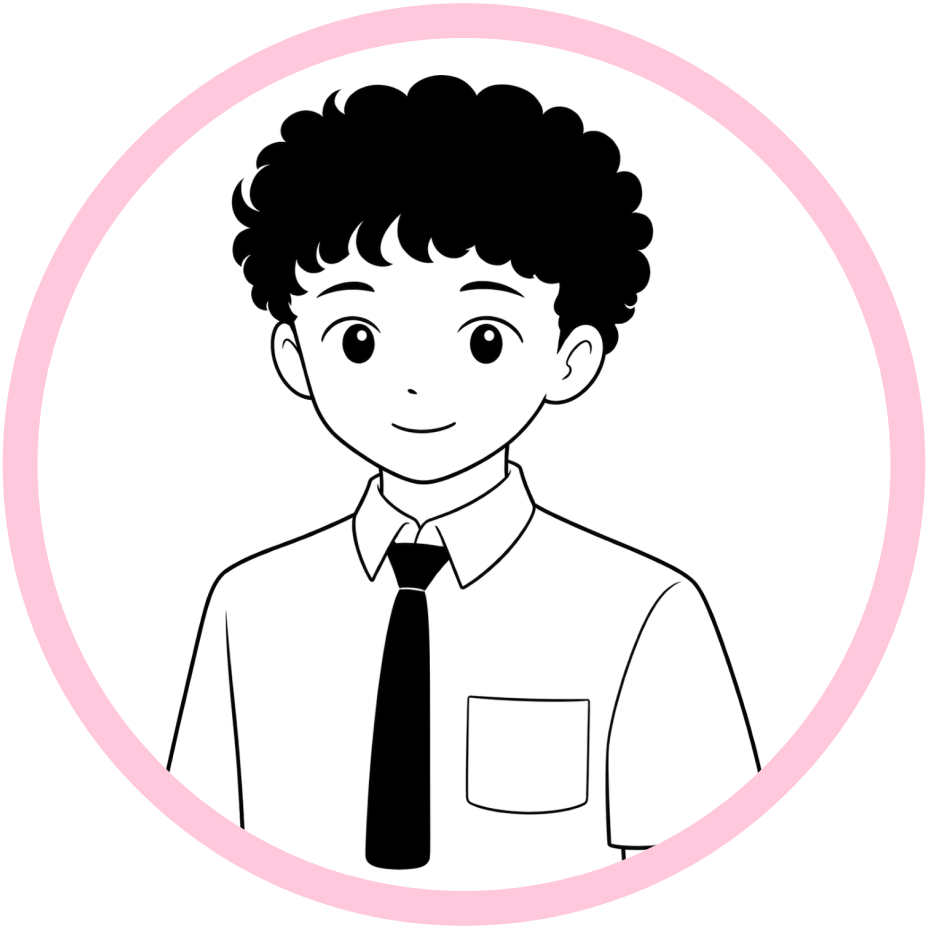
PEARSON EDEXCEL IAL PSYCHOLOGY · YPS01

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/334	%

STEMUP

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Q1.

Haruto is conducting an ethnographic fieldwork study on the social behaviours of children in a remote community. He is living within the remote community for one year. He uses observations and interviews with the children, their families and the wider community to gather qualitative data.

Haruto is interested in how the children communicate with each other and the adults around them. He is also studying the ways that the children play and learn new skills within the community.

(a) State **two** reasons why Haruto may have chosen to gather qualitative data in his study.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Haruto could use a naturalistic observation within his study.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** way that Haruto could improve the reliability of his study.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q2.

Troy investigated the relationship between bullying behaviour and a person's self-esteem. He collected self-report data using a questionnaire. Six respondents were asked closed-ended questions about their behaviour towards others and also closed-ended questions about self-esteem.

Troy calculated scores for behaviour towards others out of 20, with 0 being no indication of bullying behaviour and 20 being a strong indication of bullying behaviour. He scored the answers about self-esteem out of 20, with 0 being very low self-esteem and 20 being very high self-esteem.

Troy used a Spearman's rank test to find out if his results were significant. His results are shown in **Table 2**.

(a) Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient from the data shown in **Table 2.**

You must show your calculations by substituting into the formula.

