



GCSE (9–1) in Psychology

J203/01 Studies and applications in psychology 1

Mock Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:

- a scientific or graphical calculator

First name										
Last name										
Centre number							Candidate number			

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Where appropriate, your answers should be supported with working. Marks may be given for a correct method even if the answer is incorrect.
- If additional space is required, use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **90**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **16** pages.

Section A

Psychological Problems

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 (a) Identify one part of the brain associated with Schizophrenia.

- A Prefrontal cortex
- B Pineal gland
- C Pons
- D Hippocampus

Your answer

[1]

(b) Identify the neurotransmitter associated with Clinical Depression.

- A Dopamine
- B Adrenaline
- C Serotonin
- D Norepinephrine

Your answer

[1]

(c) Identify which of the following is a brain imaging technique.

- A X-Ray
- B Endoscopic Ultrasound Scan (EUS)
- C Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- D Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

Your answer

[1]

2. Outline the relationship between schizophrenia and sex using key statistics.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

3. Tandoc, Ferrucci & Duffy (2015) carried out a study into Facebook use, envy and depression.

(a) Name the sample used in the study.

.....[1]

(b) Name the research method used in the study.

.....[1]

4. Describe **one** weakness of the Social Rank theory as an explanation for clinical depression.

.....
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.....
.....
.....[3]

Now use additional paper! [13]

Section B

Criminal Psychology

Answer **all** questions in this section.

7. 'Crime is an act against the law'. Explain one problem of defining crime in this way.

.....
.....[1]

8. Briefly outline **how** a psychologist could carry out an investigation to decide whether someone had a criminal personality or not.

.....
.....
.....[2]

9. (a) Identify **one strength** of the **research method in Heaven's (1996) study** into personality and delinquency

- A** Data can be easily quantified and compared using a questionnaire
- B** Using a field experiment meant that findings reflected real life
- C** Questionnaires enable more detailed and rich qualitative data
- D** Interviews allow the participant to clarify questions if needed

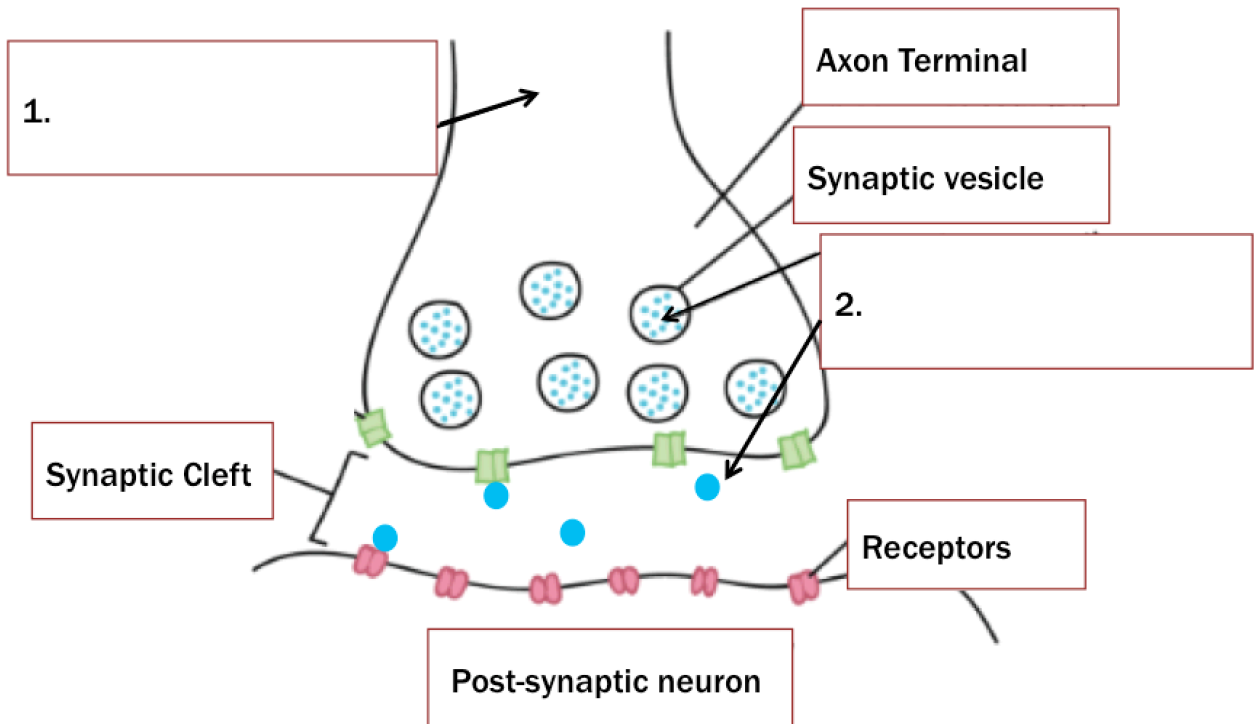
Your answer [1]

