

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
PSYCHOLOGY**

Core Studies 2

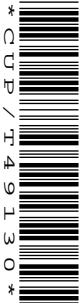
FRIDAY 16 MAY 2008

2541

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): Answer Booklet (8 page)

Additional materials (required):
None



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.
- Write your answers in the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

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 common way of collecting data in psychology is to ask participants questions and then to analyse the answers. Such data is referred to as a self report measure.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
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 report measures, 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]

[Total marks: 26]

- 2 Psychological research is often conducted using the experimental method, which involves the control and manipulation of variables.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

- (a) Describe how the experimental method was used in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of the experimental 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 affect the results. [8]

[Total marks: 26]

Section B

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

3 Psychological research is often conducted in everyday settings.

Each of the studies listed below involved research in everyday settings.

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Freud (little Hans)
Deregowski (perception)

- (a) Describe how data was gathered in everyday settings in each of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses of conducting psychological research in everyday settings, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

[Total marks: 24]

4 Some psychologists believe that complex human behaviour can best be understood by breaking it down into basic components. This is typical of a reductionist approach.

Each of the studies listed below is reductionist in some way.

Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)
Sperry (split brain)

- (a) Describe how a reductionist approach has been used in each of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of a reductionist approach, using examples from any of these studies. [12]

[Total marks: 24]

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