You **must** give your answer to **three** decimal places.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(4)

Score for bullying behaviour (out of 20)	Rank 1	Score for self-esteem (out of 20)	Rank 2	d	d^2
18	5	4	1	4	
9	2	13	4	−2	
14	3	9	3	0	
2	1	18	6	−5	
19	6	17	5	1	
17	4	8	2	2	
				Total for d^2	

Table 2

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(b) State, using the data from Table 2, whether Troy's results are significant for a two-tailed test at $P \leq 0.05$.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(1)

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(c) Give **one** conclusion that Troy could make from his investigation.

(1)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q3.

Iram investigated whether there was a difference in the recall of words for Condition A and Condition B.

- Condition A: Three minutes to learn 20 words about living things, such as tree, kitten and elephant.
- Condition B: Three minutes to learn 20 words about non-living things, such as brush, glass and box.

She gathered eight participants for her experiment. Each participant took part in both conditions.

Iram recorded the number of words correctly recalled by each participant. She used a Wilcoxon signed ranks test to find out if her results were significant.

(a) State the fully operationalised dependent variable (DV) for Iram's experiment.

(1)

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(b) Iram analysed her data using a Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Calculate the T value for the data gathered by Iram by completing **Table 1**.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

You **must** show your working out.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Words about living things	Condition B: Words about non-living things	Difference	Ranked difference
A	11	15		
B	14	12		
C	9	11		
D	12	14		
E	14	13		
F	16	16		
G	13	9		
H	17	14		

Table 1

Space for calculations

T = ...

(c) State, using the data, whether Iram's results are significant for a one-tailed test at P≤0.05.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(1)

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(d) Calculate the range for the number of words about living things correctly recalled by participants in Condition A.

(1)

Space for calculations

Range: .....

(e) Iram wanted to improve her experiment. She decided to use two new lists of words about living and non-living things, where all of the words were of an equal length.

Justify how changing the words could improve the validity of Iram's experiment.

(1)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q4.

Daisy wanted to use a correlational research method to investigate whether aggression and exposure to media violence were linked. She decided to use a questionnaire to gather her data.

(a) Give **one** closed question Daisy could use in her questionnaire.

(1)

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(b) Daisy intended to gather a sample of participants by visiting a large shopping centre and asking anyone who is available if they would answer her questions.

Identify the sampling technique that Daisy intended to use.

(1)

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(c) Daisy completed her investigation and analysed her data. She scored responses to the questionnaires for aggression, with a score of 20 indicating very aggressive. Daisy also scored

the exposure to media violence, with a score of 20 indicating significant exposure to media violence.

Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the data gathered by Daisy by completing **Table 2**.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

You **must** show your working out and give your answer to **three** decimal places.

(4)

Score for aggression out of 20	Rank 1	Score for exposure to media violence out of 20	Rank 2	d	d^2
9	4	10	4		
15	7	13	6		
14	6	18	8		
8	3	5	1		
19	8	14	7		
3	1	7	2		
11	5	9	3		
4	2	11	5		
				Total for d^2	

Table 2

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(d) Interpret the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient from (c) in terms of the strength **and** direction for Daisy's investigation.

(2)

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(e) Explain **one** weakness with Daisy using a correlational research method to investigate exposure to media violence and aggression.

(2)

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q5.

Wayne wants to use a non-participant covert observation to investigate if males or females demonstrate more pro-social helping behaviour. He asks a confederate to act as an elderly lady who will drop her shopping on a busy street.

(a) Describe how Wayne could carry out his non-participant covert observation.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Wayne using an observation to investigate the pro-social helping behaviour of males and females.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q6.

Sandeep wants to investigate whether teenage boys consider themselves to have more male or female role models.

Sandeep will read three research reports about role models and teenage boys. She plans to use a questionnaire with boys aged 13 years old to 19 years old.

(a) Identify how Sandeep will gather her primary data.

(1)

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(b) Describe how Sandeep could design a questionnaire to gather quantitative **and** qualitative data.

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(c) Explain, using social learning theory, what Sandeep is most likely to find from her investigation.

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q7.

Bao tested the effectiveness of aromatherapy in reducing anxiety.

Aromatherapy is the use of scented oils, for example in massage, candles or bathing products, to help improve physical and emotional health.

Bao asked eight participants to record the number of anxiety attacks they had each month for two months. During the first month the participants did not use aromatherapy, during the second month the participants did use aromatherapy.

