



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
PSYCHOLOGY
 The Core Studies

G542

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 8 January 2009
Afternoon

Duration: 2 hours



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A, **all** questions in Section B and **one** question in Section C.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 **120**.
- Quality of written communication is assessed in Sections B and C.
- Candidates should:
 - ensure that text is legible and that spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate so that meaning is clear;
 - select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and to complex subject matter;
 - organise information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary where appropriate.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions from Section A.

Section A

- 1 (a) Identify the independent variable (IV) in the first experiment conducted by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony. [2]
- (b) Outline how the independent variable (IV) was manipulated in this experiment. [2]
- 2 The study by Baron-Cohen, Jolliffe, Mortimore and Robertson on autism involved three groups of participants. Describe **two** of these groups. [4]
- 3 From the study by Savage-Rumbaugh, identify **two** pieces of evidence that suggest pygmy chimpanzees have a greater aptitude for symbol acquisition than common chimpanzees. [4]
- 4 The table below represents the mean number of errors made in the three conditions manipulated by Samuel and Bryant to test children's ability to conserve. [4]

Results by mean number of errors

	Standard	One-question	Fixed array
5-year old	8.5	7.3	8.5
6-year old	5.7	4.3	6.4
7-year old	3.2	2.5	4.8
8-year old	1.6	1.3	3.3

- (a) Outline **one** conclusion that can be drawn from this table. [2]
- (b) Explain the purpose of the 'one-question' group. [2]
- 5 In this study by Bandura, Ross and Ross, all the participants were taken individually into a second room and subjected to mild aggression arousal.
 - (a) Describe how the children's aggression was aroused in this room. [2]
 - (b) Explain why the researcher felt this was necessary. [2]
- 6 In this study by Freud, Little Hans is referred to as a 'little Oedipus'.
 - (a) Identify **two** features of the Oedipus Complex. [2]
 - (b) Outline **one** piece of evidence from the study which supports the suggestion that Hans was a 'little Oedipus'. [2]

- 7 The Maguire, et al study on taxi drivers used MRI scans (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).
- (a) Explain what an MRI scan measured in this study. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** piece of evidence that suggests the brains of taxi drivers are different from the brains of non-taxi drivers. [2]
- 8 Outline **two** ways in which Dement and Kleitman's laboratory experiment into sleep and dreaming can be said to be low in ecological validity. [4]
- 9 The study by Sperry investigated the psychological effects of the hemisphere disconnection in split brain patients.
- (a) Describe how split brain patients responded to visual material presented to their right visual field (RVF). [2]
- (b) Outline **one** conclusion from this study. [2]
- 10 From Milgram's study of obedience:
- (a) Describe the sample used. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** limitation of this sample. [2]
- 11 Describe how the sample was recruited in Reicher and Haslam's BBC prison study. [4]
- 12 Outline **two** ethical issues raised by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin's subway Samaritan study. [4]
- 13 In Rosenhan's study, 'On being sane in insane places', health professionals in the first experiment made a Type 2 error (a false positive) in their diagnosis of the pseudopatients.
- (a) Describe the Type 2 error in this study. [2]
- (b) Why does Rosenhan argue that it is worse to make a Type 2 error when diagnosing mental illness than physical illness? [2]
- 14 Thigpen and Cleckley investigated multiple personality disorder in one patient. Outline **two** limitations of the findings of this study. [4]
- 15 The study by Griffiths investigated cognitive bias and skill in fruit machine gambling.
- (a) Identify **two** pieces of quantitative data gathered in this study. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** advantage of quantitative data used in this study. [2]

Section A Total [60]

Answer **all** questions from Section B.

Section B

16 Choose **one** of the core studies below:

Samuel and Bryant: conservation

Milgram: obedience

Baron-Cohen, Jolliffe, Mortimer and Robertson: advanced test of theory of mind, autism in adults

And answer the following questions:

- (a) Briefly outline the previous research or event which was the stimulus for your chosen study. [2]
- (b) Describe how the sample in your chosen study was selected and suggest **one** advantage of using this sample. [6]
- (c) Explain why your chosen study can be considered a laboratory experiment. [6]
- (d) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of conducting your chosen study in a laboratory. [6]
- (e) Suggest how your chosen study could be improved. [8]
- (f) Outline the implications of the improvements you have suggested for your chosen study. [8]

Section B Total [36]

Answer **one** question from Section C.

Section C

EITHER

- 17 (a) Outline **one** assumption of the developmental approach. [2]
- (b) Describe how the developmental approach could explain aggression. [4]
- (c) Describe **one** similarity and **one** difference between any developmental approach studies. [6]
- (d) Discuss strengths and weaknesses of the developmental approach using examples from any developmental approach studies. [12]

OR

- 18 (a) Outline **one** assumption of the physiological approach. [2]
- (b) Describe how the physiological approach could explain structural changes in the brain. [4]
- (c) Describe **one** similarity and **one** difference between any physiological approach studies. [6]
- (d) Discuss strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach using examples from any physiological studies. [12]

Section C Total [24]

Paper Total [120]