Please check the examination details belo	w hefore ente	ering your candidate information						
Candidate surname	W Before ente	Other names						
Centre Number Candidate Nu Pearson Edexcel Level								
Thursday 25 May 2023								
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)	Paper reference	9PS0/02						
Psychology Advanced PAPER 2: Applications of psychology								
You do not need any other material	s.	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 in Section A.
- Answer ALL questions from one of the three options in Section B.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - there may be more space than you need.

#### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets
  - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- The list of formulae and statistical tables are printed at the start of this paper
- Candidates may use a calculator.

## Advice

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

Turn over ▶







#### FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

**Standard deviation (sample estimate)** 

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum (x-\overline{x})^2}{n-1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1 - \frac{6\sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

## Critical values for Spearman's rank

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test								
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025				
	Le	vel of signifi	icance for a	two-tailed t	test				
N	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005				
5	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000				
6	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000	1.000				
7	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	0.964				
8	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.905				
9	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.867				
10	0.564	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.830				
11	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.800				
12	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.769				
13	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.747				
14	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.723				
15	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.700				
16	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.679				
17	0.414	0.485	0.566	0.615	0.662				
18	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.643				
19	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.628				
20	0.380	0.447	0.520	0.570	0.612				
21	0.370	0.435	0.508	0.556	0.599				
22	0.361	0.425	0.496	0.544	0.586				
23	0.353	0.415	0.486	0.532	0.573				
24	0.344	0.406	0.476	0.521	0.562				
25	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.551				
26	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.541				
27	0.324	0.382	0.448	0.491	0.531				
28	0.317	0.375	0.440	0.483	0.522				
29	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.513				
30	0.306	0.362	0.425	0.467	0.504				

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.



# **Chi-squared distribution formula**

$$X^{2} = \sum \frac{(O-E)^{2}}{E}$$
  $df = (r-1)(c-1)$ 

# Critical values for chi-squared distribution

	• • • •	•	
Level of	significance	e tor a one	e-tailed test

	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
		Level of s	ignificance	for a two-	tailed test	
df	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.35	11.35	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	18.47
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.65	12.59	14.45	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	17.54	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	32.91
13	16.99	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.69	26.12	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	37.70
16	20.47	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	39.25
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	40.79
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	43.20	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	59.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	73.40
50	58.16	63.17	67.51	71.42	76.15	86.66
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	99.61
70	79.72	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.43	112.32

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.



# Mann-Whitney U test formulae

$$U_{a} = n_{a}n_{b} + \frac{n_{a}(n_{a}+1)}{2} - \sum R_{a}$$
$$U_{b} = n_{a}n_{b} + \frac{n_{b}(n_{b}+1)}{2} - \sum R_{b}$$

(U is the smaller of U<sub>a</sub> and U<sub>b</sub>)

## Critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test

	$N_{b}$															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N <sub>a</sub>																
<i>p</i> ≤ 0.0!	$p \le 0.05$ (one-tailed), $p \le 0.10$ (two-tailed)															
5	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25
6	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32
7	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39
8	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47
9	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54
10	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62
11	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69
12	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77
13	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84
14	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92
15	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100
16	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107
17	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115
18	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123
19	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130
20	25	32	39	47	54	62	69	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138

