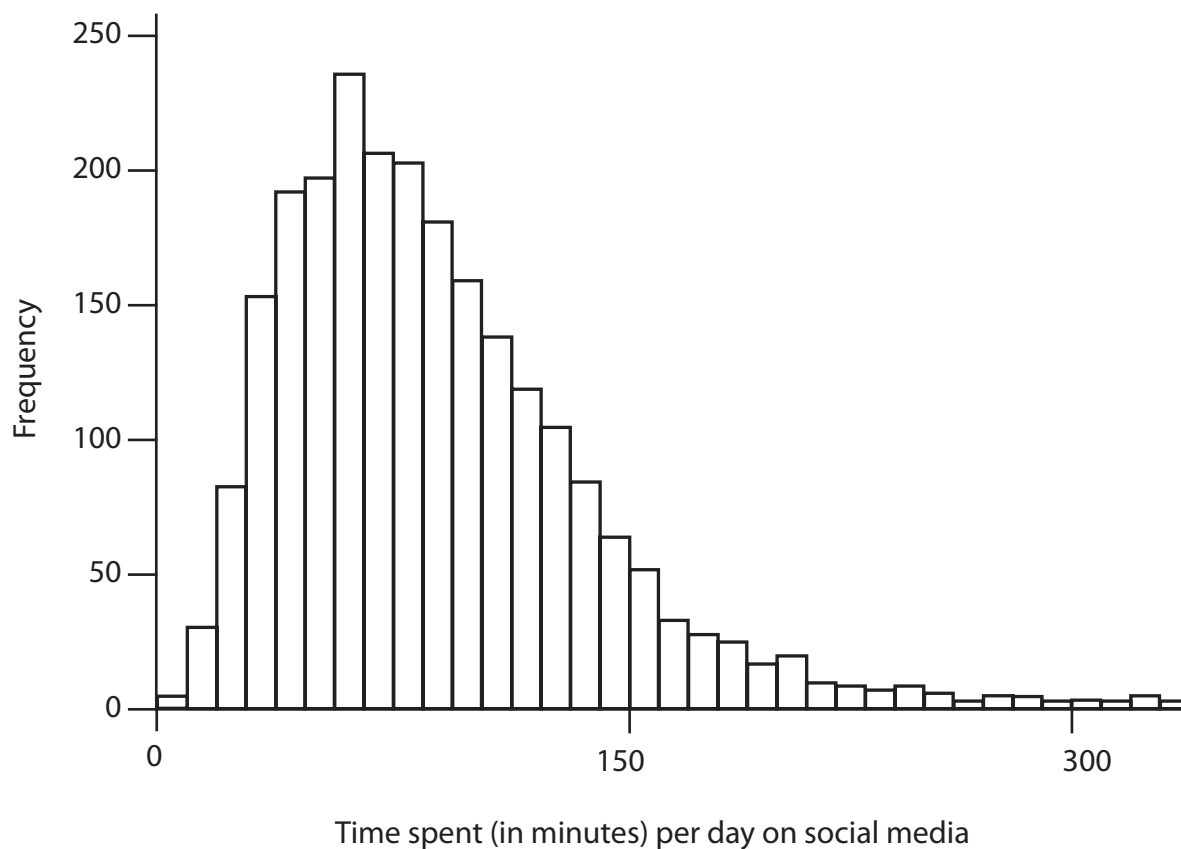


Figure 1

Name the type of skew shown in **Figure 1**.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



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5 Describe how you would find a median score.

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(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)



- 6 Kayla investigated whether the use of positive facial expressions (such as smiles) by actors in television advertisements resulted in people being more likely to buy the product being advertised.

First, she analysed two newspaper articles about the use of facial expressions in television advertisements.

Kayla then used an online questionnaire to find out if facial expressions influenced the purchase of a particular brand of cereal. 39,980,000 responses were collected in total.

- (a) Give 39,980,000 in standard form.

(1)

39,980,000 in standard form

- (b) 10,003,010 responses showed positive facial expressions used by actors in television advertisements did not influence their decision to buy the cereal.

Estimate the number of responses that showed positive facial expressions **did** influence their decision to buy the cereal.

(1)

Estimation

- (c) 63% of the total responses to the online questionnaire were completed by families with children.

