Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
First name(s)		2

GCE AS/A LEVEL

S24-2290U20-1

2290U20-1

TUESDAY, 21 MAY 2024 – AFTERNOON

PSYCHOLOGY – AS unit 2
Using Psychological Concepts

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	**Maximum Mark**	**Mark Awarded**
1.	**20**	
2.	**3**	
3.	**2**	
4.	**2**	
5.	**6**	
6.	**2**	
7.	**2**	
8.	**13**	
9.	**12**	
10.	**18**	
Total	**80**	

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

You may require a calculator and a ruler.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Do not use gel pen or correction fluid.

You may use a pencil for graphs and diagrams only.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space is provided for some questions within the booklet (if required). If further space is required for any question, you should use the additional page(s) at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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Answer **all** questions in Section A **and** Section B.

SECTION A – Contemporary Debate

1. With reference to psychological research and/or theories, critically consider whether eye-witness testimony is reliable. [20]

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Turn over.

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Additional space for question **1** only:

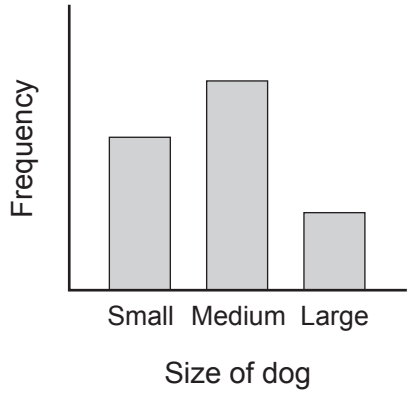
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SECTION B – Principles of Research

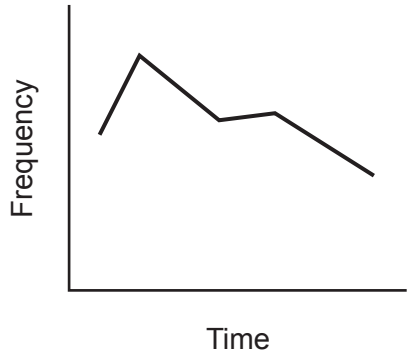
2. Identify the graphical representations shown in the figures below:

(a) [1]



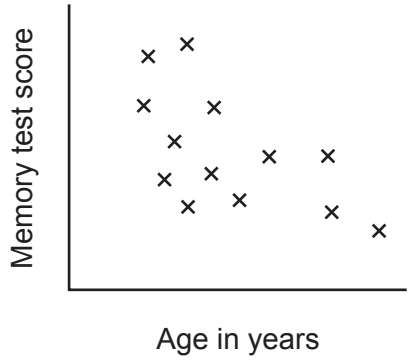
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(b) [1]



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(c) [1]



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3. Define what is meant by the term 'confounding variables'. [2]

4. Identify **two** features of the participants selected by Kohlberg (1968) in his research *'The child as a moral philosopher'*. [2]

5. Critically consider the strengths and weaknesses of quasi-experiments. [6]

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6. Describe **one** difference between qualitative and quantitative data. [2]

7. Explain **one** way in which Milgram's (1963) *'Behavioral study of Obedience'* may have posed a 'risk to the participants' values, beliefs, relationships, status or privacy'. [2]

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8. A criminal psychologist sent a questionnaire to every fifth driver who had been issued a speeding fine. Each questionnaire included questions designed to measure whether the drivers were high thrill-seeking or low thrill-seeking. The researcher aimed to establish whether high thrill-seeking drivers drove faster in miles per hour (m.p.h.).

(a) Write an appropriate null hypothesis for this research. [2]

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(b) (i) The researcher used a systematic sample. Briefly explain how they did this. [1]

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(ii) Briefly evaluate **one** strength of the sampling technique used in this research. [2]

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(iii) Briefly evaluate **one** weakness of the sampling technique used in this research. [2]

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Figure 1. Average speed (m.p.h.) for high and low thrill-seeking groups

	High thrill-seeking group	Low thrill-seeking group
Average speed (mean)	96.7 m.p.h.	79.2 m.p.h.

(c) Using the data in **Figure 1**, describe **one** conclusion from this research. [2]

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(d) Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of using the mean as the measure of central tendency in this research. [2+2]

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9. Two psychologists undertook research into human-cat relationships. This involved the 'secure base' test with 45 cat owners, where both the cat and owner were placed in a room (in a laboratory) and the behaviour of the cat was observed under three stages:

Stage 1 – The cat and owner are together in the room.
Stage 2 – The cat is alone in the room.
Stage 3 – The cat and owner are reunited in the room.

(a) Describe the main features of research conducted in a laboratory environment. [3]

(b) Briefly describe **one** ethical guideline that must be followed by psychologists when working with animals. [2]

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(c) Explain how the psychologists in this research could have collected their participants via snowball sampling. [3]

(d) Briefly explain why this research may lack internal validity. [2]

Researchers found that cats left alone in the room showed a stress response and were less willing to explore the room unaccompanied than when their owners were present.

(e) Explain **one** reason why operationalising 'stress response' would be important in this research. [2]

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10. A cognitive psychologist was interested in studying 'photo-taking memory impairment'. This is the idea that people have a poorer memory of something if they take a photo of it, rather than just observing it.

To test this idea, participants were taken to an art gallery to look at ten sculptures. They were then split into one of two groups:

Group one participants were not allowed to take any photos.
Group two participants were allowed to take five photos of each sculpture.

All participants were then asked two questions about each of the sculptures they had seen. Results for the two groups were as follows:

Figure 2. Results for participants in group one

Participant	Number of questions answered correctly /20
A	18
B	15
C	17
D	13
E	12
F	17
G	16
H	14
I	13

Figure 3. Results for participants in group two

Participant	Number of questions answered correctly /20
J	13
K	12
L	10
M	11
N	9
O	13
P	10
Q	11
R	10

(a) Identify and explain the experimental design that has been used in this research. [2]

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(b) Explain how the psychologist in this research may have gained valid consent from their participants. [3]

(c) (i) Using the data in **Figure 2**, calculate the range of scores for group one. Show your workings. [2]

(ii) Using the data in **Figure 3**, calculate the modal score for group two. Show your workings. [2]

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(iii) Briefly evaluate **one** advantage of using the mode as a measure of central tendency. [2]

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(d) Explain **one** issue of validity that may have arisen in this research. [2]

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(e) The mean memory score was 15 for group one (no photos taken), and 11 for group two (five photos taken). Draw and label a bar chart to display the mean scores for each group. [5]



END OF PAPER

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Question number	Additional page, if required. Write the question number(s) in the left-hand margin.

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