(a) Calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Bao's data shown in **Table 2**.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(2)

Participant	Month one	Month two	Difference	Ranked difference
A	24	19	5	7
B	21	18	3	5.5
C	18	16	2	4
D	20	14	6	8
E	15	16	−1	2
F	17	16	1	2
G	11	12	−1	2
H	14	17	−3	5.5

Table 2

Space for calculations

T value .....

(b) Determine, with reference to the data, whether Bao's results are significant at P≤0.01 for a one-tailed (directional) test.

You can use the critical values table.

(1)

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(c) Explain **one** conclusion that can be made from the results of Bao's investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q8.

Bonique intends to research the effectiveness of reinforcement and punishment in shaping children's behaviour. She must meet the requirements of the UNCRC (1989) and BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009) in her research.

(a) Describe how the UNCRC (1989) right to participation could be met in Bonique's research.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ethical requirements for the protection of participants that Bonique should consider when designing her research.

(4)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q9.

Lexy plans to research whether the amount of positive reinforcement received is related to the engagement in homework shown by children.

Lexy decides to use a questionnaire to gather her data. She posts a link to her questionnaire on several online forums that are used only by parents and teachers. Lexy asks for anyone who has time, to complete her questionnaire. She states that the questionnaire will be anonymous.

(a) Give **one** reason why Lexy may have stated that the questionnaire will be anonymous.

(1)

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(b) Describe **one** reason why Lexy may have chosen to sample parents and teachers in her research about positive reinforcement.

(2)

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(c) Give **two** closed-ended questions that Lexy could use in her questionnaire to research the use of positive reinforcement.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(d) Lexy completed her research and analysed the data from the questionnaires.

Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the data gathered by Lexy by completing **Table 1**.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

You must show your working out and give your answer to three decimal places.

(4)

Number of times positive reinforcement is given in a day	Rank 1	Number of hours spent on homework in a day	Rank 2	d	d^2
8	2	1	2		
9	3.5	1	2		
4	1	2	5		
12	6	1	2		
16	7	3	7.5		
11	5	2	5		
9	3.5	3	7.5		
17	8	2	5		
				Total for d^2	

Table 1

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(e) Determine, with reference to the data, whether Lexy's results are significant at $p \leq 0.05$ for a two-tailed (non-directional) test.

You can use the critical values tables.

(1)

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q10.

Assess how far psychological research can be considered ethical.

(20)

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q11.

Assess how far psychological research has met ethical considerations.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q12.

Assess the extent to which psychological knowledge can be used for social control.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q13.

Assess the use of psychological knowledge in society.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q14.

Assess whether psychology can be considered a science.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q15.

Assess whether reductionism could be considered beneficial for psychology.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q16.

Ronald used a correlational research method to investigate the relationship between eating chocolate and depressive symptoms. He asked 10 participants to record the total grams of chocolate they ate over seven days and also self-rate their depressive symptoms each day for the seven days.

Depressive symptoms were scored on a scale of 0 (no symptoms) to 10 (continuous symptoms). Ronald then calculated the mean score for depressive symptoms for each participant.

The data collected by Ronald is shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Total grams of chocolate eaten in a seven-day period	Mean score for self-rated depressive symptoms
A	80	9
B	200	5
C	240	4
D	200	5
E	100	8
F	180	6
G	300	2
H	140	6
I	60	9
J	280	2

Table 1

(a) Calculate, using the data in **Table 1**, the percentage of participants who recorded eating 200 grams of chocolate or less, as a percentage of all participants.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(b) Calculate, using the data in **Table 1**, the median score for the total grams of chocolate eaten by the participants in the seven-day period.

(1)