Calculate the number of families with children who completed the online questionnaire.

(1)

Number of families with children who completed the online questionnaire



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(d) Complete **Table 4** to show which data used by Kayla in her investigation was primary data and which was secondary data.

(2)

Type of data	Example from Kayla's investigation
Primary data	
Secondary data	

Table 4

(Total for Question 6 = 5 marks)



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(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 37 MARKS



INSTRUCTIONS

	Topic studied	Page
Sections B to F – select two sections from B to F. Answer ALL questions in these sections.	Section B: Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?	16
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SECTION B

Criminal psychology – Why do people become criminals?

**If you have studied criminal psychology then answer ALL questions in this section.
Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

If you answer the questions in Section B put a cross in the box ☐ .

- 8** A prisoner receives a token for good behaviour, which they can then exchange for extra food in the canteen.

Identify which type of reinforcer the token would be.

- A** Primary reinforcer
- B** Negative reinforcer
- C** Secondary reinforcer
- D** Vicarious reinforcer

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

- 9** State what is meant by 'community sentencing'.

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(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

- 10** Describe how the role of the community in St Helena may have influenced the findings of Charlton et al. (2000).

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(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

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11 Sadie has been in several fights with strangers and has also assaulted a member of her family. She is required to attend a seven-week anger-management programme.

Explain **one** strength of Sadie attending an anger-management programme.

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(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 Raj has been getting into trouble with the police since he was 11 years old. He says he does not want to get into trouble, but he feels he cannot stop himself from breaking the rules.

Explain, using personality (Eysenck, 1964), why Raj may find it difficult to stop getting into trouble.

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(Total for Question 12 = 2 marks)



13 Siobhan recently starting misbehaving in school. She has been excluded three times for her behaviour, including pushing another student over and vandalising the gym.

In a meeting with the head teacher, her mother says Siobhan has a new group of friends in her year group. Some of her new friends have been in trouble with the police and she is worried that the change in Siobhan's behaviour is because of her new friends.

Explain **two** ways that Siobhan may have learned her recent behaviour from her new friends.

You must use social learning theory to justify your answer.

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Second way:

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(Total for Question 13 = 4 marks)



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***14** Maurice is 34 years old and has been stealing since he was 16 years old. He has stolen high value items such as a television, and low value items such as food. He says that stealing stops him feeling like he cannot give his family the things they deserve.

Maurice has only been caught stealing once, and was given a community sentence of two months. He says it is not worth stopping stealing because he gets lots of nice things that he enjoys. He also says that the consequence of being punished does not worry him.

Assess how well operant conditioning can explain Maurice's stealing.

(9)

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(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 21 MARKS



SECTION C

The self – What makes you who you are?

If you have studied The self then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

If you answer the questions in Section C put a cross .

15 Arthur and Maureen are planning a holiday to celebrate Arthur's 70th birthday.

Identify which of Erikson's (1959) stages of identity development Arthur is in.

- A Integrity versus despair
- B Identity versus confusion
- C Basic trust versus mistrust
- D Generativity versus stagnation

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 State what is meant by 'self-esteem'.

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(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Describe **one** way that personality can be measured.

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(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)

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18 Katie has recently lost her job and is now struggling to pay the rent for her home. She has stopped visiting her family because she is embarrassed about having no money. Katie also does not want to socialise with her friends.

Explain the influence of 'safety' on Katie's higher needs.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

19 A teacher has two GCSE Psychology classes who often take the same test at different times.

A parent has told the teacher that the students in both classes often give each other the test questions so that they can cheat when they take the test.

Explain how the teacher could reduce the cheating behaviour of the students.

You should refer to a study in your answer.

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(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)



20 Sam is worried about joining in sporting activities because he believes he is not very good at these activities. He wants to become better at sport and to join in with his friends when they play games such as football.

Sam is too embarrassed to ask for help because he thinks people will laugh at him. He avoids playing sport with his friends, which makes him feel sad.

Explain **two** reasons why Sam may have developed a negative self-concept about his ability in sporting activities.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

Reason one:

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Reason two:

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(Total for Question 20 = 4 marks)



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***21** A local school has started offering a special 'pets at school' service where people bring pets into school for the children to look after during the day. The children who are chosen to spend time with the pets have previously been identified as having low self-esteem and a negative self-concept.