								$N_{\rm b}$								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N <sub>a</sub>																
<i>p</i> ≤ 0.0	1 (on	e-tail	ed), <i>p</i>	≤ 0.0	2 (tw	o-tail	ed)									
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22
7	3	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	24	26	28
8	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
9	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	36	38	40
10	6	8	11	13	16	19	22	24	27	30	33	36	38	41	44	47
11	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	53
12	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	46	49	53	56	60
13	9	12	16	20	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67
14	10	13	17	22	26	30	34	38	43	47	51	56	60	65	69	73
15	11	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	66	70	75	80
16	12	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	82	87
17	13	18	23	28	33	38	44	49	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	93
18	14	19	24	30	36	41	47	53	59	65	70	76	82	88	94	100
19	15	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	82	88	94	101	107
20	16	22	28	34	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	114
								$N_{b}$								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N <sub>a</sub>																
<i>p</i> ≤ 0.0	25 (o	ne-ta	iled),	<i>p</i> ≤ 0.	05 (tv	vo-ta	iled)									
5	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
6	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27
7	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
8	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38	41
9 10	7 8	10 11	12 14	15 17	17 20	20 23	23 26	26 29	28 33	31 36	34 39	37 42	39 45	42 48	45 52	48 55
11	9	13	16	17	23	25 26	30	33	33 37	40	39 44	42 47	<del>4</del> 3	55	58	62
12	11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
13	12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54	59	63	67	72	76
14	13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59	64	67	74	78	83
15	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	70	75	80	85	90
16	15	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	59	64	70	75	81	86	92	98
17	17	22	28	34	39	45	51	57	63	67	75	81	87	93	99	105
18	18	24	30	36	42	48	55	61	67	74	80	86	93	99	106	112
19	19	25	32	38	45	52	58	65	72	78	85	92	99	106	113	119
20	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	98	105	112	119	127



								$N_{\mathrm{b}}$								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
N <sub>a</sub>																
$p \leq 0.0$	05 (o	ne-ta	iled),	<i>p</i> ≤ 0.	.01 (tv	vo-ta	iled)									
5	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
7	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
8	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
9	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
10	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
11	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
12	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
13	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
14	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
15	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
16	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
17	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
18	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
19	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
20	13	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	67	73	79	86	92	99	105

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

### **Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test process**

- · Calculate the difference between two scores by taking one from the other
- Rank the differences giving the smallest difference Rank 1

Note: do not rank any differences of 0 and when adding the number of scores, do not count those with a difference of 0, and ignore the signs when calculating the difference

- Add up the ranks for positive differences
- Add up the ranks for negative differences
- T is the figure that is the smallest when the ranks are totalled (may be positive or negative)
- N is the number of scores left, ignore those with 0 difference

### **Critical values for the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test**

### Level of significance for a one-tailed test

	0.05	0.025	0.01						
	Level of sign	Level of significance for a two-tailed test							
n	0.1	0.05	0.02						
N=5	0	_	_						
6	2	0	_						
7	3	2	0						
8	5	3	1						
9	8	5	3						
10	11	8	5						
11	13	10	7						
12	17	13	9						

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.



### **SECTION A**

# **Clinical Psychology**

## Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1	In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about classification systems for mental health.									
	(a) Define the term 'reliability' in relation to classification systems used for diagnosing mental health.									
		(1)								
	(b) Explain <b>two</b> reasons why classification systems for mental health may not be valid.	(4)								
1		(4)								
2										
	(Total for Question 1 = 5 ma	rks)								
	(Total for Question 1 = 5 ma	r								



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2 Charles conducted an investigation to see whether therapy delivered online was as effective as therapy delivered face to face (in person). If people were interested in taking part in Charles's investigation, they could contact him.

His participants came from a variety of different therapists and had a range of different mental health disorders. The participants were separated into two groups.

- Condition A: the therapy was delivered online.
- Condition B: the therapy was delivered face to face (in person).

Every participant had completed eight weeks of therapy and Charles asked them if their mental health disorder had improved, staved the same, or deteriorated.

b) Charles used a volunteer sampling technique.  Explain <b>one</b> weakness of Charles using a volunteer sampling technique in his investigation.	(2)
	(2)
	(2)
	(2)
	•••••
(c) Once Charles had collected his data, he conducted a chi-squared test.	
State <b>one</b> reason why Charles used a chi-squared test to analyse his data.	(1)



(d) Charles found an observed/calculated value of 3.23 where $df = 2$ when he calculated the chi-squared test for his investigation.	
Explain whether Charles's results were significant for a one-tailed (directional) hypothesis when $p \le 0.05$ .	
hypothesis when pools.	(2)
(e) Explain <b>one</b> improvement Charles could make to his investigation.	
	(2)
(Total for Question 2 = 8	marks)



3	You will have learned about the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.	
	(a) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.	(3)
	(b) Explain <b>one</b> strength of the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.	
		(2)
	(Total for Question 3 = 5 m	arks)
	III C – C IIUIIcaup Ioi Iaioi)	ui N <i>3 j</i>