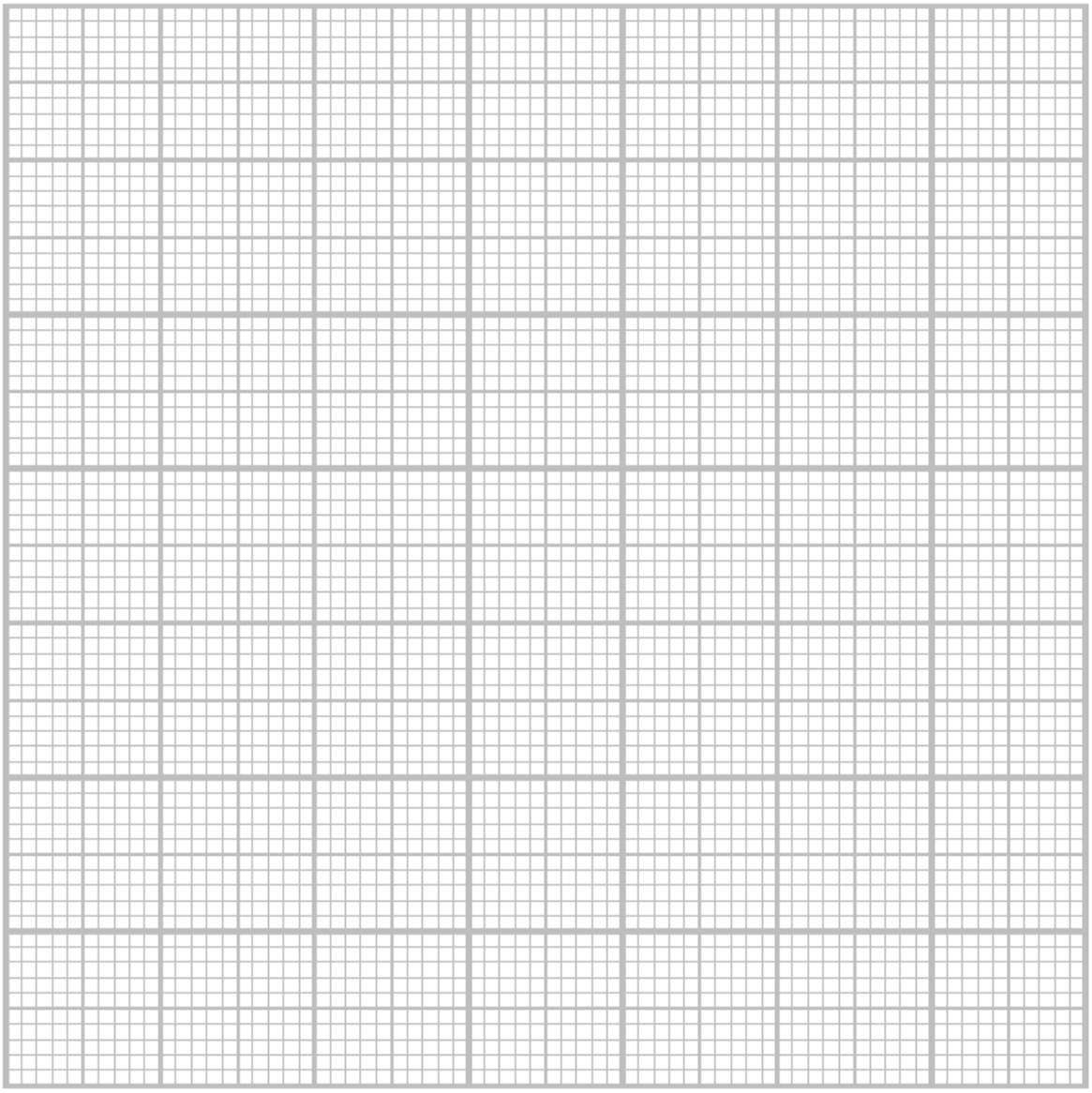
Space for calculations

Median .....

(c) Draw a scatter diagram for the data shown in **Table 1**.

(3)

Title .....



(d) Interpret the strength **and** direction of the correlation between eating chocolate and depressive symptoms shown in your scatter diagram in (c).

(2)

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q17.

Jamie investigated gender differences in obedience by observing males and females at a train station. Jamie wanted to see if they would follow an instruction announced loudly over a speaker that said, “passengers must not run on the platform when the train arrives”.

Jamie counted how many males and females did or did not run when the arrival of their train was announced.

Jamie used a chi-squared test to find out if the results were significant.

(a) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Jamie by completing **Table 1**.

The formulae and statistical tables can be found at the front of the paper.

Your answers should **all** be correct to **two** decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
Males	**Ran on the platform**	41	38.03			
	Did not run on the platform	21	23.97			
Females	**Ran on the platform**	51	53.97			
	Did not run on the platform	37	34.03			
					Chi-squared =	

Table 1

Space for calculations

(b) State, using the data, whether Jamie's results are significant for a two-tailed test at $P \leq 0.025$ where df = 1.