After six weeks of using the 'pets at school' service, the children reported that they feel more confident in making decisions for themselves. The children also reported that they felt important and useful when looking after the pets.

Assess how well the findings from Van Houtte and Jarvis (1995) can explain the impact of the 'pets at school' service.

(9)

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(Total for Question 21 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 21 MARKS



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SECTION D

Perception – How do you interpret the world around you?

If you have studied perception then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

If you answer the questions in Section D put a cross .

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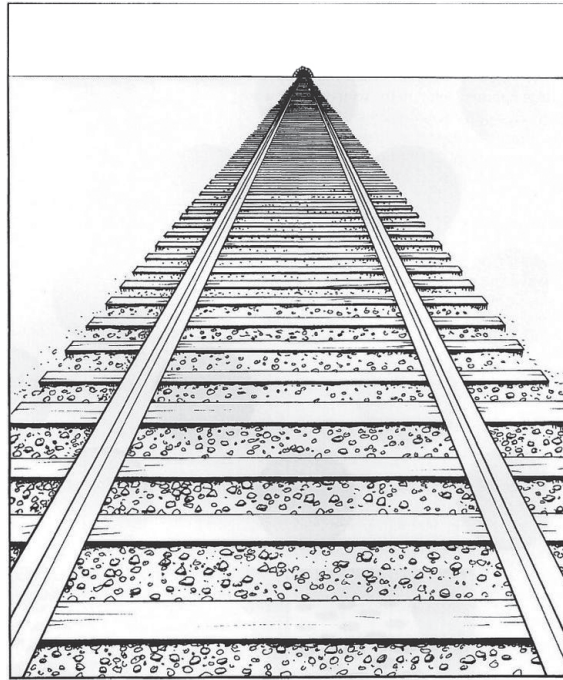


Figure 2

Identify the visual cue shown in **Figure 2**.

- A Ambiguous figure
- B Stereopsis
- C Superimposition
- D Linear perspective

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)



23 State what is meant by 'relative size'.

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(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Describe how expectation can affect perception.

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)

25 Carly perceived a car to be driving slowly. Jacob claimed this was because Carly has a prior understanding of speed and distance, which helped her determine the speed of the car. Carly did not agree, saying that her judgement of speed was based on optic flow.

Explain **one** reason that supports Jacob's claim.

You must use a theory to justify your answer.

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(Total for Question 25 = 2 marks)



26 Norman was shown ten images of a door that was open at different positions, an example is shown in **Figure 3**. He was asked to state the shape of the door. Norman was able to accurately state that the door was a rectangle shape in all ten images.

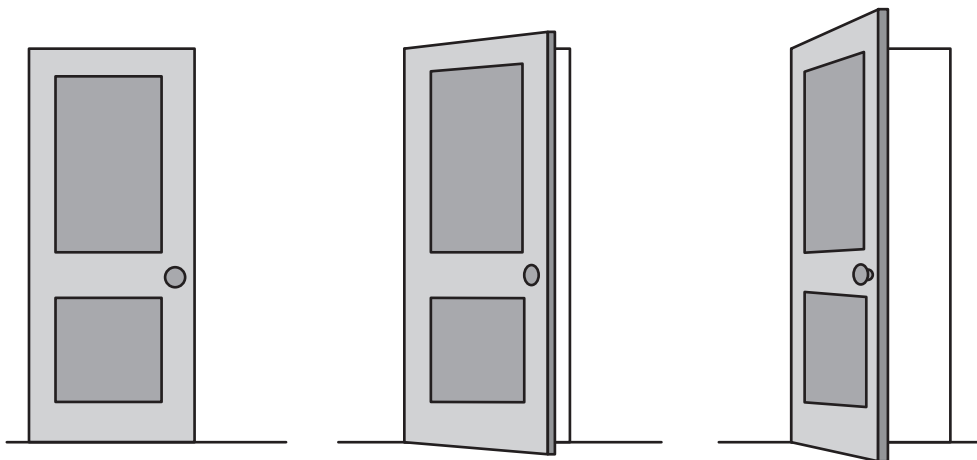


Figure 3

Explain how Norman was able to accurately state the shape of the door in all ten images.

You should refer to visual constancies in your answer.

