This is a Class 2 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

SE01 Exam

10NOV2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	A Level : Psychology 2
Class :	12A
Teacher :	Ms. Eligia Harrouz
Duration :	2 hours

Calculators are allowed

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : This exam paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Q1.

Lena cannot go to work due to her anxiety. She has also stopped going out with her friends once a week and does not like people visiting her at home. She has recently seen a psychiatrist who has diagnosed her with a mental disorder.

(a) Define the term 'dysfunction' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Define the term 'distress' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(c) Define the term 'deviant' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(d) Explain **two** weaknesses of using 'dysfunction' to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q2.

(a) Describe how the ICD is used as a classification system for mental health.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength of using the ICD as a classification system for mental health.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q3.

In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about schizophrenia.

Describe **three** features of schizophrenia.

1 .....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

3 .....

.....

.....

(3)

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q4.

You will have learned about the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

(a) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength of the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q5.

In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about Carlsson et al. (2000).

(a) State **two** aims of Carlsson et al. (2000).

(2)

1 .....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

(b) Carlsson et al. (2000) collected secondary data.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using secondary data in clinical psychology.

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q6.

Alex has been asked to take part in a longitudinal study of the relationship between mothers with a social phobia and elements of social phobia in their children.

(a) Describe a suitable longitudinal procedure for this study.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe an appropriate sampling technique for this longitudinal study looking at the relationship between mothers and their children in relation to social phobias.

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q7.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about a key question of relevance to today's society.

Discuss the key question for society you have studied using concepts, theories and/or research from clinical psychology.

(8)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

Pets and social media study

Researchers wanted to investigate the perceptions of people with pets on social media websites.

Some people use social media websites/apps to look for new friends and others to connect with existing friends. Researchers wanted to investigate how women perceive men on social media websites in relation to a pet being in the profile picture.

The researchers devised a questionnaire to assess how men were perceived in two pictures by women.

One picture was a man alone and the other was the same man holding a cat. Women aged 18–24 were asked a number of questions regarding personality characteristics of the man in the two pictures. The women rated the man in the two different pictures for extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

- Extraversion (categorised by active, sociable, talkative behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would be outgoing'.

- Agreeableness (categorised by cooperative, compliant, good-natured behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would sympathise with others' feelings'.

- Conscientiousness (categorised by careful, thorough, organised behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would pay attention to details'.

Each participant rated the man on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
The man would be outgoing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

(Source: adapted from Kogan and Volsche (2020))

The researchers compared the mean scores given by the participants for the two pictures for the different personality characteristics.

The results of the personality ratings for the two pictures are shown in **Table 1**.

	Extraversion (1–7)	Agreeableness (1–7)	Conscientiousness (1–7)
Man alone	4.23	3.59	3.53
Man holding a cat	2.96	4.67	3.50

Table 1

(a) Explain **two** conclusions you can make using the data in **Table 1**.

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

In a later question, the participants were asked about how likely they would be to add the man as a friend on their social media profile.

The likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile was rated on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicated 'they would not consider it' and 10 indicated 'absolutely yes'.

Once the researchers had the data, they decided to conduct a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test to determine whether there was a difference in the likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile in the two pictures.

(b) Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for the pets and social media study.

(4)

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5				
B	8	7				
C	5	6				
D	10	3				
E	7	7				
F	4	5				
G	6	3				
H	6	2				
				Total:		

Table 2

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value .....

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a questionnaire in the pets and social media study.

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q9.

Instagram study

Researchers investigated whether there was a difference in how an Instagram user perceived their own personality compared to how others would perceive their personality. Four Instagram users (group 1) and 65 observers (group 2), who did not know the Instagram users, were recruited for the study.

Instagram users (group 1) had to complete a self-report personality test that measured a number of personality traits, including extraversion and openness.

