

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Advanced Subsidiary GCE**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**2540**

Core Studies 1

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 continuation paper.

**TIME** 1 hour

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.
- You must answer **all 20** questions on this paper.
- 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 **60**.
- 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.

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**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

Answer **all** questions.

### Cognitive Psychology

- 1 Deregowski in his study on perception, describes a task which required participants to construct a model from a 2D drawing of cubes. Outline the difference between models constructed by the 2D and 3D perceivers. [2]
- 2 (a) From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism, explain what is meant by the term 'Theory of Mind'? [2]  
(b) Outline **one** problem with using the Sally-Anne test to measure Theory of Mind. [2]
- 3 Outline **one** way in which Gardner and Gardner attempted to increase the reliability of their measurement of Washoe's signing of new words. [2]
- 4 Loftus and Palmer claim that memories are reconstructed from information received at the time of witnessing an event and information received after it. Suggest how **two** findings from their experiments support this suggestion. [4]

### Developmental Psychology

- 5 In the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation they used liquid, plasticine and counters in the conservation experiments. Outline **one** effect these materials had on the number of errors children made. [2]
- 6 From the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression, explain why a one-way mirror was used to observe the children. [2]
- 7 According to Freud, little Hans was in the phallic stage of development.  
(a) Identify **two** features of the phallic stage shown by little Hans. [2]  
(b) Suggest **one** weakness of the evidence Freud used to support his conclusions about little Hans. [2]
- 8 From the study by Hodges and Tizard outline **two** differences in the quality of the relationships experienced by the restored and adopted children. [4]

### Physiological Psychology

- 9 (a) From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion outline how **one** ethical guideline was broken. [2]
- (b) Explain why the researchers felt it was necessary to break this guideline. [2]
- 10 Explain how **one** control was used in the study on sleeping and dreaming by Dement and Kleitman. [2]
- 11 Sperry, in his study of split brain patients, used an apparatus which allowed information to be sent to the left and right hemispheres of the brain separately (Fig. 1).

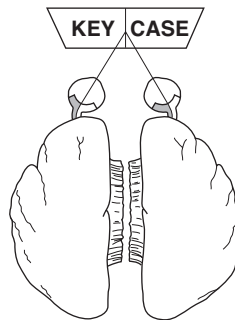


Fig. 1

- (a) From the diagram identify which hemisphere (left or right) the word 'case' would be projected to. [2]
- (b) Describe how this apparatus worked. [2]
- 12 In their study Raine, Bushbaum and LaCasse identify a number of concerns about the use of brain scans as evidence in murder trials. Outline **one** of these concerns. [2]

### Social Psychology

- 13 Identify **two** aspects of the procedure in the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo that increased its ecological validity. [2]
- 14 (a) From the subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin, briefly describe **one** quantitative measure recorded by the observers. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** limitation of the quantitative data in this study. [2]
- 15 Tajfel investigated inter-group discrimination. Suggest how his findings might explain **one** conflict in everyday life. [2]
- 16 Suggest **two** factors which might explain the high levels of obedience found in Milgram's study of obedience. [4]

## Individual Differences

- 17 Describe one way in which the IQ tests described by Gould were biased. [2]
- 18 (a) Describe what Hraba and Grant were measuring by asking children to: 'Give me the doll that you want to play with.' [2]
- (b) Suggest one limitation of the self report measures used in this study. [2]
- 19 In his study 'Sane in insane places' Rosenhan refers to 'the stickiness of psychodiagnostic labels'.
- (a) Explain how this was demonstrated in the study. [2]
- (b) Suggest how labelling might affect people with a mental illness in their everyday lives. [2]
- 20 Suggest one problem with the case study method as used in the study by Thigpen and Cleckley on multiple personality. [2]