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4	Evaluate how issues around genes and mental health can affect development.	(8)



(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

5	attend the local mental health unit. Lydia has decided to use interviews to ask the patients about communication at the mental health unit and wants some feedback regarding the areas they think are effective as well as possible improvements.	
	Lydia interviews each patient individually and uses a variety of question types within her interviews. Once the interviews have been completed, Lydia collates her data and then reports on her findings to the manager of the mental health unit.	
	Discuss how Lydia could use interviews with the patients in the mental health unit.	
	You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(8)



6	Henry has been referred to a psychiatrist and has been diagnosed with schizophrenia Whilst talking to the psychiatrist he disclosed he has a variety of symptoms including hearing voices telling him he is not a good person. He also has delusions where he thinks he is a superhero and can save the world. Henry has also withdrawn from his family and friends and no longer goes out to see his local rugby team play. He does not get on with his parents as he feels they were not loving parents when he was a child.	
	Henry's psychiatrist wants to treat him with a psychological treatment.	
	To what extent could <b>one</b> psychological treatment be effective for Henry's schizophrenia?	
	You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(20)
		(20)












(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 54 MARKS



#### **SECTION B**

Answer questions from ONE option in this section.

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

### **OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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

studies of criminological nders.  cribe <b>one</b> biological trea	etment for off	enders.	ve learned abo	out treatmen	(2)
					(2)
					(2)
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat				
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bio	ological treat	_			
ain <b>one</b> strength of a bid	ological treati				
	3	ment for of	tenders.		(2)
					(-)



8	Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions of criminal behaviour. She
	gave participants from a local office two different scenarios about an office manager.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the office manager committed assault (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the office manager committed fraud (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

- /	r	7	١
	l	4	J









(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 1**. Complete **Table 1** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of committing assault	Condition B: Likelihood of committing fraud	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
А	1	5				
В	3	3				
С	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
Total						

Table 1
SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....



(c)	Explain <b>one</b> improvement Alicia co	ould make to her e	xperiment.	(2)
			(Total for Question 8	= 8 marks)

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9	George is a psychologist who works in a local prison. He has been asked to carry out a case formulation on a prisoner who is due for parole. The prisoner has not been engaging in a treatment programme.	
	George asks the prisoner about his childhood when he was neglected by his parents. He also asks about his current relationships, which are unstable. George finds out that the prisoner has an addiction and was homeless before going to prison.	
	Discuss how George may conduct a psychological formulation to understand the function of offending behaviour in the prisoner.	
	You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(8)



(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

**10** Mark is 20 years old and is very tall and muscley. He is constantly in trouble with the police.

When Mark was a toddler, he started to talk at a slightly later age than his sister. At school Mark found it difficult to concentrate as he was easily distracted from his work. He was a member of a junior rugby team until he was asked to leave after being too aggressive. As a teenager Mark often got into fights. He left school at the age of 16 with average exam results, but his parents were disappointed as he did not do as well as his sister.

Mark has just been arrested after crashing a stolen car. His mother says his criminal behaviour is due to his genetics whilst his father says it is due to Mark being seen as a naughty child in the past.

Evaluate XYY syndrome as an explanation of Mark's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(16)







 (Total for Question 10 – 16 marks)
(Total for Question 10 = 16 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 36 MARKS



### **OPTION 2: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY**

# Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

If you answer OPTION 2, put a cross in the box  $\ \square$  .

11	In your studies of child psychology you will have learned about therapies for helping children with autism.						
	(a) Describe <b>one</b> therapy used to help children with autism.						
	(a) Beseribe one therapy asea to help emiliaren with adultship	(2)					
•••••							
	(b) Explain <b>one</b> strength of a therapy for helping children with autism.	(2)					
(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)							



12	Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions about whether day care
	improved the cognitive development of children. She gave parents from a local
	nursery two different scenarios about a child.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the cognitive development of a child who did not attend day care would have improved (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the cognitive development of a child who did attend day care would have improved (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

(a)	Explain on	<b>e</b> weakness o	of Alicia o	collecting	quantitative	data for her	experiment.