- Extraversion (categorised by sociable traits) included statements such as 'I see myself as enthusiastic'.
- Openness (a curiosity for artistic pursuits and appreciation for alternative viewpoints) included statements such as 'I see myself as open to new experiences'.

Each participant rated themselves on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

The observers (group 2) viewed screenshots of the Instagram users' profiles. They were then asked to complete an adapted form of the same personality test to measure their perception of each of the four Instagram users (group 1).

The researchers compared the mean self-report scores of the Instagram users (group 1) to the mean scores as rated by the observers (group 2) on the different personality measures.

The results of the Instagram study are shown in **Table 1**.

Rater	Extraversion (1–7)	Openness (1–7)
Instagram user 1 self-rating	3.00	7.00
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 1's profile	4.61	5.20
Instagram user 2 self-rating	3.50	6.00
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 2's profile	5.12	5.91
Instagram user 3 self-rating	5.00	5.50
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 3's profile	5.14	5.13
Instagram user 4 self-rating	3.50	6.50
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 4's profile	3.61	5.60

(Source: adapted from Harris and Bardey (2019))

Table 1

(a) Explain **one** conclusion you can make regarding 'extraversion' using the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** conclusion you can make regarding 'openness' using the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** strength of the researchers collecting quantitative data in the Instagram study.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) The researchers in the Instagram study decided to carry out follow-up unstructured interviews with the observers (group 2).

Explain **two** strengths of using an unstructured interview with the observers (group 2) in the Instagram study.

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q10.

Rodney carried out an investigation to see whether two different mental health disorders influenced the ability to complete domestic tasks, such as being able to cook.

The ability to complete domestic tasks was measured using a questionnaire, which was scored from 0 (very poor at completing domestic tasks) to 32 (excellent at completing domestic tasks).

(a) State a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) alternate hypothesis for Rodney's investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The results for the participants who had a mental health disorder are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Domestic skills score
A	29
B	12
C	25
D	18
E	20

Table 1

(b) Calculate the standard deviation for the participants who had one mental health disorder using the data in **Table 1**. Show your working and give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(4)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation .....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q11.

Zaid conducted an animal study investigating the influence of different schedules of reinforcement on the time taken to complete a maze. Before going ahead with his study he gained the relevant licences for researching with animals from the Home Office. He separated rats into two groups to assess the impact of different amounts of food (variable ratio) against a specific amount of food (fixed ratio) as a reward for completing the maze successfully. He recorded the amount of time taken for the completion of the maze using a stopwatch and analysed his data to see if there was a difference between the two groups of rats.

(2)

1- State the independent variable (IV) and dependent variable (DV) for Zaid's study.

Independent variable (IV)

.....

Dependent variable (DV)

.....

(2)

2- Describe one ethical issue that Zaid needed to consider before conducting his study, which would have helped him gain a Home Office licence.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q12.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about a key question of relevance to today's society.

Discuss the key question for society you have studied using concepts, theories and/or research from clinical psychology.

(8)

Key question……

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q13.

Evaluate a contemporary study on a disorder **other than** schizophrenia.

(20)

Name of study .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Q1.

Lena cannot go to work due to her anxiety. She has also stopped going out with her friends once a week and does not like people visiting her at home. She has recently seen a psychiatrist who has diagnosed her with a mental disorder.

(a) Define the term 'dysfunction' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

Dysfunction refers to when a person's behaviour or mental state interferes with their ability to carry out normal daily activities, such as working, studying, or maintaining relationships.

(b) Define the term 'distress' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

Distress means the person experiences significant emotional suffering or upset, such as anxiety, sadness, or pain, due to their symptoms or situation.

(c) Define the term 'deviant' as it is used to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(1)

Deviant refers to behaviour that is different from or goes against social or cultural norms and expectations, meaning it is seen as unusual or socially unacceptable.

(d) Explain **two** weaknesses of using 'dysfunction' to diagnose Lena's mental disorder.

