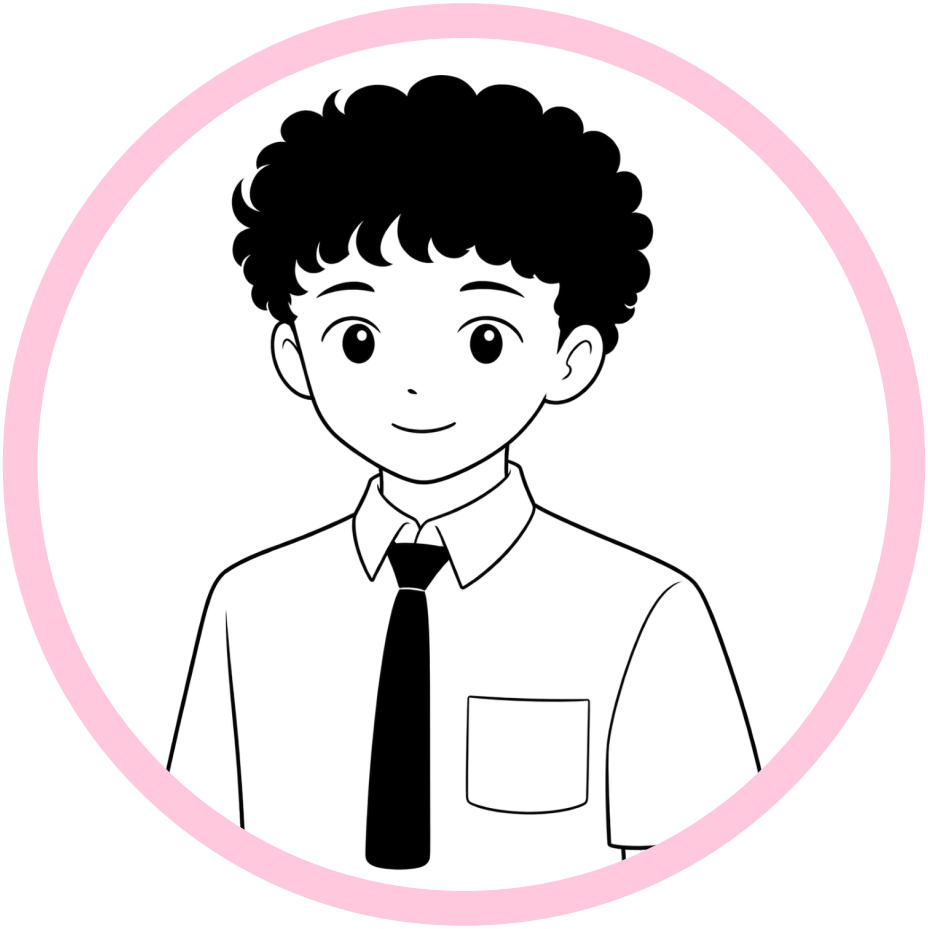
PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 9PS0

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

TOPIC 8: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/200	%

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Q1.

Donald is addicted to nicotine. Both his parents and his friends smoke cigarettes. His friends started smoking because they thought it made them look more mature.

He finds that nicotine helps him relax, and relieves any stress he feels. Donald finds that there are certain times during the day when he craves a cigarette, such as just after he has eaten.

Evaluate one learning explanation for nicotine addiction that could account for Donald smoking cigarettes.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q2.

Helen works with people addicted to alcohol. This includes offering treatments for their addiction to alcohol.

(a) Describe how **one** treatment could be used by Helen with people addicted to alcohol.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** treatment that is used with people addicted to alcohol.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q3.

Ian carries out animal laboratory experiments to study drugs. He gave drugs to 35 monkeys and kept the monkeys in isolation during the experiment. After the experiment, Ian reintroduced the monkeys to their social group, but they were rejected by the other monkeys.

To what extent are animal laboratory experiments appropriate to study drugs? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q4.

You will have learnt about a key question from health psychology that is relevant to today's society.

Assess the key question from health psychology.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q5.

Jason carried out a study on attitudes towards drugs, comparing the attitudes of teenagers (Condition 1) and the attitudes of those aged over 50 (Condition 2).

Jason used a ranked scale to gather his data, where 0 showed a negative attitude towards drugs and 5 showed a positive attitude towards drugs.

Jason's results are in **Table 4**.

Condition 1 Attitudes of teenagers towards drugs	Condition 2 Attitudes of the over 50s towards drugs
5	0
4	1
4	1
3	2
2	4
5	3
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	1
4	2
2	1
Total = 39	**Total = 16**
Mean =	**Mean =**

Table 4

(a) Calculate the mean score for Condition 1 and the mean score for Condition 2 and complete **Table 4** with your answers to **two** decimal places.

