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Introduction

These exemplar answers have been chosen from the summer 2018 examination series.

OCR is open to a wide variety of approaches and all answers are considered on their merits. These exemplars, therefore, should not be seen as the only way to answer questions but do illustrate how the mark scheme has been applied.

Please always refer to the specification http://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/171732-specification-accredited-a-level-gce-psychology-h567.pdf for full details of the assessment for this qualification. These exemplar answers should also be read in conjunction with the sample assessment materials and the June 2018 Examiners’ report or Report to Centres available from Interchange https://interchange.ocr.org.uk/Home.mvc/Index

The question paper, mark scheme and any resource booklet(s) will be available on the OCR website from summer 2019. Until then, they are available on OCR Interchange (school exams officers will have a login for this and are able to set up teachers with specific logins – see the following link for further information http://www.ocr.org.uk/administration/support-and-tools/interchange/managing-user-accounts/).

It is important to note that approaches to question setting and marking will remain consistent. At the same time OCR reviews all its qualifications annually and may make small adjustments to improve the performance of its assessments. We will let you know of any substantive changes.
Exemplar Candidate Work

Question 1(a)

(a) Outline a non-biological treatment of one specific disorder. [5]

Exemplar 1

4 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>A non-biological treatment of an disorder such as depression may involve</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cognitive, behavioural therapy. This is where an individual</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>visits a psychologist and together, attempt to understand</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the relationship between their thoughts, feelings and behaviours.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example a depressed patient may have cognitive</td>
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<td>distortions, and the therapist will aim to outline these</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to the patient and provide strategies to counter many</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unhelpful biases the patient may have. CBT may also include</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>providing homework as an evidence, usually work that</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>involves the patient to actively disprove their negative biases.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Over weeks, this may help the patient to realise the causes of</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>depression and may encourage a more balanced perspective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examiner commentary

There is good application of a clear, detailed and accurate non-biological treatment such as Cognitive Behavioural Therapy to a specified disorder for example here depression.

Exemplar 2

3 marks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>A non-biological treatment of a specific disorder, for example: depression, would be</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cognitive, behavioural therapy (CBT). CBT is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>when patients attend therapy with a</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>therapist to identify dysfunctional and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>faulty cognitions. Once this is achieved the</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>patient is told to take part in an activity</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(social one) which might improve their mood</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and reduce depression. Furthermore they</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>are also told to keep a diary of their daily</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>events, so in the future it is easier to</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>detect downward spiral of mood and possibly</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>depression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examiner commentary

There is reasonable application of an accurate non-biological treatment such as Cognitive Behavioural Therapy to a specified disorder for example here depression. However the candidate does not explain the possible activity that could be carried out and the answer could be further improved by indicating the time scale of the treatment.
Question 1(b)

(b) Discuss one strength and one weakness of the non-biological treatment referred to in your answer to 1(a).

Exemplar 1

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One advantage of this is that the patient is able to understand the causes of the problem, which they may not have been able to without the therapist’s help. Hence, they are also able to challenge these negative biases (in depression) in a safe environment as well as with an impartial party (the therapist). This provides the patient with a practical, non-biased method of improvement as well as the ability to develop their own skills for after therapy. A disadvantage however may be that the CBT is not suitable for patients suffering from severe depression. As a result, they may not be able to rationally evaluate their thoughts or unable to go to the therapist. Consequently, CBT may not be suitable in their current state and may need drug therapy as well to help them to undertake CBT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good analysis, interpretation and evaluation that is relevant to the strengths and weaknesses of a non-biological treatment (CBT) for depression. There is good relevant knowledge and understanding shown for example when there is reference to patients suffering from severe depression not being able to rationalise their own thoughts.

Exemplar 2

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>b</td>
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</table>
|   | One strength of the cognitive behavioural therapy treatment is that the patient’s disorder (e.g. depression) will eventually decrease and get reduced because of the therapy. The patients feel as if they can talk to someone with complete confidentiality and get issues off their chests. On the other hand, a weakness of CBT is that it can be very expensive to talk to a therapist, 2 times a week for 5-12 weeks. Therefore, why people would quickly
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates reasonable analysis, interpretation and evaluation that is partially addresses the strengths and weaknesses of CBT for treating depression. There is reasonable relevant knowledge and understanding shown but the answer fails to show the depth required for higher marks. Reference is made to a decrease in depression and the potential expense of CBT. The answer could be improved for example by suggestions relating to the CBT skills learned by the patient being used in the future without necessarily reference to a therapist.
Question 2(a)

(a) In the key research by Szasz (2011), the author states that “there is no such thing as mental illness.” How does Szasz defend this claim? [3]

Exemplar 1

| 2 | a) Szasz believes mental illness to be a myth. He says unapproved behaviour by society is claimed mental illness. People don’t want to believe people are bad there. We label criminals as mad. Doctors try to cure mental illness by using drugs to balance out chemicals. Szasz then says surely its a physical illness its a problem with the body and we are using drugs to solve the problem. |

Examiner commentary

The response shows good knowledge and understanding of the rationale behind Szasz’s view about mental illness. Reasons such as his contention that the term ‘mental illness’ reflects a judgement by society about poor behaviour and that mental illness is actually a physical illness are identified and explained.

