

A



**Surname** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Names** \_\_\_\_\_

**Centre Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Number** \_\_\_\_\_

**Candidate Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**GCSE**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**Paper 2 Social context and behaviour**

**8182/2**

**Monday 3 June 2019**

**Afternoon**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes**

**At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.**

**[Turn over]**



JUN198182201

**For this paper you may use:**

- **a calculator.**

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Answer ALL questions.**
- **You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write on blank pages.**
- **Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.**



## **INFORMATION**

- **The marks for questions are shown in brackets.**
- **The maximum mark for this paper is 100.**
- **Question 19 is a synoptic question in which you will be rewarded for your ability to draw together different areas of knowledge and understanding from across the full course of study.**
- **Questions should be answered in continuous prose. You will be assessed on your ability to:**
  - **use good English**
  - **organise information clearly**
  - **use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO**



## **SECTION A**

### **SOCIAL INFLUENCE**

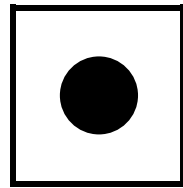
**Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**

**Only ONE answer per question is allowed.**

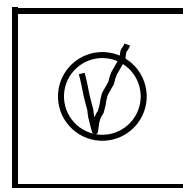
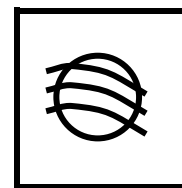
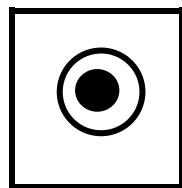
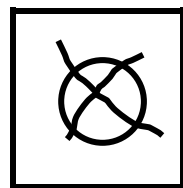


For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

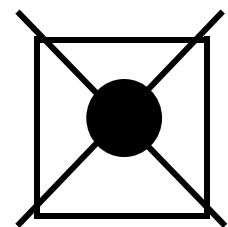
**CORRECT METHOD**



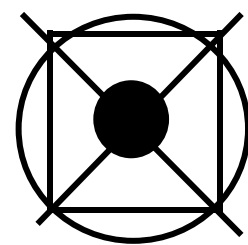
**WRONG METHODS**



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.



**[Turn over]**



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**Read the following descriptions of bystander behaviour. Decide which factor that affects bystander intervention is the MOST LIKELY explanation of the behaviour being described.**

0	1	.	1
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**Caitlin jumped into a river and rescued a child who had fallen in. Caitlin was called a hero but dismissed the praise saying ‘I just did what any other off-duty lifeguard would have done.’**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A Anonymity**

**B Cost of helping**

**C Deindividuation**

**D Expertise**

**E Presence of others**

**F Similarity to victim**

**[Turn over]**



**01.2**

**People were waiting at a bus stop. Just as the bus arrived, one of the people collapsed on the pavement. All of the people who were concerned they would be late for work got onto the bus. Some other people stayed behind to help.**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A Anonymity**

**B Cost of helping**

**C Deindividuation**

**D Expertise**

**E Presence of others**

**F Similarity to victim**



**01.3**

**After a football game, a supporter fell over. The only people who stopped to help were wearing shirts showing that they were supporters of the same team as the person that fell over.**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A Anonymity**

**B Cost of helping**

**C Deindividuation**

**D Expertise**

**E Presence of others**

**F Similarity to victim**

**[Turn over]**



**02.1**

**A psychologist conducted a study to see if people will conform to the opinion of others.**

**The psychologist put each participant into a group with seven strangers. The group was asked to compare the length of three different lines to the length of a single line. Each group member was asked to say out loud which of the three lines was the same length as the single line. The participants were asked to say their answers last.**

**The participants did not know that everyone else in the group was a confederate and was deliberately giving wrong answers.**

**The psychologist found that 91% of the participants conformed by giving a wrong answer at least once.**



**Use your knowledge of ONE social factor affecting conformity to explain these results. [3 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**







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**[Turn over]**



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**Read the following article.**

## **Results of study into collective behaviour**

**Researchers have carried out a study into collective behaviour with students from two different countries. People from Country A are more individualistic and people from Country B are more collectivist. The researchers found a difference in the way that students from each country behaved when they were put into a group and did a shared task. Students from Country A were found to put in less effort than students from Country B.**





0 5 . 1

**What is meant by ‘collective behaviour’?**  
**[1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**

05.2

**Identify and explain TWO social factors that influenced the collective behaviour described in the article. [4 marks]**

**Social Factor 1** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Social Factor 2** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

0 5 . 3

**Use an example to explain how ONE dispositional factor could affect collective behaviour. [2 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

<b>25</b>

**SECTION B****LANGUAGE, THOUGHT AND  
COMMUNICATION**

**Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**

<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
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**Read the following statements about findings from research into facial expressions.**

**Decide if each statement suggests that non-verbal behaviour is more likely to be INNATE or more likely to be LEARNED.**

Tick (✓) the correct box next to **EACH** statement. [3 marks]

EVIDENCE	INNATE	LEARNED
<p>Research has shown that all newborn babies make facial expressions showing disgust and pain.</p>		
<p>Research has shown that people who are blind from birth use very similar facial expressions to people who have normal vision.</p>		
<p>Research has shown that there are differences in the way that people from Japan and America understand facial expressions.</p>		

