Section A
Approaches in Psychology

Answer all questions in this section

Only one answer per question is allowed.
For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD ❌ WRONG METHODS ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗

If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown.
If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown.

01
Which of the psychologists A, B, C or D is best known in relation to the emergence of psychology as a science? Shade one box only.

A  Pavlov
B  Skinner
C  Bandura
D  Wundt

[1 mark]

02
Which of the following best describes identification as a feature of social learning? Shade one box only.

A  wanting to be like another person
B  watching another person
C  copying another person
D  liking another person

[1 mark]
Millie is asked to do a class presentation on introspection. As part of her presentation she said, ‘Introspection is thinking about our own thoughts.’

After the presentation, her classmates said they had learned very little about introspection.

Explain what else Millie could have said about the major features of introspection so that her classmates would be better informed.

[4 marks]
Jeremy is digging in the garden. He feels the spade hit a rock and stops digging immediately.

Explain how sensory, relay and motor neurons would function in this situation. [6 marks]

Extra space
Describe and evaluate the behaviourist approach. [12 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.
Bina has been diagnosed with depression. Her doctor says that depression is a common problem but Bina is miserable. She cannot be bothered to get washed in the morning and her manager is unhappy that she is taking a lot of time off work. When she does go to work she is irritable, has temper tantrums and is rude to customers.

Using your knowledge of three definitions of abnormality, explain whether or not Bina’s behaviour might be considered to be abnormal. [6 marks]

Extra space
Outline one behavioural and one cognitive characteristic of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).  

[4 marks]

Describe one drug therapy that has been used to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Identify one limitation of drug therapy.  

[4 marks]

Briefly explain how the findings of psychological research into treating depression could have implications for the economy.  

[2 marks]
Outline and evaluate the cognitive approach to treating depression. [8 marks]

Extra space
Section C
Research Methods
Answer all questions in this section

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

Twenty primary school teachers were sent by their individual head teachers to attend a training course in classroom behaviour management run by educational psychologists at a local university. Before the training course, and again after training, the teachers were asked to say how confident they were in managing difficult classroom behaviour.

The researchers compared the before and after answers to see how many teachers rated their confidence as ‘better’, ‘worse’, or ‘the same’ as it had been at the start of the course.

The results are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of teachers</th>
<th>Confidence Better</th>
<th>Confidence Worse</th>
<th>Confidence Same</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of A, B, C or D best describes this study? Shade one box only.

A laboratory experiment
B pilot experiment
C natural experiment
D controlled experiment

[1 mark]
What fraction of the teachers thought that their confidence was better after the course? Show your workings.

[2 marks]

What might the researchers conclude about the training course on the basis of the data in Table 1? Explain your answer.

[2 marks]

What is the operationalised dependent variable in this study?

[2 marks]
Which experimental design is being used in this study and why would it be an appropriate design in this case? [3 marks]

The psychologists conducting the training decided to use the Sign Test to see whether there was a significant difference in confidence in managing difficult classroom behaviour before and after the course.

Give the calculated value of S in this study and explain how you arrived at this figure. [3 marks]

Explain why statistical testing is used in psychological research. [2 marks]
Following the training course, one of the researchers carried out an overt classroom observation of each teacher’s primary school class. The researcher wanted to record the frequency of difficult classroom behaviours shown by the pupils during a normal lesson.

He identified six categories of disruptive behaviour and decided to record the frequency of each of the six behaviours during the first ten minutes and the last ten minutes of the lesson.

Suggest **two** behavioural categories that the researcher could record during his observation. [2 marks]

Design a tally chart/record sheet the researcher could use to record his observations.

Show your tally chart/record in the box below. [3 marks]
Identify **one** problem that might have occurred during this observation and explain how the observation would be improved by addressing this problem. [4 marks]
There are no questions printed on this page
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