Exemplar 2

| 2 | a) In the key research by Szasz (2011), the author states that “there is no such thing as mental illness”. Szasz defends this claim because he thinks that mental illness is due to our environment and is therefore a social construct. That society is made up to be a modern day trend almost. Szasz also believes that mental illness has become medicalised and policiased. |

Examiner commentary

The response shows reasonable knowledge and understanding of the rationale behind Szasz’s view about mental illness. Reasons such as mental illness as a social construct and its’ medicalisation are identified but neither is explained.
(b) Evaluate Szasz’s view that “there is no such thing as mental illness.”  

**Exemplar 1**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>b</td>
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</table>

In some ways, Szasz’s view that there is no such thing as a mental illness is correct. However, because there has been evidence to show that the imbalance in neurotransmitters such as serotonin, noradrenaline and dopamine causes the brain to produce symptoms of mental disorders. For example, if a person has low levels of dopamine, they are less likely to express symptoms of depression such as feeling very sad. As meningitis can kill a dog, which causes mental illness, it shows how mental illnesses do exist. However, in some ways, Szasz was correct. It is true, although it has been proven that there are real physical causes to mental illness, it could be argued that they means that mental illnesses are essentially physical or mental illnesses as they have a physical cause. My view is that our society treats people suffering from mental illness, not physical illness, in a different way. Szasz’s statement that they are essentially physical illnesses as mental illnesses is true. Also, some people believe...
Examiner commentary

The answer shows good evaluation of Szasz’s view about mental illness. There are critical and supportive lines of argument that are explored with relevant supporting evidence with regard to evidence from neurotransmitters and physical causes of depression.

Exemplar 2

<p>| | | |</p>
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</table>
| 2 | b | The claim “there is no such thing as mental illness” is unethical as it is an extremely socially sensitive statement. People who suffer from mental illness, such as depression and schizophrenia may be caused distress from this statement as they have been diagnosed as mentally ill to help to improve their traits of abnormality. It may leave them upset and confused because they grow without the explanation of mental illness. They cannot explain their behavior and this will cause them distress. It will also cause distress to professionals who work in mental illness, as their career wouldn’t exist without it and what they worked hard for to help others and their livelihood would be damaged.

Also, the claim is extremely subjective and therefore unscientific. That claim is how Szasz interprets mental illness and therefore there are other interpretations that shouldn’t be taken into account. There is not enough evidence to suggest that Szasz claim is correct as he did not experiment to back up his claim. Where as different psychologists such as biologists and biologists that have.
### Examiners' Commentary

This answer shows reasonable evaluation with regard to the ethical and socially sensitive implications of Szasz’s view about mental illness. The candidate suggests that people who suffer from depression or schizophrenia may be caused distress by Szasz’s arguments and be left upset and confused. There are critical and supportive lines of argument that are explored though there is limited supporting evidence.

#### Exemplar 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>2 marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>Szasz’s view that “there is no such thing as mental illness” has its advantages as it has revolutionised psychiatry. This is because it has improved our knowledge of how seriously we should be taking mental illness. However, Szasz’s views also have its disadvantages. For example, his views are subjective (one person’s opinion) and his views are very socially sensitive. This is because he believes that psychiatrists are “jailers” who lock away people (mentally ill) in an institution in which society live up to the “passive” diagnosis of mental illnesses. These are socially sensitive because they target the profession of psychiatry, psychology and anyone with a mental illness as he believes it is a made up “construct.”</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Question 3

3 Explain how the key research by Rosenhan (1973) contributes to an understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity.

### Exemplar 1

| 3 | Rosenhan did a study on pseudopatients gaining access to hospitals after complaining of hearing voices and hallucinations. The participants were all admitted with schizophrenia and stayed for 14 days. This changed our understanding of individual behaviour as the study showed the effect of labelling individuals. This lead to a change in the way the behaviour of each person was seen. For example, a previously normal relationship with occasional arguments between a man and his wife became "attempts to emotionally manipulate her" after the label was applied. This shows how perception of the individual changed. It contributes to our understanding socially by showing how social context influences interpretation of behaviour. For example, a man walking up and down a corridor is seen as pacing and talking to himself. This supports that an individual's social environment affects judgment of others. Finally, the study added to cultural diversity understanding as it shows that where the study took place may affect judgment. For example, in places where you pay for health care, there may be reduced dehumanization and more respect and help from staff, which changes how many people in hospitals are seen. |

### Examiner commentary

This question proved to be the most difficult to access for a large number of candidates and too many simply described the Rosenhan study without really addressing individual, social and cultural diversity.

This response demonstrates reasonable application of psychological knowledge and understanding from the Rosenhan study. There is reasonable relevant knowledge and understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity that is accompanied by some relevant examples. The answer could be improved if a clear link had been made from the situation and how walking up and down a corridor was seen as pacing and talking to himself. Additionally the answer would have been improved if it had recognised that there was little new information regarding cultural diversity as all the hospitals were in America.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Key research by Rosenhan (1973) was done to investigate whether psychiatrists can detect the same from the insane. The studies found that they wrongly admitted people to mental hospitals for the mentally ill. The research contributes to an understanding of individual diversity because not all individual mental illnesses are the same. Therefore, diagnosing mental illness isn't that simple. The idea of 'one for all' 'all for one'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examiner commentary

