

AQA Paper 2 Practise Questions

Approaches

Describe psychosexual stages as outlined in the psychodynamic approach.

[6 marks]

Which of the following shows the correct order of the psychosexual stages of development as proposed by the psychodynamic approach?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

A Oral, Anal, Genital, Latency, Phallic.

B Oral, Anal, Phallic, Genital, Latency.

C Oral, Anal, Phallic, Latency, Genital.

D Oral, Genital, Anal, Phallic, Latency.

Describe the role of defence mechanisms according to the psychodynamic approach.

[2 marks]

Briefly explain **one** strength and **one** limitation of the psychodynamic approach.

[4 marks]

Describe the structure of the personality according to the psychodynamic approach.

[4 marks]

Biopsychology

Explain the difference between infradian rhythms and ultradian rhythms.

[2 marks]

Julia complains that her baby is sleeping all day and keeping her awake all night.

Using your knowledge of research into exogenous zeitgebers, discuss what Julia could do to encourage her baby to sleep more at night.

[8 marks]

Research Methods

A controlled observation was designed to compare the social behaviours of pre-school children of working parents and pre-school children of stay-at-home parents. The sample consisted of 100 children aged three, who were observed separately. Half of the children had working parents and the other half had stay-at-home parents.

The observation took place in a room which looked like a nursery, with a variety of toys available. In the room, there were four children and one supervising adult. Their behaviour was not recorded.

Each child participant was brought into the room and settled by their parent. The parent then left to sit outside. Each child participant's behaviour was observed covertly for five minutes while they played in the room.

The observation was conducted in a controlled environment and a standardised script was used when the children and their parents arrived.

The researcher used two trained observers to record the social behaviours of each child during the observation.

The data from the observation was summarised by converting the number of agreed observations into a total social behaviour score for each child.

The researcher then conducted a statistical test to identify whether there was a significant difference between the social behaviour scores for the children of stay-at-home parents and those of working parents.

Identify an appropriate statistical test that the researcher could use to analyse the social behaviour scores in this study. Explain **three** reasons for your choice in the context of this study.

[7 marks]

A researcher placed an advert in a university psychology department asking for third year students to participate in a sleep experiment.

Each student had a sleep tracker watch to wear at home for the two-week study. Each morning they were asked to open the sleep tracker app to view their sleep quality data on their mobile phones. The students were unaware that the sleep data they could see on their phones had been manipulated by the researcher. Over the two weeks of the study, each student saw that he or she had had poor sleep quality for seven random nights of the experiment and good sleep quality for the remaining nights.

Every morning, after viewing the sleep data, each student completed a questionnaire about the previous night's sleep. One of the questions asked the students to rate how well rested they felt, on a scale from 1–10, after the previous night's sleep. Apart from this, students were asked to continue their normal everyday activities.

The researcher collected quantitative data about how well rested the students felt.

One ethical issue in this study is deception, as the students were unaware that the sleep data they could see on their phones had been manipulated by the researcher.

Apart from the question about how well rested the students felt, the researcher's questionnaire contained nine other questions. The responses to these questions were not analysed.

The researcher believed that the actual number of hours slept by the students could have affected the results of the study.

In a follow-up study, the researcher investigated whether there was a correlation between the number of hours slept and how well rested the students felt.

The researcher randomly selected 18 participants from first-year students at the university.

On the day of the study, each student participant was asked, 'How many hours did you sleep last night?' They then had to rate on a scale of 1 to 5 how well rested they felt.

The researcher hypothesised that there would be a positive correlation between the two co-variables.

Outline **one** reason why it was appropriate to conduct a correlation rather than an experiment in this case.

[2 marks]

The researcher used Spearman's rho statistical test to analyse the data from this study.

Explain why Spearman's rho was a suitable test for this study. Refer to the description of the study in your answer.

[4 marks]

The researcher chose to use the 5% level of significance and the calculated correlation coefficient for the Spearman's rho test was 0.395

Table 1 Critical values of rho

Level of significance for a one-tailed test	0.05	0.025
Level of significance for a two-tailed test	0.10	0.05
N = 16	0.429	0.503
17	0.414	0.485
18	0.401	0.472
19	0.391	0.460
20	0.380	0.447

The calculated value of rho must be greater than or equal to the critical value to be significant.

Identify the appropriate critical value from **Table 1**. Explain your choice.

[4 marks]

Explain whether the researcher's hypothesis should be accepted. Refer to the critical value in your answer.

[2 marks]

Explain why the researcher decided to use the 5% level of significance rather than the 1% level in this study.

