



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 15 May 2025 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Psychology

J203/02 Studies and applications in psychology 2

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:

- a scientific or graphical calculator



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer **all** the questions.

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 has **20** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Social Influence

1

(a) Identify the brain region that has a major influence on a person's morality.

- A Cerebellum
- B Hippocampus
- C Hypothalamus
- D Pre-frontal cortex

Your answer

[1]

(b) Identify the personality type that has a major influence on a person's obedience.

- A High authoritarian
- B High extraversion
- C High neuroticism
- D High psychoticism

Your answer

[1]

(c) Identify where the NatCen (2011) study into the August riots was conducted.

- A England
- B New Jersey, USA
- C New York, USA
- D Russia

Your answer

[1]

- 2 Complete the table to show whether the situational factor increases, decreases or has no effect on the social behaviour.

Write **increases** or **decreases** or **has no effect** in the table.

Situational Factor	Social Behaviour	Effect
Larger size of majority	Conformity	
Presence of authority figures	Obedience	

[2]

- 3 Using an example, outline what **deindividuation** means.

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.....

.....

..... [2]

- 4 Taylor and Alex want to raise awareness of the stigma and discrimination surrounding mental health. They want to do this at the local community centre.

Explain **two** ways in which minority influence could be used to help reduce mental health stigma and discrimination. You must refer to the source in your answer.

1

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.....

.....

2

.....

.....

..... [4]

5 Bickman's (1974) study investigated obedience and the social power of a uniform.

(a) Identify **one** feature of the sample in this study.

..... [1]

(b) Explain **one** weakness of opportunity sampling as used in Bickman's (1974) study.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

6 While watching a recording of a riot following an international sports competition, Ali observed the following types of people:

Type **X**: aggressively damages public properties.

Type **Y**: observes what is happening without participating.

Type **Z**: steals food items from shops.

Using the source:

(a) Identify the category of people found in the NatCen (2011) study into the August riots to which Type **X** people would belong.

..... [1]

(b) Identify the category of people found in the NatCen (2011) study into the August riots to which Type **Z** people would belong.

..... [1]

(c) Explain **one** criticism of using dispositional factors to explain people's participation in riots following an international sports competition.

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..... [3]

- (d) Ali found there were 17 Type **X** people, 21 Type **Y** people, and 6 Type **Z** people in total.

Calculate the percentage of Type **X** people found by Ali.

Write your answer to **two** significant figures.

Show your working.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- (e) Explain **one** strength of quantitative data as gathered by Ali.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

Section B

Sleep and Dreaming

7

(a) Identify which of the following describes sleep onset insomnia.

- A Struggle to fall asleep
- B Struggle to stay asleep
- C Struggle to stay awake
- D Struggle to wake up from sleep

Your answer

☐

[1]

(b) Identify which of the following describes sleep maintenance insomnia.

- A Struggle to fall asleep
- B Struggle to stay asleep
- C Struggle to stay awake
- D Struggle to wake up from sleep

Your answer

☐

[1]

(c) Identify the approximate percentage of a sleep cycle that adults spend in REM sleep.

- A 20%
- B 40%
- C 60%
- D 80%

Your answer

☐

[1]

- 8 Complete the following passage about the Activation Synthesis Theory of Dreaming.

You must choose a different term for each gap from the list below.

bizarre

cerebral cortex

hypothalamus

midbrain

ordinary

pons

During REM sleep, intense brain activity driven by signals from the

..... stimulates the limbic system. This random brain

activity prompts dream synthesis in the,

often resulting in dreams.

[3]

- 9 Explain the difference between endogenous pacemakers and exogenous zeitgebers.

.....

.....

.....

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

10 Below is a conversation between Ling and Zayn.

Ling: I had an interesting dream yesterday.

Zayn: What was it?

Ling: I was lost in a large, unfamiliar city.

Zayn: Sounds like you wish for a new adventure in life.

Using the source:

(a) State the manifest content of Ling's dreams.

..... [1]

(b) State the latent content of Ling's dreams.

..... [1]

(c) Explain **one** criticism of using the Freudian Theory of Dreaming to explain Ling's dreams.

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.....