This response demonstrates limited application of psychological knowledge and understanding from the Rosenhan study and a limited understanding of individual diversity. The candidate attempts to address this where it is stated that not all individual mental illnesses are the same but the answer lacks clarity. The answer would also have been improved if it had also addressed social and cultural diversity.
### Question 4

4* To what extent are explanations of mental illness determinist? [10]

#### Exemplar 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10 marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The genetic explanation of mental illness could be seen to be determinist as the factor is out of the individual's control. For example, in depression, the short-short form of the serotonin gene is more responsible for the genetic vulnerability to depression. A person who inherits this gene is more vulnerable but unable to change this factor, making it determinist. However, it could be argued using the stress-diathesis model that genetic factors are also affected by the environment, which an individual may be able to control, reducing the deterministic aspect in genetics. Another explanation may be the monoamine hypothesis of depression. This is where levels of serotonin, a neurotransmitter, are responsible for the regulation of dopamine and noradrenaline, may reduce after adverse life events. This is determinist as if to individuals cannot control hormone levels, nor the adverse life event, hence are under the influence of external forces. However, an individual may exercise free will by using drug therapy to regulate their hormone levels. In contrast, the cognitive explanation involving negative cognitive distortions (inaccurate perceptions) or negative schemas development may be less determinist. This is because individuals have a greater level of control over thoughts than over hormones. Additionally, it is possible to change thought patterns, as used in CBT, indicating that there is an element of the individual’s free will. This is particularly life events as it is the person's individual's perception of the event that can also be changed. However, it could be argued that these events are also deterministic themselves, as well as the environment, which helped to create negative schemas in the first place.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good knowledge and understanding of determinism. There is a good analysis of determinism in relation to explanations of mental illness such as genetics, the monoamine hypothesis and the cognitive explanation. There is a well-
A developed line of reasoning which is clearly argued and the answer addresses the injunction ‘to what extent’ through comparison and counter-argument. The information and examples presented are relevant and substantiated. For example by the short-short form of the serotonin gene being responsible for genetic vulnerability to depression.

**Exemplar 2**

|   | 4 | The biological explanation of mental health is deterministic as it offers no explanation that we are born with mental illnesses through genetic seen in the brain, a smaller frontal lobe and low serotonin uptake in the brain which can trigger depressive symptoms such as loss of motivation. This can be supported by findings from Gottesman et al. that showed that when both parents had either schizophrenia or both had bipolar it was a lot more likely for a child to inherit schizophrenia or bipolar. These findings suggest that they are inherited and therefore deterministic as the child has no other option but to have a mental illness. However, this approach also accepts that the environment can effect whether mental illness occurs. For example, someone who in biologically expected to have mental illness not experiencing any trauma in their environment which would trigger mental illness. Therefore not being diagnosed. Similarly, someone who does not have mentally ill parents growing up in a traumatic environment but triggers mental illness for them.
|   |   | The humanistic approach says does not offer a deterministic perspective as it suggests that everyone has the potential to be mentally healthy. This offers a free will.

6 marks
### Examiners’ commentary

This answer demonstrates reasonable knowledge and understanding of determinism. There is some analysis of determinism in relation to explanations of mental illness such as biological and humanistic explanations. There is some line of reasoning that is argued but the answer fails to directly address the injunction 'to what extent.' The information and examples presented are partially relevant though brief, particularly for the humanistic explanation.

### Exemplar 3

| The monochromatic explanations of mental illness are: the monamine hypothesis, gene, and brain abnormality. For example, the monamine hypothesis is the transmission of neurotransmitters from the pre-synaptic nerve across the synapse which then is reabsorbed by receptors in the post-synaptic nerve. However, if there is too many or not enough neurotransmitters reabsorbed then this causes an unbalance of neurotransmitters / hormones. This results in a mental illness. For example: too many dopamine neurotransmitters leads tomania and not enough leads to depression. Therefore, to a full extent the monamine hypothesis is deterministic towards biology our biology.
| Secondly, moreover, the cognitive explanation for mental illness is Beck's triad theory. This theory is based on our cognitions and processes. The triad is a cycle of 3 aspects: your world, yourself and your future. The theory states that if we begin to have negative, dysfunctional thoughts about the one then we begin to think negatively about the others. For example: you start to... | 4 marks |
Examiner commentary

This answer demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of determinism. There is some analysis of determinism in relation to explanations of mental illness such as monoamine hypothesis, cognitive and psychodynamic explanations but the response is mainly descriptive and examples presented are only partially relevant to the question. For example the cognitive explanation refers to negative thoughts in relation to examinations, the answer could be improved if it focused on mental illnesses such as depression.
Question 5(a)

(a)* Use the key research by Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) to explain the effect of biological factors upon intelligence. [10]

Exemplar 1 10 marks

Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) study. The description of the research is accurate and detailed and there is appropriate selection of material to explain the effect of biological factors upon intelligence.
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In Van leeuwans research</strong></td>
<td>the <em>coaudance levels of intelligence in MZ and DZ twins are compared.</em>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 112 families took part overall and in these families there was a mix of female MZ and DZ twins, and male MZ and DZ twins and DZ twins of the opposite sex. They took part in two tests one was a cheek swab at home sent to a lab to compare genetics and the second was an intelligence test carried out in a lab. Results showed a higher coaudance in the MZ twins than DZ twins in the intelligence test. As MZ twins are identical this means they share more genetics than DZ twins, therefore this shows the effect of genetics which is a biological factor on intelligence and how people who are closely genetically related have a higher coaudance levels of intelligence than those more distantly related.
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates reasonable relevant knowledge and understanding of the Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) study. The description of the research is generally accurate though lacks some detail. For example, there is no reference to Raven's standard and advanced progressive matrices tests which would have provided depth of detail of how intelligence was measured. There is an attempt to explain the effect of biological factors upon intelligence.