The formulae and statistical tables can be found at the front of the paper.

(1)

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(c) Give **one** conclusion that Jamie could make from the data gathered from his investigation.

(1)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q18.

Lisa conducted an observation of children's interactions during their break times at school. She wanted to find out if there was a difference between girls' and boys' reliance on older children to scaffold their play.

Lisa recorded whether the younger girls' and boys' first choice of play was with their peers or older children.

The results of her investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

	Played with their peers first	Played with older children first
Girls	18	9
Boys	10	12

Table 1

(a) Calculate the ratio of girls to boys that played with their peers.

You **must** give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(b) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Lisa in her observation by completing **Table 2**.

Your answers should **all** be correct to **two** decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
Played with their peers first	Girls	18	15.43			
	Boys	10	12.57			
Played with older children first	Girls	9	11.57			
	Boys	12	9.43			
					Chi-squared =	

Table 2

Space for calculations

(c) Explain, using the BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009), how Lisa could have ensured she had informed consent for her observation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q19.

Ben investigated whether television programmes portrayed gender stereotypes for females and males. He conducted a content analysis on four television programmes.

Ben tallied the number of stereotypical or non-stereotypical female and male characters in each programme.

The results are shown in **Table 1.**

Television programme	Number of stereotypical female characters	Number of non-stereotypical female characters	Number of stereotypical male characters	Number of non-stereotypical male characters
A	𝍸 /	///	𝍸 𝍸	//
B	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍸	//
C	𝍸 //	𝍸	𝍸	𝍸
D	𝍸	𝍸 ///	𝍸 /	///

Table 1

(a) Calculate the ratio of female to male stereotypical characters recorded by Ben in his content analysis.

You must give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

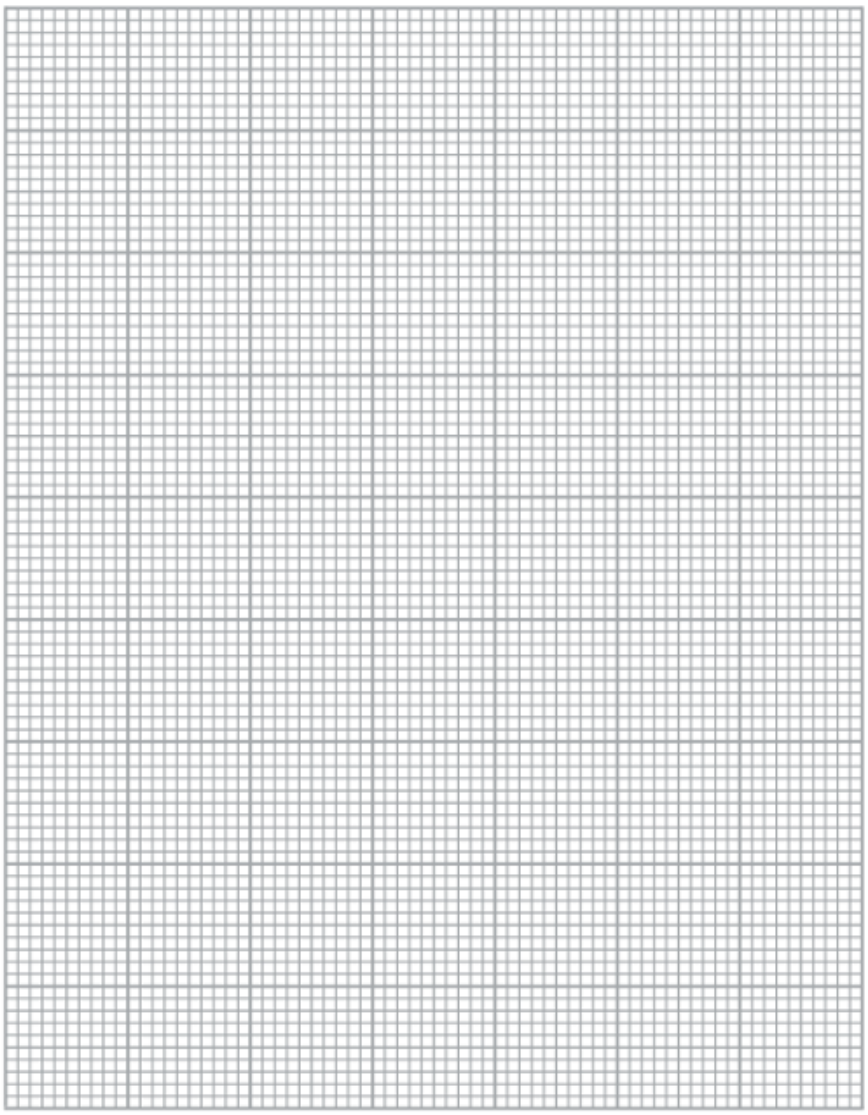
(b) Draw a bar chart to show the data from **Table 1** for non-stereotypical female characters in each television programme.

