INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **four** questions in total: **two** questions from **two** options only.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the front of the Answer Booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- This paper contains questions on the following four options:
  - Forensic Psychology
  - Health and Clinical Psychology
  - Psychology of Sport and Exercise
  - Psychology of Education
- Quality of written communication is assessed throughout this paper.
  Candidates should:
  (i) ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear;
  (ii) select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter;
  (iii) organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Question Paper for marking; it should be retained in the centre or recycled. Please contact OCR Copyright should you wish to re-use this document.
You must answer **two** questions from **one** option and **two** questions from another option.

**Forensic Psychology**

1. (a) How can criminal thinking patterns explain criminal behaviour? [10]
   (b) Assess the strengths and limitations of research into cognitive explanations of criminal behaviour. [15]

2. (a) Describe how **one** factor may influence accurate identification when interviewing witnesses. [10]
   (b) To what extent can research into interviewing witnesses be considered scientific? [15]

3. (a) What effect do shields and videotape have on children giving evidence? [10]
   (b) Evaluate the ethics of research into witness appeal. [15]

4. (a) Describe **one** piece of research into anger management as an offender treatment programme. [10]
   (b) Discuss methodological problems researchers may have when investigating offender treatment programmes. [15]
You must answer two questions from one option and two questions from another option.

**Health and Clinical Psychology**

5 (a) How can non-adherence to a medical regime be measured physiologically? [10]

(b) Discuss methodological difficulties of investigating adherence to medical regimes. [15]

6 (a) Describe research that uses a combined approach to measuring stress. [10]

(b) Assess the reliability of different methods of measuring stress. [15]

7 (a) How can dysfunctional behaviour be categorised? [10]

(b) To what extent is it appropriate to diagnose dysfunctional behaviour? [15]

8 (a) Using the biological approach, explain one chosen disorder (either affective or anxiety or psychotic). [10]

(b) To what extent are explanations of the disorder referred to in part (a) reductionist? [15]
You must answer **two** questions from **one** option and **two** questions from another option.

**Psychology of Sport and Exercise**

9  (a) Outline how personality may affect sports performance. [10]

(b) To what extent do individual and situational factors explain an athlete’s sports performance? [15]

10 (a) Outline evidence that explains anxiety in sport from a multidimensional approach. [10]

(b) Evaluate the use of quantitative and/or qualitative data when researching anxiety in sport. [15]

11 (a) Describe research into aspects of cohesion in sport. [10]

(b) Discuss the ecological validity of research into group cohesion in sport. [15]

12 (a) Describe the relationship between exercise and mental health. [10]

(b) Discuss ethical issues which could arise when conducting research into exercise and mental health. [15]
You must answer two questions from one option and two questions from another option.

**Psychology of Education**

13 (a) Describe variations on learning strategies. [10]
(b) Compare personal approaches to learning. [15]

14 (a) What have educational psychologists learnt about self-esteem in relation to student participation? [10]
(b) Assess the usefulness of research into student beliefs and expectations. [15]

15 (a) How important is empathy and moral development to student–student social interactions? [10]
(b) Evaluate the methodology of research into student–student social interactions. [15]

16 (a) Describe the use of remedial support for students with additional needs. [10]
(b) Discuss the validity of research into the additional needs of students. [15]

END OF QUESTION PAPER