Exemplar 3

4 marks

| G | The aim of van Leeuwen was to separate shared genetic from shared environmental and test the effects of assorted male, female, environment interaction and cultural transmission. 214 families were recruited, only including those who were biologically sib just about to turn 9. Then, 145 of the participants were from the Netherlands and reported a PMA score of 80% from a questionnaire to confirm age range. These children then took part in Raven's standard progressive matrices and adult looking on the Raven advanced standard progressive matrices. In this study it was found that those had higher concordant rates of intelligence than biological sib which shows that genes and biology do have a big impact on intelligence. It was found that in low IQ individuals, the environment played a bigger part on their intelligence which in some ways didn't have a big impact on intelligence. No sex differences were found and the Spearman resemblance (0.31) was... |
The response demonstrates limited knowledge and understanding of the Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) study in relation to the question. There is limited description of the research which lacks detail. There is also only a weak attempt to explain the effect of biological factors upon intelligence.
Question 5(b)

(b) Discuss methodological issues involved when researching intelligence.

Exemplar 1

| 5     | b | It could be argued that the methodology used by Van Leeuwen et al. is strong due to the reliability of results. For example, all participants undertook the Raven's progressive matrices tests, which is seen to be a reliable measure of intelligence. Hence, all participants' results were consistent as all children answered 60 questions and all adults 40 in the matrices. This improves internal reliability as the tests were consistent throughout. However, an only a sample size of 105 families.Additionally, the same procedure was used by the confederates in explaining the tests, ensuring that all participants understood how to complete the task. However, participants could merely have told the researcher that they understood how to do the test when in reality they were unsure. This would reduce the test reliability as not all participants would start on the same level. However, using Raven's Progressive Matrices to measure intelligence can be seen as valid, reliable and valid. This is because items on the tests are of similar difficulty when for the individual's cognitive ability when using either the standard or advanced matrices tests. As a result, scores can be compared, and each question is weighted depending on the difficulty, to give a more accurate representation of intelligence level. However, this may be difficult to administer in reality as a standard test may be more suitable for an adult than an advanced, depending on their condition and thus must be accounted for.

Another issue measuring intelligence is the need for ecological validity and cultural bias. Some tests, especially in IQ tests. For example, Gouds is review of Verbal study on intelligence found that the IQ tests administered were heavily biased towards members of western society. For example, the instructions were in English and required participants to be able to read and write. This meant that Africans completing the test were more likely... | 13 marks |
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the methodological issues involved when researching intelligence. For example, methodological issues such as reliability and validity are identified and explained and reliability is broken down to include internal reliability when the candidate discusses the 60 questions providing consistency within the test.

The answer demonstrates many points of analysis, interpretation and evaluation covering a range of methodological issues such as reliability and validity. The argument is competently organised, balanced and well-developed. The answer is explicitly deals with the issues involved when researching intelligence and uses effective examples from the research. The answer shows highly skilled arguments and good understanding with a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. This is shown as the answer identifies reliability and elaborates this to include evidence of the standardised procedure used by the confederates to explain the test. This is counter argued to show how not all participants may have started at the same level thereby reducing reliability.

Exemplar 2

9 marks

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<tr>
<td><strong>The methodological issue with assessing intelligence is</strong></td>
<td><strong>The test creator being fair in measuring a wide range of intelligence. For example, Gardner first introduced the idea of multiple types of intelligence and Cattell showed</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **This is the assumption that people have cognitive and fluid intelligence. A test needs to measure a range of areas.** | **The test was designed to be standardized so that a large number of people can complete it. The questions need to be of a similar level of difficulty to be fair among all participants. For example, it was found that men have more numeracy efficiency in spatial tasks while women had better numeracy efficiency with verbal reasoning. This is an example** |
The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the methodological issues involved when researching intelligence.

The answer demonstrates a number of points of evaluation covering a range of methodological issues such as reliability, ethics and validity. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks development for example protection from harm is identified but not explained in context of research. The answer does deal with the issues involved when researching intelligence and uses examples from the research such as Gardner’s multiple intelligences and Cattell’s fixed intelligence. The answer shows reasonable arguments and understanding with a competent line of reasoning.

**Exemplar 3**

| 5 | b | Researching intelligence with regard to methodological issues is usually very difficult because of the often unreliable way in which intelligence tests are carried out and the difficulty with explaining the definition of intelligence. The research by Van hornes et al whilst using verbal tests in the form of the Ravens Progressive Matrices and high reliability due to a standardised procedure, has methodological issues with regard to the relatively small sample size, which means that the results are not reflective of the total population or generalisable. | 7 marks |
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates reasonably relevant knowledge and understanding of the methodological issues involved when researching intelligence.

