

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Psychology

Advanced

Unit 3: Applications of Psychology

Monday 10 June 2013 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

6PS03/01

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 from **two** of the four Sections: **A, B, C** and **D**.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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 with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Answer ALL questions from TWO of the four Sections: A, B, C and D.

If you answer the questions in Section A put a cross in this box .

SECTION A: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

A1 (a) Criminal psychologists develop theories to try to understand and explain anti-social behaviour.

Explain what is meant by 'anti-social behaviour'.

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(b) Evaluate **one** theory that can be used to explain criminal/anti-social behaviour.

In your answer make it clear which theory you are evaluating.

(6)

Theory

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(Total for Question A1 = 9 marks)



A2 (a) As part of their course, psychology students at a university were required to conduct a field experiment to test the effectiveness of eyewitness testimony.

Describe how the students might go about conducting their research.

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(b) Evaluate the field experiment as a research method in terms of reliability.

You must evaluate the research method with reference to criminological psychology.

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(c) Explain **one** reason why criminological psychologists might prefer to use a laboratory experiment rather than a field experiment to study the effectiveness of eyewitness testimony.

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(Total for Question A2 = 9 marks)



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(Total for Question A3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section B put a cross in this box .

SECTION B: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

B1 (a) In child psychology deprivation is defined as a loss of attachment with a main caregiver.

Identify **one** cause of deprivation **and** explain possible effects of this deprivation on a child's development.

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(b) In child psychology privation is defined as a complete absence of attachment.

Using psychological research, explain whether the negative effects of privation can be overcome.

(4)

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(c) Research into privation has led to ethical concerns for the participants.

Explain **one** ethical issue that may affect participants in privation research.

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(Total for Question B1 = 9 marks)



B2 (a) Longitudinal research is often used to study the development of children.

Explain **one** strength of the longitudinal research method as a way of studying children in psychology.

You must refer to child development in your answer.

(3)

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(b) The case study is a research method used to study the development of children in detail.

Explain the validity **and** reliability issues associated with the case study research method in child psychology.

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(Total for Question B2 = 9 marks)



*B3 During your course you will have learned about one of the following studies:

- Bowlby (1944/1946)
- Belsky and Rovine (1988)
- Rutter and the ERA team (1998).

Describe the procedure of **one** study from the list **and** evaluate this study.

In your evaluation you must explain **one** way in which the findings of the study might be used to promote good childcare practice.

(12)

Study

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(Total for Question B3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section C put a cross in this box .

SECTION C: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

C1 (a) A research team found an interesting result when testing heroin on rats. They wanted to investigate this further by conducting human trials.

Describe a procedure the team might use when investigating the effects of heroin on human participants.

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C2 (a) During your course you will have learned about two studies in detail in health psychology. One of these studies was Blättler et al (2002), the **other study** investigated one of the following drugs:

- alcohol
- cocaine
- ecstasy
- marijuana
- nicotine.

Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of the study you have learned about that investigates one drug from the list.

Do **not** use Blättler et al (2002).

(3)

Study

Findings

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(b) Evaluate the study you have described in (a) in terms of issues **other than** generalisability.

(6)

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(Total for Question C2 = 9 marks)



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(Total for Question C3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS



If you answer the questions in Section D put a cross in this box .

SECTION D: SPORT PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

D1 (a) Alan, a sports psychologist, is planning to conduct a questionnaire into motivation in sport by collecting quantitative data from a sample of sports people.

Describe how Alan might go about gathering **and** analysing quantitative data for his questionnaire.

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(b) Alan found a difference in motivation between different sports people. He wanted to investigate these differences further to gather more detailed information, such as how the different sports people felt about their sport.

Explain how Alan might go about gathering **and** analysing more detailed information from the sports people.

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(Total for Question D1 = 8 marks)



D2 (a) During your course you will have learned about one of the following studies:

- Cottrell et al (1968)
- Koivula (1995)
- Craft et al (2003).

(i) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of **one** study from the list.

(3)

Study

Findings

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(ii) Evaluate the study you have described in (a)(i) in terms of **either** reliability **or** ethics.

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***D3** Following a lecture on achievement motivation theory, Bella discussed alternative theories of motivation in sport with her friends. Bella explained that there were reasons for sporting motivation other than a high need for achievement.

Describe **one** theory, **other than** achievement motivation theory, that Bella might use to explain sporting motivation to her friends **and** evaluate this theory.

You must refer to Bella in your answer.

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(Total for Question D3 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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