

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

PSYCHOLOGY

2541

Core Studies 2

Wednesday

11 JANUARY 2006

Morning

1 hour

Each candidate must be given:

(1) one copy of this question paper;

(2) one 8-page answer book.

Additional materials:

4-page answer books may be issued to candidates who require them.

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

This question paper consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Section A

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 from this Section.

- 1** One common way of collecting data in psychology is to ask participants questions and then to analyse the answers. Such data are referred to as self reports.

Choose **one** of the core studies listed below and answer the following questions.

Freud (little Hans)
Deregowski (perception)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Describe how self report data was gathered in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of using self reports, giving examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other way data could have been gathered for your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the results. [8]
- 2** Some psychological studies are done over a short period of time. They are known as snapshot studies. Other studies, done over a longer period of time, are longitudinal studies.

Choose **one** of the core studies listed below and answer the following questions.

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of snapshot studies giving examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other way data could have been gathered for your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the results. [8]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4 from this Section.

- 3** A number of studies in psychology match participants as a control, where participants in different groups are matched as closely as possible on factors such as age, sex, aggressiveness or intelligence.

Each of the studies listed below matched participants in some way.

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

- (a)** Describe how participants were matched in each of these studies. [12]
- (b)** Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of matching participants using examples from any of these studies. [12]

- 4** Some of the core studies take a social approach, which looks at how our behaviour in social situations may be influenced by others.

Each of the studies listed below looked at some aspect of social behaviour.

Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)
Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

- (a)** Describe what each of these studies tells us about social behaviour. [12]
- (b)** Briefly discuss **four** problems psychologists may have when investigating social behaviour, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

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