The answer demonstrates a number of points of evaluation covering a range of methodological issues such as reliability and validity. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks any real development as reliability for example is merely identified in terms of standardised procedure but there is no evidence given in support of this claim. The answer does deal with the issues involved when researching intelligence and uses some examples from the research. The answer shows limited arguments and understanding. To improve the candidate would need to compare evidence between pieces of research based around a common issue such as validity.
**Question 5(c)**

(c) Nasra is manager of a company that designs computer games. She would like to get job applicants doing intelligence tests. The results from these tests would help her decide which candidates to interview.

What advice might a psychologist provide to Nasra’s company about the best method for assessing the intelligence of job applicants? 

**Exemplar 1**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>A psychologist may suggest the use of an IQ test to distinguish between the best game designers.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An Advanced Raven’s Progressive Matrices test may be appropriate applicants as they are functioning adults. As a result, this means that this RPM test should be of a suitable level of difficulty for them.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Another reason why she should use this is because the RPM uses shapes and patterns to measure (largely) spatial intelligence. This may be beneficial as a large part of computer game designing is spatial design. Hence the results from the RPM would indicate a specific type of intelligence which is most relevant to the job.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>However, an IQ test may also be suitable if general intelligence is. However, as the Flynn effect states, it could be argued that the IQ tests fail to measure general intelligence itself, rather only correlates of it. This means that she may not measure the general or overall intelligence of the applicants. As a result, she may want to conduct an interview to measure other forms of intelligence which may also be important. For example Gardner’s multiple intelligences theory highlights that creative intelligences or speech also exist. This may be easier for Nasra to evaluate after on interview process after taking the highest scores of the RPM test to ensure a balanced employee who has spatial intelligence as well as creativity which is key for a game designer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examiner commentary**

The response demonstrates good application of psychological knowledge and understanding of the advice a psychologist may provide about the best method for assessing the intelligence of job applicants. The application is focused on the advice that would have been given. It is supported by evidence from the question scenario and there is a clear rationale for the choice of advice.
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates limited application of psychological knowledge and understanding of the advice a psychologist may provide about the best method for assessing the intelligence of job applicants. The application is focused on the general topic area of advice that would have been given rather than providing supporting evidence from the question scenario.
Question 6(a)

(a) Use the key research by Dixon et al. (2002) to explain how the characteristics of a defendant can affect whether they are found guilty.

Exemplar 1 9 marks

Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the Dixon et al. (2002) study. The description of the research is accurate and detailed and there is appropriate selection of material to explain how the characteristics of a defendant can affect whether they are found guilty.
Examiner commentary

The answer shows reasonable knowledge and understanding of the Dixon et al. (2002) research. The description of the research is generally accurate though lacks some detail. There is a sound attempt to explain how the characteristics of a defendant can affect whether they are found guilty. The candidate would have benefitted from providing more details of the study for example the sample and how the accents were presented to the participants.
Question 6(b)

(b)* Discuss ethical considerations of research into psychology and the courtroom.

Exemplar 1

| 6 | B | An ethical consideration of research into psychology and the courtroom is that participants should be given the right to withdraw. This means that at any point throughout research and after participants should be allowed to withdraw their results. For example in Dixon et al’s study the participants should have been allowed to leave the experiment early or to withdraw their results of guilt ratings after the experiment. Overall the ethical guideline of right to withdraw should be followed throughout research into psychology and the courtroom. Another ethical consideration should be the confidentiality of participants. This involves no names of participants being released and to the public and no results should be matched to names. In Dixon et al’s study evidence into... | 9 marks |
not revealed which means it follows the ethical guideline of confidentiality. Overall, an ethical consideration of research into the courtroom is confidentiality of participants. Another ethical consideration is the emotional damage that results of research could cause to people. Some results of research indicate that people with certain characteristics are found more guilty than others and this could lead to self-fulfilling prophecy which would involve a person becoming more likely to commit a crime because they are seen to be more guilty than others. For example, in Dixon et al it is found that brummies are more likely to be found guilty than other accents, this could make brummies believe they are perceived more as a criminal and could lead to self-fulfilling prophecy causing them to commit a crime. However, the results of Dixon et al cannot be seen as useful as it indicates how characteristics can affect juries decision.
Examiner commentary

This answer relates, for example, right to withdrawal and confidentiality to Dixon et al's (2002) research. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks development. The candidate would have benefitted from comparing evidence from Dixon with other evidence such as that from mock trials. The answer does deal with the ethical considerations of research into psychology and the courtroom and uses examples from the research. The answer shows reasonable arguments and understanding with a competent line of reasoning.

Exemplar 2

There are many ethical considerations with research to psychology in the courtroom. Due to the fact that conducting an experiment in a real trial would be highly unethical, mock trials were created to investigate the courtroom. A big problem positive to this is that situations can be manipulated for example in a study prisoners were able to be manipulated to see if the halo effect had an effect on guilt rating. It was found that if they knew the defence could use certain tactics e.g. if they used there looks for a crime they aim for pain. However, a problem with the mock trials is that jurors do not have the decision jurors make does not have big consequences therefor the reliability and generalisability of it lacks as normally there will be a prison sentence as a consequence. Due to the fact jurors are aware that they are in an experiment they may show forms of demand characteristic e.g. social desirability not rating someone less guilty because they are attractive, reducing validity of results.
The response demonstrates limited relevant knowledge and understanding of the ethical issues involved when researching into psychology and the courtroom. The answer contains general points of evaluation covering ethical issues such as the ethical nature of mock trials. The argument is limited and lacks any real development. The answer does deal with some ethical considerations of research into psychology and the courtroom and uses some examples from the research. The answer shows limited focus on the question and understanding as much of the answer focuses on validity rather than developing ethical issues such as protection from harm or informed consent from participants which would have improved the answer.
Question 6(c)

(c)* Alan has been put in charge of the court system for his country. He is concerned that in too many cases juries are reaching the wrong verdict. Alan would like to improve jury decision-making.

