



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

**Thursday 14 October 2021 – Morning**

**A Level Psychology**

**H567/03 Applied psychology**

**Time allowed: 2 hours**



**You must have:**

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A.
- Choose **two** options in Section B and answer all the parts of the question for each option.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- 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 **4** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Try to answer every part of each question you choose.
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

**SECTION A: Issues in mental health**

Answer **all** the questions in Section A.

- 1 Ali is behaving in a way that people regard as strange. Whatever events happen in Ali's life, they do not seem to affect Ali's mood at all. Ali remains constantly happy and excited.
- (a) How might **one** of the historical views of mental illness explain Ali's behaviour? [4]
- (b) Outline **one** way the medical model might explain Ali's behaviour. [4]
- (c) How might **one** of the alternatives to the medical model explain Ali's behaviour? [4]
- 2 The key research by Rosenhan (1973) reports that mental hospital staff "delivered verbal and occasionally serious physical abuse to patients" in front of other patients. However, when other members of staff were known to be coming, this abuse was quickly stopped.
- (a) How did Rosenhan explain the behaviour of the abusive staff? [3]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which the key research by Rosenhan (1973) could have been improved. [6]
- 3 Compare the characteristics of an affective disorder with the characteristics of a psychotic disorder. [8]
- 4 Discuss ethical considerations concerning non-biological treatment of one specific mental disorder. [6]

**SECTION B: Options**

Choose **two** options and answer **all** parts of the question in the options you have chosen.

**OPTION 1****Child psychology**

- 5 (a)\* Outline the key research by Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) and use it to explain what psychologists mean by intelligence. [10]
- (b)\* Discuss the social sensitivity of conducting research into intelligence. [15]
- (c)\* Azmi is head of Key Stage 4 in school, meaning they are responsible for children aged 14–16 years. Azmi wants to motivate the children by getting them to see how much potential they've got. Azmi believes that intelligence tests could help to show the children their true levels of ability.
- Outline at least **one** method of assessing intelligence a psychologist might advise Azmi to use with the children. [10]

**OPTION 2****Criminal psychology**

- 6 (a)\* Outline the key research by Memon and Higham (1999) and explain how it could help the police in the collection of evidence from witnesses. [10]
- (b)\* Discuss the individual/situational explanations debate in relation to collection of evidence. [15]
- (c)\* Alex is a police officer working in the UK. They are investigating an incident in which a woman standing in a queue in a coffee shop had her mobile phone stolen. Alex is preparing to interview the man suspected of having committed this crime.
- Outline at least **one** strategy a psychologist might advise Alex to use when interviewing this man. [10]

**OPTION 3****Environmental psychology**

7 (a)\* Outline the key research by Lord (1994) and explain what it tells us about factors that influence recycling behaviour. [10]

(b)\* Discuss the freewill/determinism debate in relation to research into recycling and other conservation behaviours. [15]

(c)\* Kai works for the local Council as an environmental officer. Kai is concerned that residents are being wasteful in their use of water. Kai would like them to turn taps off when brushing their teeth. Kai would also like them to have showers instead of baths.

Outline at least **one** technique a psychologist might advise Kai to use to get people using less water. [10]

**OPTION 4****Sport and exercise psychology**

8 (a)\* Outline the key research by Zajonc et al. (1969) and use it to explain how an audience can affect sports performance. [10]

(b)\* Discuss whether research into audience effects is scientific. [15]

(c)\* For many months, a football team has been playing its matches in an empty stadium. With no supporters watching them, they did better than when supporters had been present. The team is due to start playing in front of supporters again from their next match onwards. Ahmet, who coaches them, is keen to ensure that the players maintain their good standard of performance.

Outline at least **one** strategy a sports psychologist might suggest to Ahmet for how to prepare the players for this match. [10]

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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