

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Psychology

**Advanced Subsidiary**

**Unit 2: Understanding the Individual**

Tuesday 20 May 2014 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 40 minutes**

Paper Reference

**6PS02/01**

**You do not need any other materials.**

Total Marks

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (\*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed  
– *you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**

## SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on Section A.

In Section A put a cross in each correct box  to indicate your answer.  
If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then put a cross in another box .

For questions 1–5 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

- 1 Jessica had trained her hamster to stand up at the front of the cage on hearing the theme music to a popular television show. She did this by giving the hamster a treat when the theme music came on. Jessica stopped giving her hamster a treat when it heard the theme music, and the hamster stopped standing up at the front of the cage when the theme music was playing.

The hamster stopping its behaviour is an example of

- A positive reinforcement
- B spontaneous recovery
- C punishment
- D extinction

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2 Two weeks later Jessica's hamster heard the theme music on the television and started to stand up at the front of the cage. It had not had any more training.

This behaviour is an example of

- A positive reinforcement
- B spontaneous recovery
- C punishment
- D extinction

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

- 3 Neurotransmitters are chemicals which allow neurons to communicate with one another.

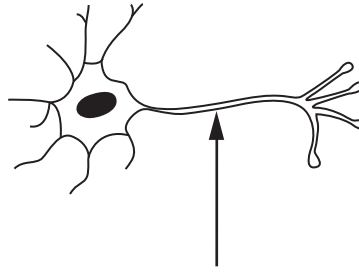
Neurotransmitters send messages across the

- A axon
- B receptor
- C synapse
- D dendrite

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 Look at the diagram below.



Identify the structure the arrow is pointing to.

- A Axon
- B Receptor
- C Synapse
- D Dendrite

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Zack is eight years old. His group of friends are all male, and he is focusing on doing well at school and playing football.

Which psychosexual stage is Zack in according to Freud?

- A Oral
- B Anal
- C Phallic
- D Latency

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For question 6 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

6 According to Freud, defence mechanisms are

- A conscious processes
- B preconscious processes
- C unconscious processes

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



**For questions 7–13 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.**

**7** One similarity between the psychodynamic explanation of gender and the learning explanation of gender is that they both focus on the influence of

- A** parents
- B** friends
- C** siblings
- D** celebrities

**(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)**

**8** Beryl has conducted a study for a local health authority looking at the development of play in infants aged one to two years old. As the local population includes many different ethnic groups, Beryl has made sure that she has included the same percentage of each ethnic group in her sample as there is in the target population.

Beryl's sampling method is

- A** volunteer
- B** opportunity
- C** stratified
- D** random

**(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)**

**9** The local health authority also decided it wanted Beryl to carry out a detailed study on the language development of ten pairs of twins. Beryl decided to study the twins when they were between six months and twelve years old.

The research method Beryl would use is

- A** experimental
- B** self report
- C** cross-sectional
- D** longitudinal

**(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)**



**10** Mrs Black was teaching Mr Scarlett's class of six year olds as he was away on a course. She decided to give them a maths test. When Mr Scarlett returned he said that the maths test did not show his pupils' mathematical ability as the test was designed for eight year old pupils.

This is an issue of

- A** validity
- B** reliability
- C** generalisability
- D** subjectivity

**(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)**

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**11** Researchers often compare the concordance rates of monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twins raised apart to see if a characteristic can be explained by nature or nurture.

If the concordance rate for a characteristic is higher for monozygotic twins than for dizygotic twins it means it is probably due to

- A** the environment
- B** genetics
- C** both the environment and genetics
- D** neither the environment nor genetics

**(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)**

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**12** Researchers carried out a Mann Whitney U test on their data from a study. Their observed value was 13.

The table below shows the critical value of U for a one tailed test where U is the lower of the two values.

	Critical value at 0.05
N1 = 10 N2 = 10	27

*The observed value of U is significant if it is equal to or less than the critical value.*

Using the information in the table, the researchers would have concluded that there was

- A** a significant difference
- B** no significant difference
- C** a significant correlation
- D** no significant correlation

**(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)**

**13**  $p \leq 0.05$  means the probability that the results are due to chance is

- A** equal to or less than 0.05%
- B** equal to or less than 0.5%
- C** equal to or less than 5%
- D** equal to or less than 50%

**(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 13 MARKS**



**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 45 minutes on Section B.**

**14** Jamila is conducting a practical investigation to look at gender differences in carrying out visuo-spatial tasks. She decides to give males and females a jigsaw puzzle and will time them to see who completes it the fastest. She uses a random sample of pupils from a local school to get her participants.

(a) Write a fully operationalised directional (one tailed) hypothesis for Jamila's study. (2)

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(b) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of the random sampling method.  
You may refer to Jamila's use of this type of sampling in your answer. (4)

Strength

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Weakness

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**(Total for Question 14 = 6 marks)**







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**16** Freud's theory can explain many different kinds of behaviour.

In the box below there are eight terms from Freud's theory.

Oral Stage	Ego	Unconscious
Superego	Id	Anal Stage
Conscious	Preconscious	

For each example in the table below, write the term that **best** identifies the behaviour described.

You **must not** use the same term more than once. Use only one term for each example.

Example	Term
Natalie does not remember much about her holiday though she can recall it if she thinks about it hard enough.	
Mike is one year old and likes to suck his dummy.	
Paul knows where he has to meet Helen before going to the cinema with her.	
Jason wants to have a double cheeseburger but he is supposed to be dieting, having thought about it he decides to have a healthy sandwich instead.	
Rosie has the urge to steal a necklace she wants but cannot afford.	

**(Total for Question 16 = 5 marks)**





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(b) Evaluate the study from the Learning Approach you have described in (a).

(6)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.



(Total for Question 17 = 12 marks)



P 4 2 6 7 6 A 0 1 5 2 4

18 (a) Outline what is meant by the term 'nature' in psychology.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** difference between the nature and nurture explanations of behaviour.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 18 = 4 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 37 MARKS**





## SECTION C

**Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section C.**

- 19** (a) Describe the biological explanation of gender development by filling in the blanks in the paragraph below.

(5)

Genes determine what sex we are born. If we have a .....

chromosome from our father we are male, if we have a .....

chromosome from our father we are female.

If sex hormones are not released the sex of the foetus will be .....

Hormones also play a part in gender development at puberty. Boys' bodies

produce more ..... and girls' bodies produce more

.....







**20** In the Psychodynamic Approach you undertook a practical investigation to test for a correlation.

(a) (i) Name the statistical test you carried out on your data from your Psychodynamic investigation.

(1)

(ii) State **two** reasons for choosing the statistical test you named in (a) (i) for your Psychodynamic investigation.

(2)





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**(Total for Question 20 = 15 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**



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