(b) Identify **one limitation** in the **sampling method** used in **Heaven's (1996) study** into personality and delinquency

- A** The sample was gender biased as there were far more girls than boys
- B** The sample was culturally biased as participants only came from Australia
- C** The sample size was too small to generalize the findings
- D** The sample was gender biased as there were far more boys than girls

Your answer [1]

10. Complete the labeling on the diagram below that shows the process of **synaptic transmission**. [2]



11. Criminal Behaviour
 Sarah was becoming increasingly involved in criminal activities during her teenage years. A psychologist observed that Sarah is often anxious and reacts very strongly to aversive stimuli. She tended to get stuck in patterns of behaviour to relieve her high anxiety levels. She was prone to feeling guilty and could become angry.

(a) According to **Eysenck's Criminal Personality Theory**, what personality trait explains Sarah's behaviour?

.....[1]

(b) Outline how the psychologist might explain the **neuropsychology** of Sarah's specific Criminal Personality trait.

.....

[3]

12. Heaven decided to use a longitudinal study in his research. **Explain the difference between a cross-sectional study and a longitudinal study.**

Longitudinal Study

.....

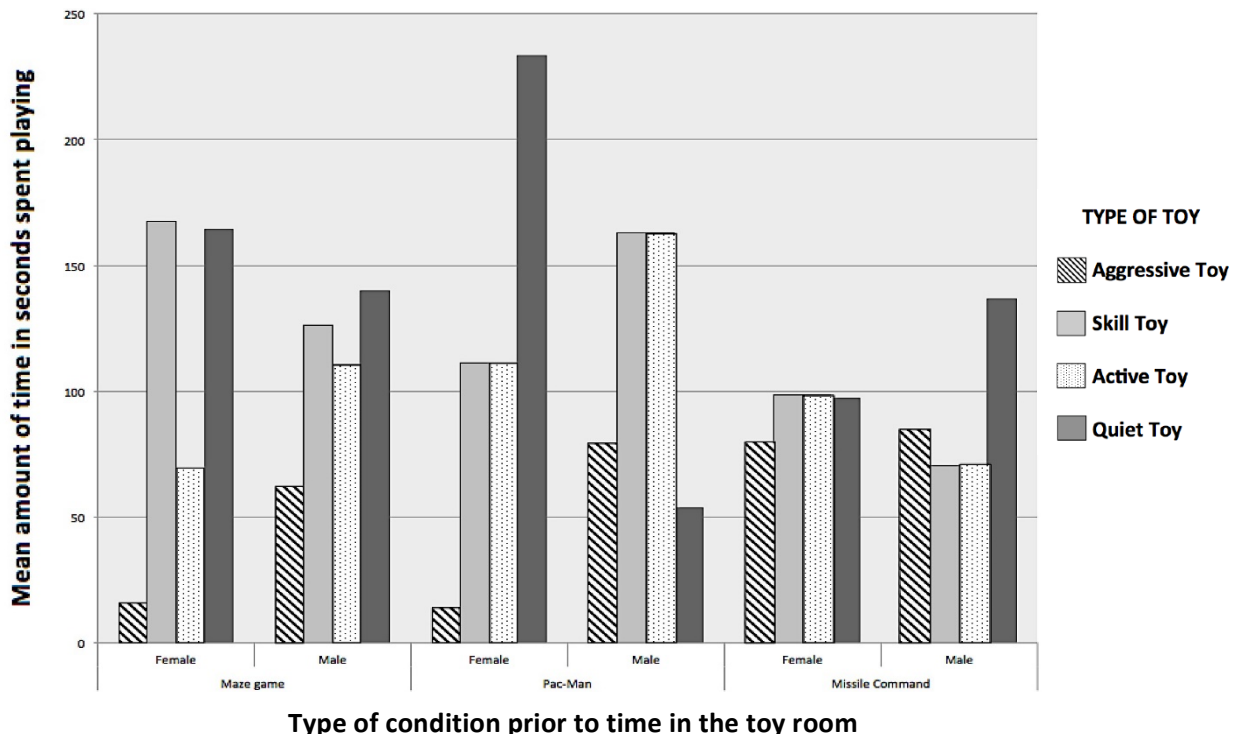
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Cross-sectional study