(4)

1 - There is subjectivity when deciding what is dysfunctional so Lena's psychiatrist will base the diagnosis on their own professional opinion (1), which means that not going to work may be classified as dysfunctional by one clinician and not another, affecting reliability of Lena's diagnosis (1).

2 - Using dysfunction on its own does not take into account the reasons for the dysfunction such as not going out with friends (1), so Lena may not go out with friends as they may now have different interests, this does not mean she has a mental disorder (1).

Total for question = 7 marks)

Q2.

(a) Describe how the ICD is used as a classification system for mental health.

(4)

The ICD is a diagnostic system that includes all diseases, physical and mental used by clinicians to diagnose service users (1). If the service user presents with a possible mental health disorder the clinician would use the section that focuses on mental and behavioural disorders (1). For each mental health disorder, it gives a clinician the main features and the symptoms needed to make a diagnosis (1), for example, the ICD 10 states that paranoid schizophrenia is dominated by relatively stable, paranoid delusions, often with hallucinations.

(b) Explain **one** strength of using the ICD as a classification system for mental health.

(2)

Jakobsen et al. (2005) found there was good agreement in the diagnosis of schizophrenia between ICD 10 and other classification systems (1), showing that ICD 10 is reliable as it has consistent diagnoses with other classification systems (1).

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q3.

In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about schizophrenia.

Describe **three** features of schizophrenia.

1- ***Episodes of psychosis tend to appear between the ages of late adolescence and the mid-thirties, with males having it at a slightly earlier age than females (1).***

2- ***People who have psychosis before late adolescence often have a worse prognosis that those who develop it later on, with it being more severe and lasting longer (1).***

3- ***About 50% of people with schizophrenia have times where they have the symptoms and times where they do not have the symptoms (1).***

(3)

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q4.

You will have learned about the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

(a) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

Research has shown that anorexia nervosa (AN) tends to run in families, suggesting a strong genetic component. For example, Gorwood et al. (2003) estimated the heritability of AN to be around 70%, indicating that genetic factors play a major role in its development. (1)

The DAT1 gene influences dopamine regulation. A mutation can lead to too much dopamine in the synapse, disturbing the brain's reward system so that eating no longer feels rewarding (Avena & Bocarsly, 2012). (1)

Another gene, 5-HTR2A, affects the serotonin system. A mutation here changes the 5-HT2A receptor, reducing serotonin binding and disrupting appetite control (Kaye et al., 2005). (1)

(3)

(b) Explain **one** strength of the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of Anorexia nervosa.

(2)

A strength is support for the genetic explanation of AN from twin studies. (1)

For example, in a study of 45 pairs of female twins (and one set of triplets), Anthony Holland et al. (1988) found concordance rates of 56% for MZs and 5% for DZs. (1)

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q5.

In your studies of clinical psychology you will have learned about Carlsson et al. (2000).

(a) State **two** aims of Carlsson et al. (2000).

(2)

1- They aimed to see if neurotransmitters other than dopamine were implicated in causing schizophrenia (1).

2- They aimed to see what role glutamate has in causing schizophrenia (1).

(b) Carlsson et al. (2000) collected secondary data.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using secondary data in clinical psychology.

(4)

Strength

If a mental health disorder is uncommon it may be hard to find enough patients to carry out research for primary data (1), so the use of secondary data allows a lot of different studies regarding the mental health disorder to be collated which may increase the diversity of the sample so increasing generalisability (1).

Weakness

The secondary data collected may include studies that have used an old classification system such as DSM-Ill to diagnose the patients (1), therefore the results may not be true of updated classification systems and so may not be valid for mental health disorders at the present time (1).

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q6.

Alex has been asked to take part in a longitudinal study of the relationship between mothers with a social phobia and elements of social phobia in their children.

(a) Describe a suitable longitudinal procedure for this study.

(2)

The mother and child/children could keep a diary of their social interactions over a set period (1) of around six months, making diary entries once a week (1).