What might a psychologist suggest about how Alan can improve jury decision-making? [10]

Exemplar 1

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| A psychologist might suggest to Alan that in order to improve jury decision-making, there should be new systems of training and programmes given to juries before they make a decision. In a case so as to improve their understanding both of the court system and the impact of a defendant’s characteristics on jury decision-making. The system recommended to Alan by the psychologist would be to give all individuals called up for jury service a mandatory training session prior to their involvement in any case or tribunal processes. The training sessions suggested by the psychologist to Alan should entail the individuals called up for jury service to be taught about their role within the court system, the common issues regarding jury prejudice and biased decisions and ways they can improve this - attempting to remain neutral and challenging stereotypes of people’s appearance etc. Research has shown, as the psychologist would inform Alan, that a jury’s awareness of common biases and prejudices of jury decision-making can result in lower convictions based on appearance or other characteristics like accent. Therefore, training such as this would manage and challenges perceptions of witnesses or defendants should result in Alan being pleased to find subsequently that most juries are now reaching the correct verdict. As well as this, at head of the training, the psychologist would advise Alan to issue a task to the potential members of the jury when they are tested on their role. The court system and on jury prejudices, where if succeeding, they will be allocated to a jury and a case. This little awareness should result in improvements in Alan’s court system and more accurate verdicts being reached.

Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good application of psychological knowledge and understanding to how might a psychologist suggest ways to improve jury decision-making. The application showed an explicit, accurate, description of a technique to improve jury decision-making and this was supported by a rationale clearly based in psychology that looked at how the appearance or accent of a defendant can affect the jury’s decision. There is a well-developed line of reasoning of why the strategy to improve jury decision-making would work as shown by an increased awareness of prejudices in juries resulting in improvements in Alan’s court system.
A psychologist might suggest to Alan about influences what influences how jury subconsciously. For example, forced and better did a study on how witness confidence affected the jury. It was found that witnesses that were 100% confident in their statement were rated caused 67% of participants to be guilty. Compared with 50% of witnesses causing 60% of guilty verdicts. This research showed how prosecution or defense may manipulate the appearance of people to influence the jury decision. For example, Miller them through what happen on the day to increase confidence may affect the jury decision. Also, the jury should be aware of impression management. In any a person looks, their attitude, they are, their age and their general appearance are all factors that may influence a person’s final decision. There needs to educate the jury to the effect of their own bias.

Pennington and Hastie found that the jury more likely to be convinced by story order, explaining events in the order they happened compared to witness order. This only works if one side uses story order and the other side uses witness order. To reduce this effect, Alan should educate his juries to this technique to decrease the potential effect. It has a down to bring bias to the case and affect the final decision.

Examiner commentary

This answer has limited application of psychological knowledge and understanding to how might a psychologist suggest ways to improve jury decision-making. Any application is related to the general topic area of influences on jury decision-making through descriptions of the Penrod and Cutler and Pennington and Hastie research rather than the specific question which is how Alan could improve his court system. There is a rationale based in psychology but there is little description of the way a psychologist might suggest to improve jury decision-making.
Exemplar 1

Question 7(a)

(a)* Explain how the key research by Ulrich (1984) could be used to influence the design of hospitals.

Exemplar 1

Ulrich conducted a study in a hospital where he split patients who were patients who had had surgery on the bladder in two two conditions. This was either whether their view from room window was of a brick wall or a tree. He found that those with the tree spent less time in hospital with fewer days and those with the wall had stayed for longer with an average of around 8 days. They also found that the nurses received less fatigue comments from those patients in the tree condition as well as the fact that they had taken fewer painkillers. This shows that the natural environment can have a positive impact on well-being. Therefore, according to these results and concurrent hospital designs should be treated around the natural environment, with more of plants and trees from the patients nearby to increase well-being and help them recover slightly quicker.

Then they would if they were presented with a new less natural like the brick wall.

This can also be...
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the Ulrich (1984) study. The description of the research is accurate and detailed and there is an appropriate selection of material to explain how the research could be used to influence the design of hospitals through views of plants and trees from patients’ windows.

Exemplar 2

7 marks

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Ulrich’s study showed that views from hospital beds impacted how a patient recovered. Patients who all had the same surgery were in either a room with a built view, the brick wall, or a natural view, which was trees. They found that recovery time was reduced with a more natural view and patients required lower levels of pain relief.

When designing hospitals, rooms could overlook gardens with lots of greenery to help reduce recovery time and help patients go home quicker. Newman also suggested that greenery was good for your health, as he said that if greenery and natural environments were as good for you as marriage is, suggesting the importance of open green spaces.

Hospital could also avoid putting windows where there is nothing outside to look at, like a brick wall, which some hospitals do have, which means that patients can look at something which makes them feel more relaxed about being in hospital and overall just help them feel better.

