Edexcel GCE

Psychology
Advanced
Unit 3: Applications of Psychology

Monday 10 June 2013 – Afternoon
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

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.
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’.

   (3)
(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.

Theory ..........................................................................................................................
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. (4)
(b) Evaluate the field experiment as a research method in terms of reliability. You must evaluate the research method with reference to criminological psychology.

(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.

(Total for Question A2 = 9 marks)
Yellowside Prison currently uses a token economy programme to manage the behaviour of the prisoners. The prison manager has been considering other treatments/therapies to use with the token economy programme.

Describe and evaluate one treatment/therapy, other than token economy, that could be used in Yellowside Prison.

Your evaluation must include at least one comparison with the token economy programme in terms of effectiveness.
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.

(3)
(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)
(c) Research into privation has led to ethical concerns for the participants.

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

(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)
(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.

(6)
During your course you will have learned about one of the following studies:

- Bowlby (1944/1946)
- Belsky and Rovine (1988)

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)
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.
(b) Following the human trials, the researchers found a difference in the effects of heroin on humans compared to the effects on rats.

Explain why the use of animals compared to the use of humans might lead to different results.  

(Total for Question C1 = 9 marks)
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).

Study .................................................................

Findings

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

(6)
The Biological Approach can help explain drug action and why drugs are addictive. The Learning Approach offers different explanations.

Describe the mode of action of heroin, for example at the synapse, and then compare the relative strengths and weaknesses of both the biological and learning explanations of drug/substance misuse.
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.

(4)
(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.

(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)

(i) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of one study from the list. (3)

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

(3)
(b) You have conducted a practical investigation (a content analysis or a summary of two article sources) into a key issue in sport psychology.

Imagine you have been asked to present the conclusions of your practical investigation at a student conference.

Explain your conclusions about the key issue using concepts, theories and/or research drawn from sport psychology.

Key issue ..............................................................................................................................................................
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(Total for Question D2 = 10 marks)
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.