

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

PSYCHOLOGY

2541

Core Studies 2

Thursday

25 MAY 2006

Afternoon

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 in the answer booklet.
- 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** When conducting research, it is important that psychologists consider which variables need to be controlled and how control is to be achieved.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe the controls that were used in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of applying controls using examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other variable that could have been controlled in your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the results. [8]

- 2** Some studies in psychology describe behaviour and experience without using numbers and statistics. This is the qualitative approach.

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

Freud (little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

- (a) Describe how qualitative data were gathered in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of the qualitative approach using 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** Ethnocentric bias is the tendency to over-estimate the worth of people in the same group as yourself and to under-value the worth of people who are not in the same group.

Each of the studies listed below involves ethnocentrism in some way.

Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)
Deregowski (perception)
Gould (IQ testing)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

- (a)** Describe what each of these studies tells us about ethnocentrism. [12]
- (b)** Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of studying ethnocentrism, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

- 4** One of the ethical issues that causes concern in the conduct of psychological investigations is whether participants are physically or emotionally harmed by the research.

Each of the studies listed below may have harmed its participants in some way.

Gardner and Gardner (Washoe)
Milgram (obedience)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

- (a)** Describe how participants may have been harmed in each of these studies. [12]
- (b)** Briefly discuss **two** arguments for conducting research which may cause harm to participants and **two** arguments against conducting such research, using examples from any of these studies.

[12]

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