

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate number

--	--	--	--

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 3 Advanced Topics and Research Methods 2

Tuesday 2 June 2026

08:00 UK Time

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.

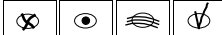
For Examiner's Use	
Section	Mark
A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	



J U N 2 6 P S 0 3 0 1

Section A: Psychology of SleepAnswer **all** questions in the spaces provided.Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each multiple-choice question completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD WRONG METHODS If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. **0 1**Which of the following statements does **not** describe REM sleep?Shade **one** box only.**[1 mark]**

- A** Body muscles relax 
- B** Brain wave activity increases 
- C** Eyes move around 
- D** Heart rate decreases 

0 2Outline **one** study into the effect of endogenous pacemakers on the sleep/wake cycle.**[3 marks]**



[6 marks]

[illegible]

Turn over ►



[20 marks]

You may use this space to plan your answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extra space

Turn over for the next section

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



Section B: SchizophreniaAnswer **all** questions in the spaces provided.**0 5**Explain **one** strength of using anti-psychotic drugs as a therapy for schizophrenia.**[3 marks]**

0 6What is meant by culture bias **and** gender bias in the diagnosis of schizophrenia?**[4 marks]**

Culture bias

Gender bias



0	7
---	---

Wendy is describing some symptoms to her doctor. After listening to her description, the doctor tells Wendy that she is demonstrating symptoms of avolition.

What is meant by avolition? Suggest **one** example of how Wendy might show avolition.

[3 marks]

0	8
---	---

After hearing the doctor explain avolition, Wendy asks her doctor if she has schizophrenia. However, the doctor is not confident about giving Wendy an official diagnosis of schizophrenia.

Using your knowledge of symptom overlap, suggest why the doctor is not confident about giving Wendy an official diagnosis of schizophrenia.

[2 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



[6 marks]

[illegible]



[12 marks]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

30



Section C: Research Methods 2

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

A psychologist was interested in studying people's attitudes towards healthy living. The psychologist decided to construct a questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to a large number of people to obtain data into attitudes towards healthy living.

1	1
---	---

State the aim of this study.

[1 mark]

1	2
---	---

Write **one** open question and **one** closed question that would be suitable for the psychologist to include in this questionnaire about healthy living.

[4 marks]

Open question _____

Closed question _____



1	3
---	---

420 people completed the questionnaire about healthy living. Out of the 420 people, 147 of them were male.

Calculate the percentage of females who completed the questionnaire on healthy living. Show your workings.

[2 marks]

1	4
---	---

Outline **one** strength and **one** limitation of using questionnaires in psychological research.

[4 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



The data from the questionnaire showed that there was a difference in attitudes towards healthy foods between younger and older people. The psychologist decided to investigate this further by conducting an experiment.

The psychologist obtained two groups of participants.

Group A: 20 young people, aged between 16–25 years old.

Group B: 20 older people, aged between 56–65 years old.

Each participant was shown pictures of 30 different foods that the psychologist had decided were either healthy or not healthy.

The participants were asked to rate how healthy they thought each of the 30 different foods were on a scale of 1 to 10. 1 was not healthy at all and 10 was very healthy.

1	5
---	---

Identify the operationalised independent variable in this experiment.

[2 marks]

1	6
---	---

This experiment gathered ordinal data.

What is meant by ordinal data? Briefly explain why the psychologist's data can be considered ordinal.

[2 marks]



1	7
---	---

The psychologist analysed the data from this experiment using a Mann-Whitney test.

Apart from gathering ordinal data, explain **two other** reasons why it was appropriate to use a Mann-Whitney test for this experiment. Refer to the description of the experiment in your answer.

[4 marks]

1	8
---	---

The result of the Mann-Whitney test found a significant result at the $p=0.05$ level.

Explain what it means for this experiment if the results are significant at the $p=0.05$ level.

[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



1 9

When reflecting on the experiment, the psychologist became concerned about extraneous variables.

Identify **one** possible extraneous variable in this experiment. Briefly suggest how this extraneous variable could have been dealt with.

[2 marks]

The psychologist wanted to further investigate the participants' attitudes towards healthy foods.

The psychologist gave each of the 40 participants from **Group A** and **Group B** a food diary to complete every day for two weeks.

The participants were asked to keep a record of what they ate throughout the day. They had to give each food a health rating on a scale of 1–10. 1 was not healthy at all and 10 was very healthy. The participants also had to write how they felt after eating.

At the end of the two-week period, the psychologist collected each participant's food diary and conducted a content analysis.

2 0

Explain how the psychologist could have conducted a content analysis on the participants' feelings, after eating, that were written in the food diaries.

[4 marks]



2	1
---	---

Outline **one** limitation of conducting content analysis.

[2 marks]

30

END OF QUESTIONS



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



*Do not write
outside the
box*

[illegible]

[illegible]



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from www.oxfordaqa.com

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and OxfordAQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team.

Copyright © 2026 OxfordAQA International Examinations and its licensors. All rights reserved.



24



266XPS03

IB/G/Jun26/PS03