.....

.....[2]

13. The bar chart below displays the findings of **Cooper & Mackie's (1986) study** into the effects of video games on aggression in children.



- (a) Using the graph above, interpret which toy was played with the most across male and female participants in the **Maze Game** condition.

.....[1]

- (b) Outline one limitation of **Cooper & Mackie's study**.

.....

.....

.....[2]

Section C
Development

Answer **all** questions in this section.

15. (a) What is the gap between two neurons known as?

- A Receptor
- B Synapse
- C Neurotransmitter
- D Axon

Your answer

[1]

(b) The central nervous system is made up of the brain and spinal cord.

- A. True
- B. False

Your answer

[1]

(c) Identify what Dweck and Willingham's theories have in common.

- A Cognitive theories
- B Evolutionary theories
- C Learning theories
- D Psychodynamic theories

Your answer

[1]

16. Piaget devised a theory of cognitive development

a) What is the difference between accommodation and assimilation?

.....
.....
.....[2]

b) Piaget suggested that children went through 4 stages of cognitive development. Identify **one** of these stages and outline the key features of this stage.

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.....[3]

17.

The local under-11s football team recently gained two new members and the coach has observed the following:

Kenny thinks he is naturally good at football and so doesn't work very hard during skills training.

Leslie had a rocky start in training but has kept practising and listening to advice and is now showing more promise than Kenny.

According to Dweck, individuals either have a fixed or growth mindset.

a) Using the source, identify which child has a growth mindset.

.....[1]

b) Outline how the coach could encourage all the players to have a growth mindset.

.....
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.....[2]

18.

a) Outline what Piaget meant when he suggested that the stages of cognitive development were 'invariant' and 'universal'.

.....
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.....[2]

b) How might a child in the concrete operational stage demonstrate linguistic humour?

.....
.....[1]

19. Blackwell et al. (2007) looked at whether theories of intelligence correlated with academic achievement. They used a correlational field study to do this.

Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of using this method in this study.

Strength

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Weakness

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.....[4]

20. Explain how Piaget's ideas have been applied to education with reference to either readiness or active learning.

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.....[3]

21. Outline one criticism of the learning theories of development.

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.....[3]

Section D

Research Methods – Designing an Investigation

Answer **all** questions in this section.

You have been asked to carry out interviews to investigate the effects of watching television programmes on mood. The theory is that people’s mood (e.g. how sad, happy or anxious, etc. they are) will vary with the types of television programmes they watch.

Use this space to plan your investigation.

22. State an alternative hypothesis for your investigation

.....
.....
.....[2]

23. (a) What sample you would use for your investigation? Justify your answer.

.....
.....
.....[2]

(b) Describe one strength and one weakness of this sample method in your investigation.

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.....[2]

24. (a) Give one example of a question you would ask in your interviews.
.....[1]

(b) Identify if your question is a closed or open question.
.....[1]

25. Briefly outline how you would carry out your interviews to investigate the effect of watching television programs on mood.
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.....[4]

26. Describe two weaknesses of using an interview for your investigation. [4]
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.....[4]

25. Outline how you would analyse the data you collect from your interviews.
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.....[2]