Examiner commentary

The answer shows reasonable knowledge and understanding of the Ulrich (1984) research as the candidate is able to describe evidence such as the view from the patient’s window such as trees or brick walls. The description of the research is generally accurate though lacks some detail such as information about the participants. There is a sound attempt to explain how the research could be used to influence the design of hospitals.
Question 7(b)

(b) Discuss the validity of research into psychological effects of the built environment. [15]

Exemplar 1

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Validity is where the re-experiment measures what it supposed to measure.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Validity issues of psychological effects on the built environment can be discussed in terms of the fear that there may be extraneous and confounding variables which may affect the OR as well as</td>
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<td>Individual differences. For example, an individual difference that may affect the validity of a psychological study on the effects of the built environment may be how much pain the participants felt rate. For instance, in relation to Ulrich’s study, it can be said that those with the window view may have been more tolerant to pain than those in the other conditions. This would be a problem in relation to the validity as it would mean that the researcher had not gotten the results he was trying to reach because other factors affect the OR such as the amount of pain which they can handle. This may affect the time stayed in hospital, decreasing the validity of the results.</td>
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<td>In addition, the research</td>
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Examiner commentary

This answer relates validity to Ulrich’s (1984) research. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks development. For example the answer would benefit from discussing the validity due to the matched pairs design or the nurse who was blind to the experimental group the patient belonged to.

The answer does use examples from the research to support the argument that looks at the possible effect of extraneous variables on validity.

Exemplar 2

Exemplar 2 7 marks

It can be difficult for all research, like research into the built environment, to be valid. For example, when measuring the effects of the built environment against a more natural one, there could be other factors affecting their mood and health at that time which are more individual and not situational; based on the built environment they are in.

In Ulrich’s study, the patients who had a built view recovered slower, but their view was just a brick wall so it could have differed if it was a different built view, such as tall buildings or a city, as anyone could feel bad with a brick wall as a view.

In addition to this, the Bridge Apartments study in New York found a correlation between the lower floors and poorer abilities due to the noise of the built environment below. Although a correlation and line was found between the two, it doesn’t have a cause and effect as it was only a correlation, so other individual factors could have impacted them which the researcher did not know about. This means that when researching the built environment, it is...
| Important to consider other factors which play a role in an individual's mood, health and abilities, as these can all reduce the validity. Moreover, this could also have high ecological validity because all research done into the built environment has taken place with real individuals in hospital or in their apartment, for example, so it can be applied to real life and can be representative of wider society/the population. |

**Examiner commentary**

This answer relates validity to Ulrich's (1984) research. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks development. The answer uses limited examples from the research to support the argument around validity such as referring to merely individual factors that could have impacted on participants without specifying what they may be e.g. sex, age, smoking status. The answer has some level of argument and understanding.
(c)* Jon works in the planning department of his local town council. He has been given the job of designing a major expansion to the town. His aim is to design the new part of town so that it has a positive effect on the health/wellbeing of the people who will live there.

What might a psychologist suggest about how Jon can achieve his aim? [10]

Exemplar 1

| 7 | C | A psychologist may suggest to Jon that he should consider research such as Ulrich's. This would be suggesting to John that he should use and take advantage of the natural environment in order to increase health and well-being as found from his results. This is supported by the fact that those with shorter windows viewed the trees, spent less days, took less painkillers and recuperated less negative notes, in comparison to those who had the view of the brick wall who spoke more days (of days) in the hospital recovering from their surgery. In order to do this, John could plant more trees and flowers. A psychologist may also recommend John use methods identified within research conducted by White et al. This research suggested that green spaces were also effective in increasing well-being. Therefore, for John to ensure that the new town he designs has a positive effect on well-being he could include more parks and greenery like trees and nature reserves full of greenery also. | 10 marks |
Also, a psychologist may consider the study of Black and Black and suggest to John that he controls the noise levels. He could do this by Black and Black shown that aircraft noise can lead to an increase in stress and hyperactivity. This was found by putting noise makers by randomly allocated homes near both near and far from Sydney airport. It was found that those who heard most aircraft noise were more likely to be stressed and have hypertension. Therefore, he could improve well-being in his new designed town by ensuring he does not build homes too close to airports or noisy factories. The low noise level would ensure that there is less risk of people from his town.

7. C are not getting hypertension and becoming stressed, ensuring positive well-being and health. He could also be suggested to ensure he does not overcrowd his town. This can be supported by a study on stress which showed that overcrowding caused increased arousal leading the deer to also out rapidly and in large numbers. Three of these deer were shot and surprised to get these results. This would be a good way of ensuring that John’s town has people with positive health and well-being.
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates good application of psychological knowledge and understanding of how to design the new part of town such as controlling noise level and the use of greenery like trees. The application shows an accurate description of ways to design a new part of town and this was supported by a rationale clearly based in psychology and research. There is a well-developed line of reasoning of why the strategy would work.

Exemplar 2

6 marks

7 c. A psychologist may suggest to Jon that he needs to ensure that when he is designing the new parts of town he needs to make sure that there is a lot of green and open spaces such as the park that people can use. This is because according to Ulrich’s research people’s wellbeing is improved better when being around open spaces with a green view.

