

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations

ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE IN PSYCHOLOGY

3876

REVISED SPECIMEN ASSESSMENT MATERIALS

These specimen assessment materials are designed to accompany the revised OCR Advanced GCE in Psychology Specification for teaching from September 2002.

Following a review of Curriculum 2000, the changes in assessment format outlined in the specimen material enclosed will be introduced for AS Psychology Units 2540, 2541 and 2542 in June 2003.

Centres are permitted to copy material from this booklet for their own internal use.

OCR has prepared specifications to incorporate the range of features required by Advanced GCEs and subject criteria. The specimen assessment material accompanying the specification is provided to give Centres a reasonable idea of the general shape and character of the planned question papers in advance of the first operational examination.

QAN 100/0627/8

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Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations Advanced Subsidiary GCE

PSYCHOLOGY

CORE STUDIES 1

Revised Specimen Paper

Additional materials: One 8-page answer book;

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

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.
- Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.
- You must answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

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 60.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where an answer requires a piece of extended writing.

2540

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

1	'sma	e study on eyewitness testimony by Loftus and Palmer, the use of the verbs shed' and 'hit' led to different responses from the participants. Outline one ese differences.	[2]
2	From	the study by Deregowski, explain the term 'depth cue'.	[2]
3		two reasons why Gardner and Gardner chose to teach Washoe a sign language r than a verbal one.	[4]
4	(a)	From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism, explain the term 'theory of mind'.	[2]
	(b)	Give one problem that arises if a person does not have a theory of mind.	[2]
		DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY	
5		e study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression, the researchers used a hed pairs experimental design. Why were the children matched in this study?	[2]
6	In the	e study by Freud, Little Hans is referred to as 'a little Oedipus'. Briefly describe the	

- 7 (a) From the study by Hodges and Tizard, outline one difference in the social relationships of the restored and the adopted children. [2]
 - (b) Give one explanation for this difference. [2]

Oedipus complex.

[2]

8	(a)	In the study by Samuel and Bryant on conversation, in the 'one question condition' children were asked the question after they had seen the substance changed in front of them. Identify the other two conditions of this experiment.	[2]
	(b)	In addition to these conditions, two other factors affected the children's ability to conserve, identify both of these factors.	[2]
		PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY	
9		the study by Raine, Buchsbaum, and LaCasse, outline one difference between the scans of the murderers and the control group.	[2]
10		hachter and Singer's study on emotion, one variable was manipulated using an tion. Identify two of the conditions of this variable.	[2]
11	Outli	ne two findings from the split-brain study by Sperry.	[4]
12	(a)	Describe one control that was used in the study on sleep and dreaming by Dement and Kleitman.	[2]
	(b)	Outline why controls are used in psychological research.	[2]
		SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY	

13 In Milgram's study on obedience, the participants were observed showing signs of tension.

Milgram suggested that the tension was caused by the conflicts produced by the study. Outline **one** of these conflicts. [2]

- 14 From the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo, explain one problem of using a simulated prison environment rather than a real priseon. [2]
- (a) In the subway samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin, some of the researchers acted as victims and some as models. Identify one of the model conditions.
 - (b) Outline one conclusion that was drawn from the model conditions. [2]

(a) In his study into intergroup discrimination, Tajfel used a set of matrices to try to find out whether the participants' choices when awarding points would be influenced by one of three factors: 'maximum in–group profit', 'maximum joint profit' and 'maximum difference'. Using the matrix below, identify the pair of numbers that indicate 'maximum joint profit'.

Matrix 1

20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26

(b) When allocating points to an in-group and an out-group member the participants mostly used 'maximum difference'. Outline what this tells us about their behaviour. [2]

PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

17		the review by Gould, describe one problem experienced in the mass IQ testing of rican World War One recruits.	[2]
18		eir study on doll choice, Hraba and Grant looked at how children perceive themselves e two of the variables measured in the study.	[2]
19	0.	ben and Cleckley used a case study to investigate multiple personality disorder. Give advantage and one disadvantage of the case study method used in this study.	[4]
20	(a)	From the first experiment in the Rosenhand study, Sane in Insane Places, explain why the pseudopatients were falsely diagnosed as having a mental disorder.	[2]
	(b)	Explain why people with real disorders were identified as pseudopatients in the second experiment in this study.	[2]

[Total paper marks: 60]



Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations Advanced GCE

PSYCHOLOGY CORE STUDIES 1

REVISED MARK SCHEME

Revised Specimen Paper 2003

2540

Cognitive Psychology

Question	Description	Mark
1	Most likely answers: More of those that were asked using ' smashed' reported seeing broken glass than those who were asked using 'hit'. (reverse of this allowable)	2
	Smashed led to higher estimate of speed	2
	Hit led to lower estimate of speed	2
	Partially correct answer	1
2	A piece of visual information that allows us to perceive three dimensions.	2
	Other appropriate answers	2
3	Partially correct answer Most likely answers:	1
	 Two from: Washoe's vocal apparatus is structured differently to humans and so she could not produce human speech sounds; Previous research had shown that chimps were incapable of producing speech; Previous research had shown that use of the hands/gestures is prominent in chimp behaviour; Partially correct answer (e.g. she couldn't speak) 	2
4 (a)	The ability to understand that other people may have beliefs about the world that differ to your own. Other appropriate answers	2
	Partially correct answer	1
(b)	Social Interactions/Relationships would be meaningless	2
	Other appropriate answers	2
	Partially correct answer	1