(3)

Title

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q20.

Brian is investigating the impact of noise on short-term memory recall. He has gathered a sample of 20 participants to take part in his research. He plans to use a laboratory experiment using a repeated measures design.

(a) Describe a procedure that could be used by Brian for his investigation about the impact of noise on short-term memory recall.

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Brian gathering primary data for his investigation about the impact of noise on short-term memory recall.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q21.

Zhi intends to use a longitudinal research method to investigate the influence of parenting styles on the educational achievement of children. She plans to gather a sample of 20 families to study over a five-year time period. Zhi has decided to sample families with children currently aged six years old.

(a) Describe how Zhi could use a volunteer sampling technique to gather the families for her investigation.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** improvement that Zhi could make to the sample of families chosen for her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q22.

Ling is investigating the impact of parenting styles on infant attachment. She has gathered nine

peer-reviewed, published articles. The articles include in-depth, qualitative data from parents about their parenting styles and infant behaviours.

(a) Describe how Ling could use thematic analysis to analyse the qualitative data in the articles.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** improvement that Ling could make to her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q23.

One key question for society is the implication for treating offenders if aggression is found to be a result of innate biological factors rather than choice.

Legal systems are often based on the idea that individuals have free will, so have acted out of choice, so we should punish them for their actions. Some biological theories suggest that aggression is innately determined, and actions may not be a choice, so treatments may be more appropriate for offenders.

In 1966 Charles Whitman randomly fired gun shots at people, killing a total of 16 and wounding 31 others. It was discovered he had a brain tumour that may have affected his amygdala,

potentially resulting in an inability to control his emotions and actions.

Dabbs et al. (1995) studied 692 male prisoners and found high levels of testosterone in those who committed violent crimes, which could indicate a link between aggression and increased testosterone levels.

Discuss the key question of the implication for treating offenders if aggression is found to be a result of innate biological factors rather than choice. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q24.

One key question for society is whether bullying in the workplace can be reduced through improved working relationships.

Fast and Chen (2009) claimed that workplace aggression appeared to be driven by ego defensiveness, when someone in power felt a sense of incompetence in their role. They claimed that this aggressiveness was eliminated when the individual's sense of self-worth was boosted.

It could be suggested that the nature of the relationships between people in the workplace is important in reducing experiences of bullying. Findings from a survey by O'Moore and Lynch (2007) showed that 72% of non-bullied respondents reported their work environment as friendly, but only 47% of bullied respondents reported their work environment as friendly.

Discuss the key question of whether bullying in the workplace can be reduced through improved working relationships. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q25.

One key question for society is whether knowledge of psychology can inform interventions for

internet addiction.

Internet addiction could be explained as spending many hours on non-work based multiple activities on computers, mobile devices, the internet and/or video games.

Cash et al. (2012) suggested internet addiction could include an inability to control time spent on digital technology, with a need for more time to achieve a desired mood. The user is unable to stop their internet use even when family conflict, a poor social life and negative employment or education consequences arise. They claimed there can be withdrawal symptoms when not using the internet.

Greenfield (2011) suggested that internet applications often use a variable ratio reinforcement schedule, where online activities give unpredictable and variable reward structures. The reward may be intensified when combined with mood enhancing content.

Discuss the key question of whether knowledge of psychology can inform interventions for internet addiction. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q26.

One key question for society is whether psychological knowledge can help explain the onset and symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's disease is a neurological disorder characterised by memory loss, concentration loss, confusion, and changes in mood. These deteriorate as the disease progresses.

Becker (1988) claimed that memory loss associated with Alzheimer's disease may have multiple cognitive components. Working memory appears to be impaired due to failures in the central executive system. Memory impairments may also be due to poor encoding.

