

# ENTRANCE EXAMINATION JANUARY 2020

## **PSYCHOLOGY**

Time Allowed – 1.5 hours

### **Instructions for Students:**

SECTION A (40%): You must answer all FOUR (4) questions

SECTION B (60%): You must answer ONE (1) question from a choice of six

#### **SECTION A (40%)**

Read the following research outline, and answer all FOUR (4) questions below.

A researcher wished to investigate wether university students prefer learning about research methods and statistics through face-to-face lectures and workshops, or via an on-line course. To do this, the researcher handed out 1000 questionnaires to third-year university students, who had already completed a research methods and statistics course in their second year of study. Participants were asked about their learning experience in a 10-item questionnaire.

- 1. Why might it be useful to answer such a research question?
- 2. What kind of questions might the researchers ask in the questionnaire?
- 3. Is the design implemented suitable for this type of research question? How could it be improved? Give reasons for your answer.
- 4. What are the ethical considerations?

PLEASE MOVE ON TO SECTION B ON THE NEXT PAGE

## **SECTION B (60%)**

## Answer ONE (1) question from the choice of six below.

- 1. Climate change is a very worrying and important topic that should concern us all. How might psychologists help people behave more responsibly towards the environment?
- 2. It is estimate by 2025 there will be over 1 million people with dementia in the UK, but what is the impact of this cognitive disorder on an individual's or carers (including relatives) well-being or emotions and subsequently the progression of the disorder.
- 3. Why are some people more vulnerable to encounter mental health problems?
- 4. How would you structure and advertise a public exercise group in order to motivate retired people to join and persistently engage with the group?
- 5. Discuss two areas where psychology is useful in a courtroom.
- 6. Evaluate the use of talking therapies for treating mental illness in the health care system.

**END OF PAPER**