

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
PSYCHOLOGY**

Core Studies 2

THURSDAY 10 JANUARY 2008

2541

Morning
Time: 1 hour

Each candidate must be given:

1. one copy of this question paper;
2. one 8-page answer booklet.

Additional materials: 4-page answer booklets may be issued to candidates who require them.



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A

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

- 1 One way in which psychologists carry out research is by gathering a great deal of data about one individual. This method is known as the case study.

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

Freud (Little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)

- (a) Describe how data was gathered in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of the case study method, 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 change the results. [8]

[Total marks: 26]

- 2 Psychological research is often carried out on restricted samples of participants.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Milgram (obedience)
Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

- (a) Describe the sample and how it was selected in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of using a restricted sample of participants, with examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other sample for your chosen study and say how you think this might change the results. [8]

[Total marks: 26]

Section B

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

- 3 Some psychologists believe that the situation or environment we are in determines our behaviour. Other psychologists argue that behaviour is determined by individual personality.

Each of the studies listed below looks at how behaviour may have been determined.

Gould (intelligence testing)
 Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
 Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

- (a) Describe how the situation affected behaviour in **each** of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **four** problems of studying the effect of situations on behaviour, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

[Total marks: 24]

- 4 The physiological approach looks at the interrelationship between our physiology (genes, hormones, nervous system) and our psychology (thought processes and behaviour).

Each of the studies listed below takes the physiological approach.

Schachter and Singer (emotion)
 Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
 Sperry (split brain)
 Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe the physiological processes investigated in **each** of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of the physiological approach, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

[Total marks: 24]

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