[Turn over]





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**[Turn over]**









0	8	.	2
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**Write a suitable alternative hypothesis for Von Frisch's bee study. [2 marks]**

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**0 8 . 3**

**What is meant by quantitative AND qualitative data?**

**A researcher is studying bees to investigate animal communication. Give ONE example of QUANTITATIVE data that the researcher might collect. [3 marks]**

**Quantitative data** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Qualitative data** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Example of quantitative data** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**



09.1

**State TWO factors that affect personal space. [2 marks]**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**SECTION C****BRAIN AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGY**

**Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**

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**Read the following information.**

**Rhys was walking to school on the morning of his psychology exam. He realised that he was breathing faster than normal and wondered if that was because he was in a hurry, or because he was worried about his exam. As he reached the school gates, Rhys noticed someone from his class he thought was really attractive. Even though he felt his heart start to beat faster and he started to sweat, he tried to look confident by smiling and standing up straight.**

**From the information, identify TWO examples of functions of the autonomic nervous system and TWO examples of functions of the somatic nervous system.**

**Write your answers in the correct boxes.  
[4 marks]**

<b>AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM EXAMPLES</b>	<b>SOMATIC NERVOUS SYSTEM EXAMPLES</b>

**[Turn over]**

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**Read the following information.**

**Researchers wanted to understand more about how the fight or flight response affects heart rates. They asked 10 participants to wear heart monitors and to go on a roller coaster ride. The researchers recorded the beats per minute (bpm) of the participants' heart rates at three different times. The first time was 20 minutes before the ride, the second time was halfway through the ride and the last time was just as the ride finished. The results from all three times are shown in TABLE 1, on the opposite page.**





**TABLE 1: bpm recorded at each point of the roller coaster ride.**

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Before the ride</b>	<b>Halfway through the ride</b>	<b>As the ride finished</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>105</b>

**[Turn over]**



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1	1	.	1
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**Calculate the mean for the participants' bpm recordings taken 20 minutes before the ride. Show your workings. [2 marks]**

**Workings:**

**Answer** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[Turn over]**



**11.2**

**What is the median for the participants' bpm recordings taken when they were halfway through the ride? [1 mark]**

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**11.3**

**Identify the mode for the participants' bpm recordings taken when the ride had just finished.**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A 100**

**B 105**

**C 110**

**D 115**







1 3

**Give a definition of cognitive neuroscience. [1 mark]**

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**[Turn over]**

1	4
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**A neuropsychologist is trying to find out why a patient is suddenly experiencing difficulties moving one side of their body.**

1	4	.	1
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**Use your knowledge of psychology to:**

- name which lobe of the brain the neuropsychologist should investigate AND explain your answer**
- suggest a possible cause of the neurological damage that the patient seems to be experiencing.**

**[3 marks]**

**Lobe of the brain and explanation \_\_\_\_\_**

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**Possible cause** \_\_\_\_\_

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**[Turn over]**

**1 4 . 2**

**Name an appropriate scanning technique that the neuropsychologist could use as part of his investigation. Justify your answer. [3 marks]**

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**25**

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**[Turn over]**



**SECTION D****PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

**Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**

<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
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**Kaij carried out a study into genetic vulnerability and alcohol abuse.**

<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	.	<b>1</b>
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**Identify the target population from which Kaij selected his sample of participants.**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A Identical male twins from Sweden**

**B Male twins from Sweden**

**C Swedish males who drink**

**D Twins from Sweden**



1	5	.	2
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**Which of the following methods for collecting data was used by Kaij in his study?**

**Shade ONE box. [1 mark]**

**A Field experiment**

**B Interviews**

**C Laboratory experiment**

**D Observation study**

**[Turn over]**



1	6
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**Read the following article.**

**Psychologists believe that social media can make us feel lonely!**

**Researchers claim they have discovered that spending more time on social media sites can actually make us feel less connected to other people. This increases our sense of isolation. Researchers say that this is having a negative effect on our mental health and could be damaging to our relationships. It may also have a negative effect on our physical wellbeing and lead to an increased need for social care.**

1	6	.	1
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**Identify ONE characteristic of mental health. [1 mark]**

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16.2

**Briefly explain how significant mental health problems can affect BOTH individuals AND society. Refer to the article in your answer. [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**



1	7	.	1
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**Identify ONE intervention or therapy for depression. [1 mark]**

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17.2

**Evaluate the intervention or therapy for depression that you have identified in your answer to Question 17.1. [4 marks]**

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**[Turn over]**

1	8
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**A researcher is going to carry out a questionnaire to find out if university students are addicted to harmful substances. All the students have been given full details about the study and have consented to take part.**

**Use your knowledge of psychology to:**

- write ONE appropriate question that the researcher could ask the university students**
- identify ONE ethical issue, apart from informed consent, that the researcher needs to address in this study. Explain how he could deal with the issue you identify.**

**[4 marks]**



**Question** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Ethical issue** \_\_\_\_\_

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**[Turn over]**

1	9
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**Use your knowledge of psychology to discuss peer influence AND conformity to majority influence as possible explanations for addictive behaviours.**

**[9 marks]**

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
D	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

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