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(Total for Question 26 = 2 marks)

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27 Kia is planning to replicate the study by Carmichael, Hogan and Walter (1932). She wants to see whether the effect of language on visual perception of images is similar for modern day images in 2019 for the general public.

Kia wants to make sure that the procedure of her study follows the original research as closely as she can, however Kia will need to make some changes.

Explain **two** ways Kia could change the procedure for her replication.

First way:

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Second way:

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(Total for Question 27 = 4 marks)



***28** Zara was a participant in a study to see whether she could accurately make judgements about the size and distance of objects. She was shown 30 objects of varying sizes placed at different distances from her.

The researchers selected 20 objects they considered to be familiar, for example a coffee machine, and 10 objects they considered to be unfamiliar, for example a scaled down model of a castle.

Zara was not able to accurately judge the size of half of the objects. She was accurate in determining the distance of most of the familiar objects.

Assess how well the findings from Haber and Levin (2001) can explain Zara's inaccuracy of size and distance judgement.

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(Total for Question 28 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 21 MARKS



SECTION E

Sleep and dreaming – Why do you need to sleep and dream?

If you have studied Sleep and dreaming then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

If you answer the questions in Section E put a cross in the box .

29 Identify **one** symptom of narcolepsy.

- A** Falling asleep suddenly
- B** Sleep walking
- C** Inability to fall asleep
- D** Sleep talking

(Total for Question 29 = 1 mark)

30 State what is meant by an 'ultradian rhythm'.

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(Total for Question 30 = 1 mark)

31 Describe how dreamwork is used to uncover the latent content of dreams.

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(Total for Question 31 = 2 marks)



32 Simon is conducting a study into insomnia. He is using an anonymous questionnaire to ask individuals whether they have experienced insomnia and how the sleep disorder affects their day-to-day lives.

Simon has included open-ended and closed-ended questions and a clear explanation of how his results will be used.

Explain **one** strength of Simon's study.

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(Total for Question 32 = 2 marks)

33 Karl regularly feels tired during the day. He is often awake for several hours at night when he should be sleeping.

Explain, using **one** sleep disorder, why Karl feels tired during the day.

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(Total for Question 33 = 2 marks)



34 Nick works night shifts. He is struggling to sleep during the day and stay awake at night. His friend David has suggested Nick should buy dark curtains to block light during the day. He also suggested a special daylight lamp to help wake Nick up for work at night.

Explain **two** reasons why David's suggestions may help Nick with his sleep pattern.

You must refer to zeitgebers to justify your answer.

Reason one:

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Reason two:

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(Total for Question 34 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 35 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 21 MARKS



SECTION F

Language, thought and communication – How do you communicate with others?

If you have studied language, thought and communication then answer ALL questions in this section.

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

If you answer the questions in Section F put a cross in the box ☒ .

36 Identify which of the following is a form of non-verbal communication.

- A Newspaper article
- B Smiling
- C Shouting
- D Text message

(Total for Question 36 = 1 mark)

37 State what is meant by 'gestures'.

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(Total for Question 37 = 1 mark)

38 Describe **one** feature of communication that is used only by humans and not naturally by animals.

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(Total for Question 38 = 2 marks)



39 Monica is a nine-month-old infant. Her grandmother visits the family and says 'hello' to Monica. She babbles at her grandmother in response. Later that day her father says to Monica 'it is time for bed' and she responds with the same babbles.

Explain the stage of language development that Monica is in.

You must use Vygotsky (1981) to justify your answer.

(Total for Question 39 = 2 marks)

40 Kenji lives in Japan. He receives a message from his friend in America which contains the emoticon symbol of :) at the end. Kenji is unsure if this symbol means his friend is happy.

Explain why Kenji may be unsure what the emoticon symbol means.

You should refer to a study in your answer.

(Total for Question 40 = 2 marks)



41 Olly is given a new toy to play with. He already has a toy car and a bus, but his new toy is a truck. Olly is able to name his toy car and bus and can point to parts of the truck and name them, such as the wheels. He is not able to name the new toy as a 'truck'.

Explain **two** strengths of using Piaget's (1950) theory of language development to account for Olly's language skills.

Strength one:

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Strength two:

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(Total for Question 41 = 4 marks)



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(Total for Question 42 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION F = 21 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 79 MARKS



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