Another thing that Jon could suggest that may be given to Jon is that he needs to make sure that alongside having open spaces there needs
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates reasonable application of psychological knowledge and understanding of how to design the new part of town. The application shows a satisfactory description of ways to design a new part of town and this was supported by a rationale based in psychology and research. There is a line of reasoning of why the strategy would work. The candidate would have benefitted from describing examples of defensible space such as putting fences or hedges around houses.

to be some defensible spaces in order to reduce crime. This suggestion can be supported by the study by Newman where he concludes that there is less likely to be criminal activities that may occur if people have a sense of responsibility to protect a piece of land. Also having some defensible space may mean that people maybe more have less stress about being safe and therefore improving their health and well being.
Question 8(a)

(a)* Use the key research by Munroe-Chandler et al. (2008) to explain the benefits of imagery in sport.

Exemplar 1

8 marks

Exemplar Candidate Work

A Munroe-Chandler et al. (2008) found that imagery in sport can improve self-confidence and self-efficacy. They conducted a study where 120 participants (a) were divided into two groups: high-level and lower-level athletes. The high-level athletes were given imagery interventions to improve their performance. The results indicated that imagery significantly improved the level of self-confidence and self-efficacy among both groups.

As the results show, the use of imagery can be very beneficial in improving self-confidence and self-efficacy. A boost in self-confidence can consequently improve the performance of players. The players can feel more confident to overcome potential difficulties, and ultimately cause improvement in their overall game. Anxiety is likely to increase in poorer to participate in higher-level competitions. However, the benefits of imagery in sport can lead to
Examiner commentary
The response demonstrates good relevant knowledge and understanding of the Munroe-Chandler et al. (2008) study. The description of the research is accurate and detailed and there is appropriate selection of material to explain the benefits of imagery in sport.

Exemplar 2 2 marks

8 a Munroe-Chandler aimed to investigate how performance is affected by imagery by using motivational –general mastery (MGM) amongst participants who competively played sport. The results found that when MGM were used participants were the most successful in performance. In conclusion, imagery in sport can be used to benefit athletes in motivation.

Similarly, motivational techniques to allow participants to grow in self esteem by self actualising increased performance in athletes as they were able to visualise themselves winning which would aid motivation. Research shows that increasing motivation can increase performance. Munroe-Chandler support this as the technique used over the course of their training to eliminate negative thoughts.

8 a Using MGM had a positive impact on their performance compared to those who did not have the same training. This allows us to conclude that the use of imagery in sport could be further used to prep professional athletes for
This answer shows basic knowledge and understanding of the Munroe-Chandler et al. (2008) study. Description of the research is basic and little of the evidence addresses the question to explain the benefits of imagery in sport. The answer would benefit from making the link between how improved self-confidence and self-esteem lead to increased expectancy of success and it is this that leads to improved motivation. The information is communicated in an unstructured way and supported by limited evidence from the research.
Question 8(b)

(b)* Discuss the reliability of research into motivation in sport.

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<td>The use of the SLO-C to measure MGM imagery alongside measures of self-confidence and self-efficacy can be seen as inherently reliable. whereby follow-up results of the SLO-C found internal reliability coefficients of r = 0.77. The mean item through the split-half method of testing the SLO-C was consistent within itself to produce accurate measures of self-efficacy efficacy. Therefore, the application of Munroe-Chandler's results is highly generalizable. *</td>
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External reliability can also be seen as high. Munroe-Chandler's research on these questionnaires used to assess self-confidence, MGM imagery and self-efficacy was standardized whereby the questionnaires can be easily repeated with the same cohort. 132 participants were asked to describe their experiences of MGM imagery on the benefits of the questionnaires being highly standardized. This means that it can be expected with different age and sport groups that which ultimately gives a comparison basis to be established. * However, internally tested reliability is limited to the ability of teaching an imagery technique. Whether the teaching of techniques was done to an incredibly large sample (132 participants) does not reduce the recipients' diverse levels of enjoyment the teacher. As a result, even when potentially measured properly the teaching teacher may not benefit from increased MGM imagery and its effects. Similar the extent to which the effect of |
Examiner commentary

This answer relates different points of reliability to Munroe-Chandler et al.'s (2008) research. The argument is reasonably organised but lacks development. The answer does deal with the reliability of research into motivation and sport, using examples from Munroe-Chandler such as the SIQ-C questionnaire to measure sport imagery and details of the sample when discussing external reliability away from 11–14 year old soccer players. The answer shows reasonable arguments and understanding with a competent line of reasoning.

Exemplar 2

In a team subject to intense and inescapable challenges, it is crucial that the sport psychologist can be effective. A sport psychologist might recommend PET/CT scans of imagery that involve the entire brain and the environment to determine the athlete's cognitive and emotional profile. The psychologist may use cognitive behavioural therapy to help the athlete cope with the stress of the competition.

For the remember that part of the reason they would be beneficial to introduce imagery before every match and once before the game. Encouragement should focus on the environment where the team has performed best and the imagery and home pitch where they would feel the majority of their remaining games. As a result, the players...
Examiner commentary

The response demonstrates reasonable application of psychological knowledge and understanding of how motivate players in a rugby team. The application shows a reasonable description of motivational techniques such as PETTLEP and this was supported by clear examples though there is little explicit rationale based in psychology e.g. the use of imagery used by Munroe-Chandler with youth soccer players. There is a line of reasoning of why the strategy would work.
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