..... [3]

11 Using an example, explain what **repression** means according to the Freudian Theory of Dreaming.

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..... [2]

12 Explain **two** criticisms of the sample used in Freud's (1918) Wolfman study.

- 1
-
-
-
- 2
-
-
-
- [4]**

13 Sam has insomnia. The doctor recently prescribed sleeping tablets to Sam to help regulate their sleep hormones.

(a) State the hormone Sam's doctor is trying to regulate using sleeping tablets.

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

(b) Suggest **two** things Sam can change about the physical environment to cope with their insomnia.

- 1
-
- 2
-
- [2]**

- 14 A researcher found that, in one night, 36 participants had bizarre dreams while 8 participants had non-bizarre dreams.

Calculate the ratio of participants who had bizarre dreams to participants who had non-bizarre dreams.

Express your answer in its **lowest** possible form.

Show your working.

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.....

.....

..... [2]

11
Section C
Memory

15

(a) Over how many years was Clive Wearing studied by Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur (2008)?

- A** 2
- B** 10
- C** 21
- D** 45

Your answer

[1]

(b) Identify which of the following was **not** used in Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur's (2008) study of Clive Wearing.

- A** Brain scan
- B** Independent measures design
- C** Interview
- D** Observation

Your answer

[1]

(c) Which of the following types of data were collected in Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur's (2008) study of Clive Wearing?

- A** Primary data
- B** Qualitative data
- C** Quantitative data
- D** All of the above

Your answer

[1]

- 16 Draw **one** line from each type of amnesia to its relevant area of neurological damage.

Type of Amnesia	Area of Neurological Damage
Anterograde amnesia	Cerebellum damage
Retrograde amnesia	Frontal lobe damage
	Hippocampus damage

[2]

- 17 A psychologist is hired by a local restaurant to advertise their new chocolate drink.

Describe **two** techniques, other than autobiographical advertising, the psychologist can suggest to make people remember the chocolate drink advertisement.

- 1
-
-
-
- 2
-
-
-

[4]

- 18 State **two** memory functions measured by the Wechsler Memory Scale.

- 1
-
- 2
-

[2]

- 19*** Use your knowledge and understanding from across the psychology course to explain how far you agree with the following statement:

‘Psychological theories provide a holistic understanding of human cognitions and behaviours.’

This relates to the reductionism/holism debate.

In your answer, refer to the Theory of Reconstructive Memory and **at least one** other theory from a different area of psychology you have studied.

[13]

[illegible]

15
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DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
Turn over for the next question

Section D

Research Methods

A psychologist investigated if the type of reward received affects learning motivation. The psychologist went to a local school and invited 20 students to a science laboratory to take part in the study. The students were asked to solve maths problems. 10 of the students received stickers while the other 10 students received verbal praise each time they solved a maths problem successfully. The psychologist recorded the number of maths problems solved as a measure of learning motivation.

20

(a) State the independent variable in this study.

..... [1]

(b) State the dependent variable in this study.

..... [1]

21 Explain **one** weakness of a laboratory experiment as used in this study.

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

22 The psychologist used an independent measures design in this experiment.
Explain **one** strength of this experimental design as used in this study.

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

23 Identify the type of data the psychologist collected in this study.

Tick **one** box to show your answer.

Primary data

☐

Secondary data

☐

[1]

- 24 State **one** extraneous variable that would need to be controlled in this study **and** explain **why** it would need to be controlled.

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.....

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..... [3]

- 25 The tally chart shows the number of maths problems solved by students who received verbal praise.

Participant	Number of Maths Problems Solved
1	HHH II
2	HHH
3	III
4	IIII
5	HHH I
6	HHH IIII
7	HHH HHH
8	HHH I
9	HHH I
10	IIII

- (a) Calculate the mean number of maths problems solved by students who received verbal praise in this study.
Show your working.

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..... [2]

- (b) Calculate the range of the number of maths problems solved by students who received verbal praise in this study.
Show your working.

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..... [2]

26

- (a) Explain how the psychologist could have used the random sampling method to obtain participants in this study.

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..... [2]

- (b) Explain **one** strength of using the random sampling method to obtain participants in this study.

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..... [2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[illegible]

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