(2)

(b) Describe how Jason could use the findings of his study to support a learning explanation of drug addiction.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q6.

Describe aversion therapy as a treatment for alcohol misuse.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q7.

Mrs Smythe works at a local doctor's surgery as a community nurse. One of her responsibilities is to reduce the number of people in the local area who are addicted to nicotine. In order to do this, she offers help and advice to those addicted to nicotine as well as treatments. She has also set up a support group for the nicotine addicts.

Mrs Smythe has recently hired a therapist who is qualified to administer aversion therapy. She has decided to offer this to a small group of people who are addicted to nicotine. To see if the aversion therapy is effective Mrs Smythe will monitor the nicotine use of the group over a six-month period.

Evaluate aversion therapy as it is used for the group of nicotine addicts.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q8.

Rachel suffers from alcohol addiction. She started drinking alcohol at a young age, and now drinks excessive amounts of alcohol every day. If Rachel cannot drink alcohol at the start of the day, then she feels too unwell to go into work. Rachel's parents were both treated for alcohol addiction.

Discuss **one** biological explanation for Rachel's alcohol addiction. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q9.

Cassandra is addicted to nicotine, and smokes over 30 cigarettes a day. When she smokes a cigarette Cassandra feels the effects almost immediately. She sometimes feels more alert, and sometimes feels more relaxed. She also feels happier and finds her memory improves after smoking a cigarette.

When she started smoking cigarettes Cassandra only had around five cigarettes a day, but this quickly increased as she found that the cigarettes were not having as much effect.

To what extent can **one** biological explanation account for Cassandra's addiction to nicotine?

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q10.

Ben is addicted to heroin. His parents want to find out about the causes of heroin addiction.

(a) Describe **one** biological explanation for heroin addiction.

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of **one** biological explanation for heroin addiction.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q11.

There are several treatments for heroin addiction.

Evaluate **one** treatment for heroin addiction.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q12.

Jekaterina takes an illegal drug. At first, she only took the drug a couple of times a week, but she now takes the drug daily. She finds that she needs to take twice as much of the illegal drug compared to when she first took it in order to feel the same effects.

When she does not take the drug Jekaterina often gets severe headaches. She now thinks that she cannot cope with her stressful job if she does not take the illegal drug.

Discuss issues around drug taking with reference to Jekaterina's drug use.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q13.

Pat is addicted to alcohol and so is his father. When Pat was a child he saw his father drink alcohol. His father was often in a bad mood until he had his first alcoholic drink.

When Pat drinks alcohol he feels more relaxed and calm. He often has a drink after his evening meal, and now wants a drink every time he has his evening meal. He can now drink a lot of alcohol without feeling the effects.

Pat also drinks when he is out with his friends who praise the person that can drink the most alcohol. If Pat does not have a drink during the day he feels ill.

Discuss how far **one** learning explanation can account for Pat's addiction to alcohol.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

Describe **one** learning explanation for heroin addiction.

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(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q15.

Drug misuse is considered by some psychologists to have a biological basis. However, other psychologists also argue that the environment in which the person lives provides an explanation for drug misuse.

Evaluate the nature and nurture explanations of drug misuse with reference to the two types of belief above. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q16.

Evaluate the classic study by Olds and Milner (1954).

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q17.

Brie carried out an experiment to see the effect of a new drug for treating heroin addiction. The new drug was developed to reduce the impact of withdrawal symptoms. She selected heroin addicts from those who were available at a local rehabilitation centre one Monday.

She compared two groups of heroin addicts.

- Condition A: the heroin addicts who were not given the new drug.
- Condition B: the heroin addicts who were given the new drug.

Brie then asked the heroin addicts to rate the intensity of their withdrawal symptoms. A score of 7 was 'high intensity of withdrawal symptoms' and a score of 0 was 'low intensity of withdrawal symptoms'.

(a) Identify the sampling technique used by Brie in her experiment.

(1)

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The results from the experiment carried out by Brie are shown in **Table 4**.

	Condition A: the heroin addicts who were not given the new drug	**Condition B: the heroin addicts who were given the new drug**
Mean score (out of 7) for the intensity of the withdrawal symptoms.	5	3