[2 marks]

When the researcher compared the calculated and critical values of rho, he began to wonder if he might have made a Type II error.

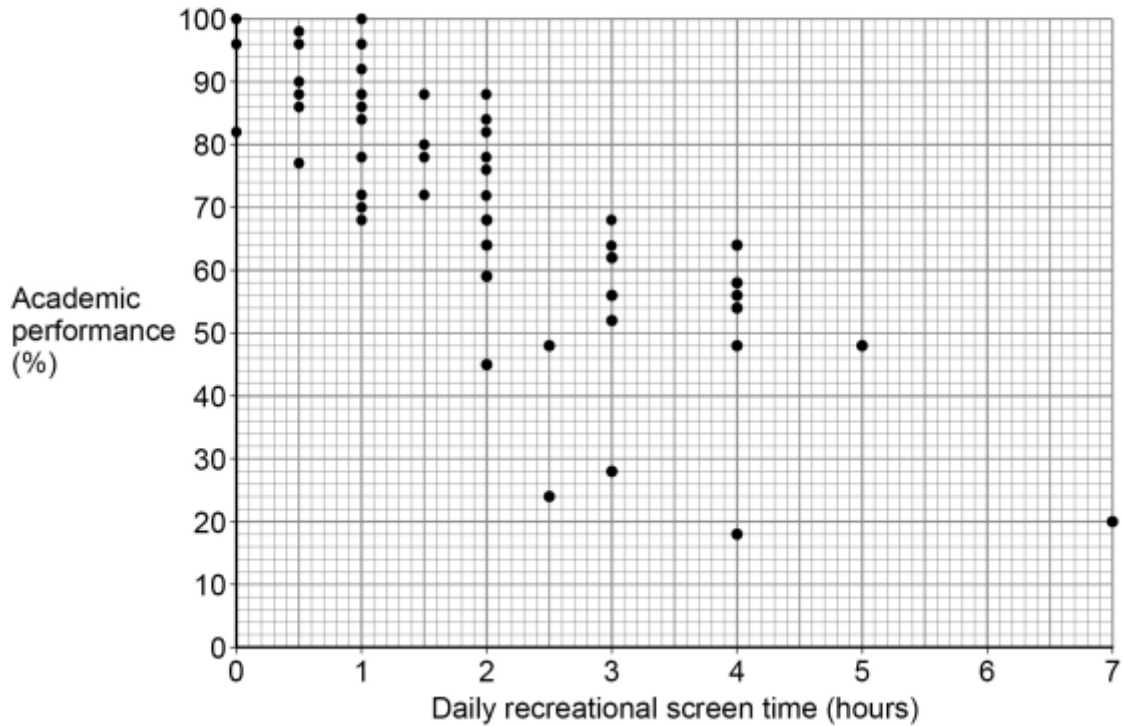
Explain what is meant by a Type II error in the context of this study.

[2 marks]

A study into the relationship between recreational screen time and academic achievement was conducted. Students were asked to self-report the number of hours spent watching TV, playing on their mobile phones or video games (daily recreational screen time) and their end-of-year test performances (academic performance).

The results of the study are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2 The relationship between daily recreational screen time and academic performance



Which of the following correlation co-efficients best describes the data represented in **Figure 2**?

Shade **one** circle only.

[1 mark]

- A -0.80
- B -0.25
- C $+0.25$
- D $+0.80$

Identify the type of graph shown in **Figure 2** and explain why this is an appropriate graph to use for the data collected.

[3 marks]

The psychologist decided to design an experiment to test the effects of recreational screen time on children's academic performance.

The psychologist randomly selected four schools from all the primary schools in her county to take part in the experiment involving Year 5 pupils. Three of the four schools agreed to take part. In total, there were 58 pupils whose parents consented for them to participate. The 58 pupils were then randomly allocated to **Group A** or **Group B**.

For the two-week period of the experiment, pupils in **Group A** had no recreational screen time. Pupils in **Group B** were allowed unrestricted recreational screen time. At the end of the experiment all pupils completed a 45-minute class test, to achieve a test score.

The feedback from one of the schools was that recreational screen time affected pupils' social interactions. The psychologist decided to investigate this further by using an observation of social interaction during playtime at the school.

Design the observation to investigate pupils' social interaction in the playground.

In your answer you will be awarded credit for providing appropriate details of:

- type of observation, with justification
- choice of time sampling **or** event sampling, with justification
- dealing with **one** relevant ethical issue
- assessing reliability of the data through inter-observer reliability.

[12 marks]