Schwindt and Black (2009) studied how the medial temporal lobe could play a role in Alzheimer's disease. They conducted a meta-analysis of fMRI studies on patients with Alzheimer's disease compared to normal controls. They concluded that Alzheimer's disease patients show decreased activation in the medial temporal lobe.

Discuss the key question of whether psychological knowledge can help explain the onset and symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q27.

One key question for society is whether psychological knowledge can help in the understanding of factors that influence social development.

Social development helps children engage and take part in social situations such as at home, at school and making friends. We can develop our identity, gender and culture through the interactions with the world around us.

Adler and Adler (1998) studied children in the United States. They found that friends were very important, but some groups gained a higher status than others and certain members of the group had more power and influence than others.

Some theories may suggest people are continuously presented with media messages and media content. This media could be manipulative, such as propaganda; or negative, as seen in concerns about media violence and aggression; but can also share positive messages, such as learning and educational television programmes made for children.

Discuss the key question of whether psychological knowledge can help in the understanding of factors that influence social development. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You **must**make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q28.

One key question for society is whether the use of animals for psychological research is ethically appropriate.

Harlow (1965) studied the effects of total social isolation by housing rhesus monkeys from birth until 3, 6, or 12 months old in stainless-steel chambers with no human or animal contact. While Harlow was able to determine the impact of social isolation on development, it is questionable whether the findings truly benefitted society.

van den Oever et al. (2008) created an addiction to heroin in rats to look at the effect of cues that can trigger addictive behaviours and habits. They wanted to develop a drug therapy so that, if recovering addicts encountered cues, they would not relapse and return to taking heroin. The researchers felt the benefits to society outweighed the cost to the rats.

Discuss the key question of whether the use of animals for psychological research is ethically appropriate. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology

course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q29.

One key question for society is whether treatment should be offered by airlines to passengers who have a phobia of flying.

A phobia is a clinically diagnosed overwhelming and extreme fear. Treatment for phobias is usually accessed through mental health services. Some major airports and airlines also offer treatment programmes to help passengers with fears and phobias of flying. Most of these require the passenger to pay for the treatment programme and the treatments may only be a one-day course or be offered online.

Exposure therapy is when a patient confronts the fear-inducing situation until they are able to remain calm. Rothbaum et al. (2006) conducted clinical trials of virtual reality exposure therapy and compared it to standard exposure therapy. At 6 and 12 months after treatment, they found that more than 70% of the participants from both treatment groups were still able to take flights. This suggests that a phobia of flying can be reduced using clinical therapies.

Discuss the key question of whether treatment should be offered by airlines to passengers who have a phobia of flying. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in learning theories and clinical psychology.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q30.

Evaluate whether gender issues influence psychological research.

(Total for question = 20 marks)

Q31.

Psychological research can be conducted using experimental methods.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a field experiment when conducting psychological research.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q32.

Poppy is designing a laboratory experiment to test conformity to a majority group. She intends to replicate the procedure used by Asch (1951) for his research into conformity using lines. Poppy will increase the number of participants to three per experiment and the number of confederates to 10. Poppy has a total of nine participants, so plans to replicate her experiment three times.

Each experiment consists of 20 trials where the three participants have to state their answer for

each slide. There are 20 different slides, each with three possible answers. In all trials, the 10 confederates will give the same, previously agreed, incorrect response.

Explain **three** control issues that Poppy would need to plan for when designing her laboratory experiment.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q33.

Rabia plans to conduct research into the effects of testosterone on aggressive behaviours in rats. Her research will involve a medical procedure on male rats to reduce their testosterone levels. Rabia will ensure that her research meets the requirements of the Animals (Scientific

Procedures) Act 1986 and Home Office Regulations.

Explain **three** ethical considerations Rabia would need to consider when conducting her research with rats.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q34.

When researching psychological topics, a researcher will need to consider control issues in the research.

(a) Explain how a researcher may attempt to overcome order effects when conducting

psychological research.

(2)

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(b) Explain how a researcher may attempt to overcome social desirability when conducting psychological research.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q35.

Samad researched memory using a case study method with a patient who had severe memory problems. Over a period of five years he made notes about the patient during their meetings, recording any change to her memory processes.

Samad also conducted some experiments with the patient, testing her long-term memory recall. He included several fMRI brain scans taken at different times over the last five years in his case study.

