

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Thursday 15 May 2025 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Psychology

J203/02 Studies and applications in psychology 2

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
a scientific or graphical calculator**

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s) _____

Last name _____

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 (*).

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. [1]

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

Your answer

(b) Identify the personality type that has a major influence on a person's obedience. [1]

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

Your answer

(c) Identify where the NatCen (2011) study into the August riots was conducted. [1]

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

Your answer

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. [2]

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

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

[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

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.

_____ **[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. [1]

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

Your answer

(b) Identify which of the following describes sleep maintenance insomnia. [1]

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

Your answer

(c) Identify the approximate percentage of a sleep cycle that adults spend in REM sleep. [1]

A 20%

B 40%

C 60%

D 80%

Your answer

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.

_____ **[3]**

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

[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.

[2]

SECTION C

MEMORY

15

(a) Over how many years was Clive Wearing studied by Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur (2008)? [1]

A 2

B 10

C 21

D 45

Your answer

(b) Identify which of the following was NOT used in Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur's (2008) study of Clive Wearing. [1]

A Brain scan

B Independent measures design

C Interview

D Observation

Your answer

(c) Which of the following types of data were collected in Wilson, Kopelman and Kapur's (2008) study of Clive Wearing? [1]

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

Your answer

16 Draw ONE line from each type of amnesia to its relevant area of neurological damage. [2]

Type of Amnesia

**Area of
Neurological Damage**

**Anterograde
amnesia**

**Cerebellum
damage**

**Frontal lobe
damage**

**Retrograde
amnesia**

**Hippocampus
damage**

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]

[illegible]

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.**

[2]

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

Tick ONE box to show your answer. [1]

Primary data

☐

Secondary data

☐

24 State ONE extraneous variable that would need to be controlled in this study AND explain WHY it would need to be controlled.

[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	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

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

[2]

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

[2]

26

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

[2]

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

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

EXTRA ANSWER SPACE

If you need extra space use these lined pages. You must write the question numbers clearly in the margin.

[illegible]

[illegible]



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