(b) Describe an appropriate sampling technique for this longitudinal study looking at the relationship between mothers and their children in relation to social phobias.

(3)

Volunteer sampling (1) advertising for volunteers if there is a group supporting those with social phobias nearby/in a local newspaper with a contact number that is confidential/in a clinic at a local hospital focusing on phobias (1) allows for the researcher to target mothers with a known social phobia/will ensure that those participating in the study meet the required criteria (1).

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q7.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about a key question of relevance to today's society.

Discuss the key question for society you have studied using concepts, theories and/or research from clinical psychology.

AO1: **(8)**

• A lot of mental disorders are treated with drugs whilst the patients may be waiting for psychotherapy.

• In 2018 over 70.9 million items were prescribed for mental disorders such as depression by the NHS in England.

• Whilst prescriptions are not free the cost of antidepressants to the NHS up to October in 2018 was £672.5 million.

• The use of medication for mental disorders can keep people in work so that the government receives taxes and does not have to pay out some benefits.

AO2:

• Drug treatments work by changing the levels of neurotransmitters in the braid to alleviate the symptoms of the mental disorder.

• Drugs may reduce the level of the neurotransmitters in the brain, such as antipsychotics reducing the levels of dopamine.

• When drugs are used to reduce the level of neurotransmitter, they may block the receptors so neurotransmitters such as dopamine cannot bind to the receptors.

• Other drugs, such as anti-depressants increase the level of the neurotransmitter by stopping the reuptake of serotonin for example.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

Pets and social media study

Researchers wanted to investigate the perceptions of people with pets on social media websites.

Some people use social media websites/apps to look for new friends and others to connect with existing friends. Researchers wanted to investigate how women perceive men on social media websites in relation to a pet being in the profile picture.

The researchers devised a questionnaire to assess how men were perceived in two pictures by women. One picture was a man alone and the other was the same man holding a cat. Women aged 18–24 were asked a

number of questions regarding personality characteristics of the man in the two pictures. The women rated the man in the two different pictures for extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness.

· Extraversion (categorised by active, sociable, talkative behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would be outgoing'.

· Agreeableness (categorised by cooperative, compliant, good-natured behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would sympathise with others' feelings'.

· Conscientiousness (categorised by careful, thorough, organised behaviour) included statements such as 'the man would pay attention to details'.

Each participant rated the man on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

	Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
The man would be outgoing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

(Source: adapted from Kogan and Volsche (2020))

The researchers compared the mean scores given by the participants for the two pictures for the different personality characteristics.

The results of the personality ratings for the two pictures are shown in **Table 1**.

	Extraversion (1–7)	Agreeableness (1–7)	Conscientiousness (1–7)
Man alone	4.23	3.59	3.53
Man holding a cat	2.96	4.67	3.50

Table 1

(a) Explain **two** conclusions you can make using the data in **Table 1**.

(4)

1- The women found the man alone more extravert than when holding a cat (1) which is shown as he was rated on average as 4.23 alone but lower on extraversion at 2.96 when holding a cat (1).

2- The women found the man holding a cat as more agreeable than the man without a cat (1). This is shown by a higher average rating of 4.67 out of 7 when holding a cat compared to 3.59 when alone in the picture (1).

In a later question, the participants were asked about how likely they would be to add the man as a friend on their social media profile.

The likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile was rated on a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicated 'they would not consider it' and 10 indicated 'absolutely yes'.

Once the researchers had the data, they decided to conduct a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test to determine whether there was a difference in the likelihood of adding the man as a friend on their social media profile in the two pictures.

(b) Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for the pets and social media study.

(4)

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5				
B	8	7				
C	5	6				
D	10	3				
E	7	7				
F	4	5				
G	6	3				
H	6	2				
				Total:		

Table 2

Participant	Likelihood of adding the man alone as a friend	Likelihood of adding the man with a cat as a friend	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	7	5	2	4	4	
B	8	7	1	2	2	
C	5	6	-1	2		2
D	10	3	7	7	7	
E	7	7	0	-	-	-
F	4	5	-1	2		2
G	6	3	3	5	5	
H	6	2	4	6	6	
				Total:	24	4

Wilcoxon T value *4*

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a questionnaire in the pets and social media study.