(a) Explain **one** weakness of Samad using a case study method for his research of memory.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** strengths of Samad using a case study method for his research of memory.

(4)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q36.

Rene is conducting a case study about long-term memory loss in a 27 year old patient, who was in a recent sailing accident. The patient can remember information from early childhood up to being 24 years old but cannot remember anything from the last three years.

Rene plans to visit the patient every day for three months and conduct activities and discussions

to gather data about the patient's long-term memory loss.

Explain **three** weaknesses of Rene using a case study method to investigate the patient's long-term memory loss.

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q37.

Beverley is a school nurse investigating healthy eating habits in children. She counts how many children choose to eat fruit, cake or both for a snack during breaktime at a school.

(a) Identify the level of measurement for Beverley's data.

(1)

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The results of Beverley's investigation are shown in **Figure 1**.

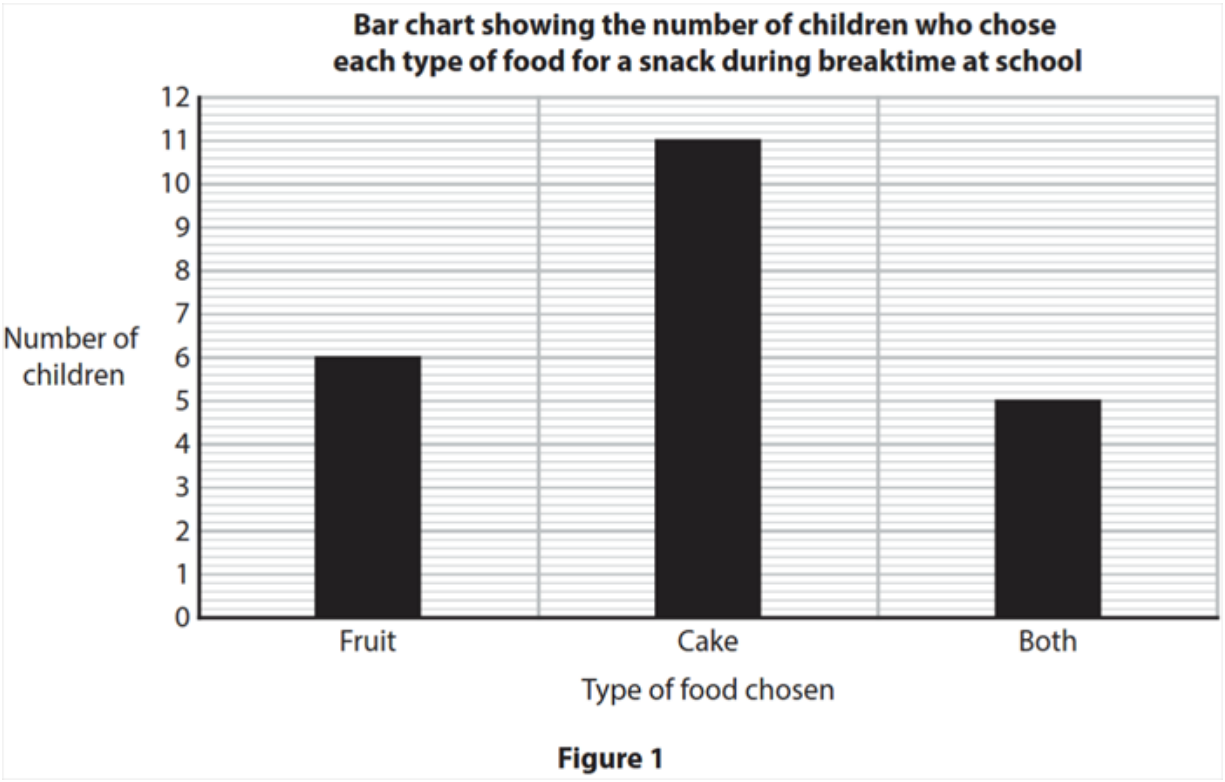


Figure 1

(b) Identify the modal (mode) food type chosen by the children from **Figure 1**.

(1)

Modal food type.....

(c) Calculate the ratio of children who chose only fruit to those who chose only cake.

You **must** give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(d) Calculate the percentage of children who chose only fruit as their snack out of all the children in Beverley's investigation.

You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(Total for question = 4 marks)