(2)

(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 2**. Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of child who did not go to day care improving	Condition B: Likelihood of child who did go to day care improving	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
Α	1	5				
В	3	3				
С	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
				Total:		

Table 2
SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value

(c) Explain <b>one</b> improvement Alicia could make to her exp	periment.
	(2)
/	
(10	otal for Question 12 = 8 marks)

13	George is a psychologist who works at a children's clinic. He has been asked to work with a child who they are worried may develop the effects of deprivation. This is the second occasion that the child's mother has had to stay in hospital for a long period of time. The child will be placed in foster care with a family.	
	During the first separation the child was placed in a children's home and had to fit in with the routines that were already in place there. The parents of the child are concerned as they noticed a change in their child's behaviour after the first separation.	
	Discuss how George may reduce the negative effects of deprivation.	
	You must make reference to the context in your answer.	
		(8)

**14** Mark works at a nursery. There are children from a variety of different cultures at the nursery.

He has noticed that children from different cultures behave differently when they are at nursery. Some children get upset when their parent leaves and take time to settle down and start joining in the activities. Other children happily start playing and do not seem to be upset when their parent leaves. A small minority of the children become so upset that the workers at the nursery find it very hard to comfort them.

Mark has been asked by his manager to investigate why children from different cultures behave differently when at the nursery. He will present his findings to the other workers.

Evaluate cross-cultural research into attachment types as an explanation of the children's behaviour at the nursery.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(16)








**TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 36 MARKS** 



## **OPTION 3: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

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

If you answer OPTION 3, put a cross in the box  $\square$ .

5 In your studies of health psychology you will have learned about treatn alcohol addiction.	nents for
(a) Describe <b>one</b> treatment for alcohol addiction.	
(a) Describe the treatment of areans addresses.	(2)
	(-/
(b) Explain <b>one</b> strength of a treatment for alcohol addiction.	
	(2)
(Total for Quest	tion 15 = 4 marks)



16	Alicia conducted an experiment to investigate perceptions about whether a drug
	addict is more likely to commit a crime than a non-drug addict. She gave participants
	from a local town two different scenarios about a crime.

In the first scenario the participants had to say how likely it was that the person who was not a drug addict committed the crime (condition A). In the second scenario the same participants had to say how likely it was that the person who was a drug addict committed the crime (condition B).

The participants were asked to give a score from 1 to 10, where 1 was highly unlikely and a score of 10 was highly likely.

(a) Explain <b>one</b> weakness of Alicia collecting quantitative data.	(2)



(b) Alicia's results are shown in **Table 3**. Complete **Table 3** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Alicia's experiment.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Likelihood of non-addict committing the crime	Condition B: Likelihood of drug addict committing the crime	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
А	1	5				
В	3	3				
С	2	7				
D	7	8				
E	5	10				
F	4	2				
G	3	6				
				Total:		

Table 3
SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value

(c) Explain <b>one</b> improvement Alicia could make to l	ner experiment.
	(2)
	(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)

17	George is a health psychologist. He has been asked to create an anti-drugs campaign. The campaign is to be aimed at teenagers as there has been an increase in illegal drug use in the area.	
	George plans to use a social media celebrity, who is a recovered addict, as part of his campaign. He intends to ask the celebrity to talk about the highs and the lows of being addicted. George also plans to show graphic images of what drugs can do to the body and use statistics about the long-term effects of drugs.	
	Discuss the psychological strategies behind George's anti-drugs campaign.	
	You must make reference to the context in your answer.	
		(8)
•••••		



18	Mark is training to be a health psychologist. He is currently studying causes of heroin
	addiction using addicts he treats as his participants.

In one case Mark noted that the person took heroin in specific places, such as in the kitchen but not in the bedroom. He noted that overdoses are caused when people take heroin in places they do not normally take it.

Mark asked another addict the reasons why they took heroin. On some occasions they were positive, such as getting high, and sometimes negative to take away pain.

He also observed that a lot of heroin addicts had friends who are addicted to heroin, and some of the heroin addicts said that they started taking heroin because someone they knew also took it.

Evaluate **one** learning explanation for heroin addiction in relation to Mark's case studies.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.	(16)








TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 3 = 36 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 90 MARKS	
	(Total for Question 18 = 16 marks)



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