(4)

Strength

The questionnaire asking about the personality traits of the man in the pictures is standardised so could be repeated with other participants to test for reliability (1) as the people responding will answer the same likert-style statements from 1-7 regarding how extravert they believe the man to be, so they can be compared and their responses can be checked for consistency (1).

Weakness

The questionnaire regarding the two pictures of the man used closed-ended questions, only collecting quantitative data about his personality characteristics, so it lacks validity (1) so it would give limited insight into the participant judgement of his personality as the researchers would not know the underlying reasons why they find the man with and without the cat more or less extravert (1).

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q9.

Instagram study

Researchers investigated whether there was a difference in how an Instagram user perceived their own personality compared to how others would perceive their personality. Four Instagram users (group 1) and 65 observers (group 2), who did not know the Instagram users, were recruited for the study.

Instagram users (group 1) had to complete a self-report personality test that measured a number of personality traits, including extraversion and openness.

· Extraversion (categorised by sociable traits) included statements such as 'I see myself as enthusiastic'.
· Openness (a curiosity for artistic pursuits and appreciation for alternative viewpoints) included statements such as 'I see myself as open to new experiences'.

Each participant rated themselves on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree), as shown in **Figure 1**.

Strongly disagree	Moderately disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Slightly agree	Moderately agree	Strongly agree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Figure 1

The observers (group 2) viewed screenshots of the Instagram users' profiles. They were then asked to complete an adapted form of the same personality test to measure their perception of each of the four Instagram users (group 1).

The researchers compared the mean self-report scores of the Instagram users (group 1) to the mean scores as rated by the observers (group 2) on the different personality measures.

The results of the Instagram study are shown in **Table 1**.

Rater	Extraversion (1–7)	Openness (1–7)
Instagram user 1 self-rating	3.00	7.00
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 1's profile	4.61	5.20
Instagram user 2 self-rating	3.50	6.00
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 2's profile	5.12	5.91
Instagram user 3 self-rating	5.00	5.50
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 3's profile	5.14	5.13
Instagram user 4 self-rating	3.50	6.50
Observers' mean rating for Instagram user 4's profile	3.61	5.60

(Source: adapted from Harris and Bardey (2019))

Table 1

(a) Explain **one** conclusion you can make regarding 'extraversion' using the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

The Instagram users saw themselves as less extraverted than the observers did (1) as observers gave consistently higher ratings such as for user 2 where observers gave a 1.62 higher rating on average than the user (1).

(b) Explain **one** conclusion you can make regarding 'openness' using the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

The observers saw the Instagram users as less open to new experiences than they did (1) which is shown by lower average ratings such as 5.20 for user 1 compared to a self-rating of 7 (1).

(c) Explain **one** strength of the researchers collecting quantitative data in the Instagram study.

(2)

Quantitative data in terms of the rating given to extraversion or openness will be more objective and less biased than qualitative data (1) because the number rating cannot be interpreted differently by different researchers unlike the reasons for the extraversion or openness ratings that could be more subjectively analysed. (1)

(d) The researchers in the Instagram study decided to carry out follow-up unstructured interviews with the observers (group 2).

Explain **two** strengths of using an unstructured interview with the observers (group 2) in the Instagram study.

(4)

1- Qualitative data in terms of the reasons for the ratings will be generated which is more valid than numbers (1) because greater detail will allow the researchers to understand why the personality ratings were given which will give a better insight into the judgments made (1).

2- Comparing the qualitative data to the quantitative ratings will increase the internal validity of the Instagram study (1) because it will allow the researchers to check the observers verbal opinions against the numerical ratings to see if they are consistent with one another (1).

(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q10.