Table 4

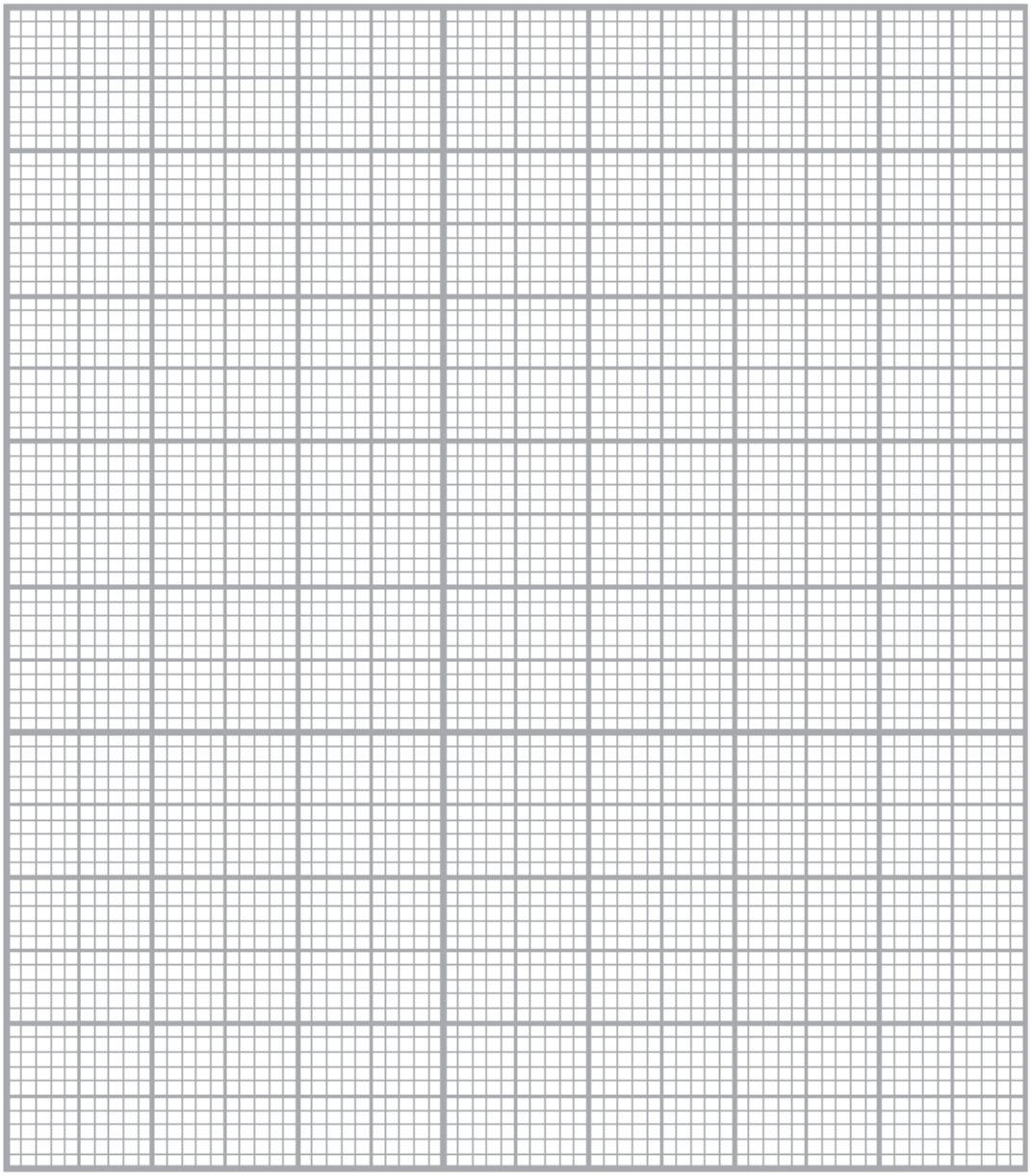
(b) Draw a suitable graph to represent the results shown in **Table 4**.

(3)

Title

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(c) Brie used an independent groups experimental/research design.

Compare independent groups and matched pairs experimental/research designs as used in health psychology.

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q18.

Peter is 17 years old and has just been diagnosed with alcohol addiction. His mother is also addicted to alcohol. She drinks alcohol from the moment she gets up in the morning and throughout the rest of the day.

Peter started to drink alcohol at the age of 13 in order to fit in with his group of friends, who also drink alcohol.

When at parties Peter finds that alcohol makes him feel more confident and he finds it easier to talk to other people. He now wants to drink alcohol every time he goes to a party.

Discuss how Peter's development may have affected his addiction.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q19.

Mr Leeming works at a local doctor's surgery. One of his responsibilities is to reduce the number

of people in the local area who are addicted to nicotine. In order to do this, he offers help and advice to those addicted to nicotine as well as treatments.

Mr Leeming has recently hired a therapist who is qualified to administer aversion therapy, and he has decided to offer this to a small group of people who are addicted to nicotine to see if it is effective.

Evaluate aversion therapy in relation to the small group of nicotine addicts.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q20.

Sarah is addicted to nicotine and has decided that she wants to stop smoking. She is considering aversion therapy but other treatments exist.

Discuss the use of other treatments for Sarah for her nicotine addiction. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)