

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
-------------------------------	--	------------------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	--	--	--	--

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**

G542

PSYCHOLOGY

Core Studies

TUESDAY 7 JUNE 2011: Afternoon

DURATION: 2 hours

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer ALL the questions in Section A, ALL parts of the question in Section B and ONE question in Section C.

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.

Answer ALL questions from Section A

SECTION A

- 1 Describe TWO of the formal tests conducted by Savage-Rumbaugh to assess Kanzi's language acquisition.**

[4]

Responses to the question, ‘Did you see any broken glass?’

	Smashed	Hit	Control
YES	16	7	6
NO	34	43	44

The above table represents the results to the critical question, ‘Did you see any broken glass?’ used in Loftus and Palmer’s second experiment on eyewitness testimony. (There was no broken glass in the film clip).

- (a) Use the table above to outline **ONE** difference in performance between the three groups.

[2]

- (b) Outline **ONE** conclusion that can be drawn from the results table above.

[2]

3 From Baron-Cohen, Jolliffe, Mortimore and Robertson's study on autism in adults:

(a) Identify the TWO control groups used.

[2]

(b) Explain why ONE of these control groups was used.

[2]

4 From Freud's study of Little Hans:

(a) Describe ONE of Hans' phobias.

[2]

(b) Describe Freud's interpretation of ONE of Hans' phobias.

[2]

5 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

(a) Identify TWO features of the sample used.

[2]

(b) Outline ONE possible strength of the sample used.

[2]

6 One of the independent variables (IVs) in the study of aggression by Bandura, Ross and Ross was the behaviour of the model (aggressive or non-aggressive).

(a) Identify the other TWO independent variables (IVs).

[2]

(b) Outline how the behaviour of the model was manipulated.

[2]

7 From Maguire et al's study of taxi drivers:

(a) Identify TWO controls used in this study.

[2]

(b) Explain why it was important to use controls in this study.

[2]

8 Dement and Kleitman used an electroencephalogram (EEG machine) to record sleep activity.

(a) Explain what an EEG measures.

[2]

(b) Describe ONE limitation of using an EEG to investigate dreaming.

[2]

9 Outline TWO findings from Sperry's study on hemisphere disconnection.

[4]

10 The Reicher and Haslam BBC prison study may be considered an experimental case study.

(a) Outline why the study may be considered an experiment.

[2]

(b) Outline why the study may be considered a case study.

[2]

11 Identify the FOUR independent variables (IVs) in the subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin.

[4]

14 From Griffiths' study into fruit machine gambling:

(a) Describe ONE similarity between the results of regular and non-regular gamblers.

[2]

(b) Describe ONE difference between the results of regular and non-regular gamblers.

[2]

15 Rosenhan in his study, 'On being sane in insane places', suggested mental patients experienced powerlessness and depersonalisation.

(a) Outline ONE example which supports this suggestion.

[2]

(b) Outline ONE possible explanation for the way hospital staff behaved towards the patients in this study.

[2]

Section A Total [60]

Answer ALL parts of the question in Section B

SECTION B

16 Choose ONE of the core studies below

- **Rosenhan: ‘On being sane in insane places’**
- **Reicher and Haslam : ‘BBC prison study’**
- **Dement and Kleitman: ‘sleep and dreaming’**

and answer parts (a) – (f) on your chosen study:

(a) Briefly outline how qualitative data was gathered in your chosen study.

[2]

(b) Describe TWO examples of qualitative data recorded in your chosen study.

[4]

(d) Describe how your chosen study was conducted.

[8]

(e) Suggest how your chosen study could be improved.

[8]

**Answer ONE question from Section C
Choose EITHER question 17 OR question 18**

SECTION C

EITHER

17 (a) Outline ONE assumption of the developmental approach.

[2]

(b) With reference to Samuel and Bryant's study, describe how the developmental approach could explain why one child can conserve whilst another cannot.

[4]

(c) Describe ONE similarity and ONE difference between any core studies that take the developmental approach.

[6]

(d) Discuss strengths AND weaknesses of the developmental approach using examples from any core studies that take this approach.

[12]

OR

18 (a) Outline ONE assumption of the psychodynamic perspective.

[2]

(b) Describe how the psychodynamic perspective could explain multiple personality disorder.

[4]

(c) Describe ONE similarity and ONE difference between any core studies that can be viewed from the psychodynamic perspective.

[6]

(d) Discuss strengths AND weaknesses of the psychodynamic perspective using examples from any core studies that can be viewed from this perspective.

[12]

Section C Total [24]

Paper Total [120]

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.