Rodney carried out an investigation to see whether two different mental health disorders influenced the ability to complete domestic tasks, such as being able to cook.

The ability to complete domestic tasks was measured using a questionnaire, which was scored from 0 (very poor at completing domestic tasks) to 32 (excellent at completing domestic tasks).

(a) State a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) alternate hypothesis for Rodney's investigation.

There will be a difference in the ability to complete domestic tasks as scored out of 32 between the two different mental disorders (2).

The results for the participants who had a mental health disorder are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Domestic skills score
A	29
B	12
C	25
D	18
E	20

Table 1

(b) Calculate the standard deviation for the participants who had one mental health disorder using the data in **Table 1**. Show your working and give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(4)

One mark for squaring the values of the domestic tasks score minus the mean (20.8) for each score,

One mark for calculating the sum of these values = 170.8

One mark for dividing this by 4 (n-1) = 42.7

One mark for calculating the square root = 6.5 to one decimal place

Standard deviation ***6.5***

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q11.

Zaid conducted an animal study investigating the influence of different schedules of reinforcement on the time taken to complete a maze. Before going ahead with his study he gained the relevant licences for researching with animals from the Home Office. He separated rats into two groups to assess the impact of different amounts of food (variable ratio) against a specific amount of food (fixed ratio) as a reward for completing the maze successfully. He recorded the amount of time taken for the completion of the maze using a stopwatch and analysed his data to see if there was a difference between the two groups of rats.

(2)

1- State the independent variable (IV) and dependent variable (DV) for Zaid's study.

Independent variable (IV)

The type of reinforcement schedule : variable ratio (different amounts of food) versus fixed ratio (specific amount of food). (1)

Dependent variable (DV)

The time taken by the rats to complete the maze (measured using a stopwatch). (1)

(2)

2- Describe one ethical issue that Zaid needed to consider before conducting his study, which would have helped him gain a Home Office licence.

One ethical issue Zaid needed to consider is the protection of animals from harm. (1) He had to ensure that the rats were not exposed to unnecessary stress, pain, or deprivation. (1)

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q13.

Evaluate a contemporary study on a disorder **other than** schizophrenia.

(20)

Name of study ***Williams et al (2013)***

A01

• Williams et al aimed to find out if patients a combination of cognitive bias modification with internet based CBT would be effective in treating depression.

• Applicants for the study completed an online questionnaire about symptoms, and those who had the criteria for major depressive disorder were incruded in the sample.

• The experimental group did a CBMI treatment and then did a post treatment questionnaire.

• The experimental group then had a 10 week course of iCBT the others were on a waiting list.

• 65% of ppts. who had the combined treatment had a significant reduction in their depression

• They concluded combined intervention is effective in improving depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with depression.

A03

• They used internet recruitment so were able to gain participants from all over Australia.

• The ppts. completed online screening questionnaires using established measures such as PHQ9 increasing validity.

• The online screening questionnaires were compared with a diagnostic telephone call if they got through increasing reliability.

• Participants were given the right to withdraw as at different stages of the study participants dropped out.

• Other mental disorders such as substance misuse as well as depression were excluded from the sample so the researchers can be sure that other mental disorders did not affect the results of the study.

• The study was approved by the human rights ethics committee of St. Vincent's hospital in Sydney.

• As a follow up was not carried out it is not known if the improvements would last long term.

• The final questionnaire was self-report and not diagnostic so may be subject to demand characteristics.

• The CBM-I may have increased motivation to complete ICBT and it is the increase in the completion of iCBT that caused the improvements not the CBM-I.

• Due to the restrictive inclusion criteria it lacks generalisability to those with depression such as those over 65.

• Of the 69 ppts. who started the treatment only 44 completed so it may not have worked for the 25 who withdrew which would affect the validity of the results.

• Those who agreed to take part had a positive approach to internet based intervention so it may not be effective for those who favour face to face intervention.

(Total for question = 20 marks)