Developmental Psychology

5	To control for individual differences in pre-existing levels of aggression	2
	Partially correct answer	1
6	Boy has sexual feelings for mother and fears father	2
	Partially correct answer	1

7	(a)	Most likely answer: Adopted children had better relationship with their (adopted) parents	2
		Partially correct answer	1
	(b)	Most likely answer: Adoptive parents wanted the children more	2
		Partially correct answer	1
8	(a)	Two-question or Standard (Piagetian) Condition	1
		Fixed Array Condition (Allow descriptions of the conditions)	1
	(b)	Age The property that they were being tested on (mass/number/volume)	1

Physiological Psychology

9		Murders had lower levels of activity in pre-frontal lobes	2
9		Murders had lower levels of activity in pre-ironial lobes	2
		Murders had lower levels of activity in parietal lobes	2
		Murders had lower levels of activity in corpus collosum	2
		Murders had lower levels of activity in left hemisphere than the right	2
		Murders had higher levels of activity in occipital lobes	2
		Other appropriate answers (e.g. controls had higher levels) (answers must contain both direction of difference and brain region for 2 marks)	2
		Partially correct answer (direct of difference or region of brain only)	1
10		Two from:	-
		Epi Informed, Epi ignorant, Epi Misinformed and Placebo (control)	2
11		Two from: Most likely answers: The participants could not name an object shown to the left visual field.	2
		Each hand would search for its own object and reject that from the other hand if they came across it.	2
		Partially correct answer (only one hand's object referred to)	1
12	(a)	One from: Participants told to abstain from alcohol and caffeine because they affect sleep patterns	2
		Participants woken by doorbell rather than by direct contact with experimenter to eliminate experimenter effects	2
		Participants woken randomly to avoid demand characteristics	2
		Control without what it was controlling for	1
L			

(b)	Controls are used to try to limit the effect of extraneous variables	2
	Partially correct answer	1

Social	Psychology
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13 One from: Competing demands of experimenter and victim Weight of scientific authority versus cry for relief from pain and suffering The experimenter gives the participant little time for relection The opposition of two deeply ingrained dispositions: not to harm and to obey authority	
The experimenter gives the participant little time for relection The opposition of two deeply ingrained dispositions: not to harm and to	2
The opposition of two deeply ingrained dispositions: not to harm and to	
	2
Partially correct answers	1
14 Most likely answer:	
Lacks ecological validity because the prisioners are not real convicts/lacks many features of normal prison life/guards not given formal training, etc.	2
Partially correct answer (e.g. lacks ecological validity)	1
15 (a) One from:	
Critical Area Early	2
Critical Area Late	2
Adjancent Area Early	2
Partially correct answer (area or time only)	1
(b) One from:	
Early model elicited significantly more help than late model	2
Area variable (critical/adjacent) had no effect on help received	2
Too few cases of programmed model to allow an analysis	2
Partially correct answer	1
16 (a) 8:26	2
	_
(b) They favoured their own group more than the outgroup	2
Partially correct answer (i.e. reference to one group only)	1

		Psychology of Individual Differences	
17		One from (most likely answers):	
		Tests were culturally biased as they needed to knowledge of US history	2
		Many men who took the Alpha test which was for literates were illiterate	2
		wary men who took the Alpha test which was for interates were initerate	2
		Administration problems, such as Alpha fails not being recalled for beta	2
		The beta test was a pictorial test but still needed use of a pencil and many	
		recruits had not held one before	2
		Other appropriate answers	2
			2
		Partially correct answer	1
18		Two from:	
19		Racial preference/ Racial Self Indentification/ Racial Awareness	2
19		Most likely answers: Advantage: Enabled an in-depth study which allowed the different	
		personalities to emerge	2
		Other appropriate answers	2
		Partially correct answer (e.g. in-depth, but not related to study)	1
		Disadvantage: Every case of MPD may be unique and so results cannot be generalised	2
		Other appropriate answers	2
		Partially correct answer (e.g. cannot generalise, but not related to study)	1
20	(a)	Most likely answer:	0
		The doctors made a type one error	2
		DSM has a low validity	2
		Partially correct answer (e.g. they displayed symptoms)	1
	(b)	Most likely answer:	
	(~)	Because the stakes were high due to prestige and reputation	2
			-
		Other appropriate answer	2
		Partially correct answer (e.g. they knew of the first experiment)	