

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE UNIT  
PSYCHOLOGY**

Core Studies 2

**THURSDAY 11 JANUARY 2007**

**2541**

Morning

Time: 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 them.



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Write your answers in the answer booklet.
- Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.
- 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 **50**.
- 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.

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

**Section A**

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

- 1 Psychologists sometimes carry out longitudinal studies where any changes in the behaviour and experience of the participants is recorded over a long period of time.

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

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)  
Freud (little Hans)  
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Describe how longitudinal data was gathered in your chosen study. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of studying behaviour over a long period of time using examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data in your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the results. [8]

- 2 A long-standing debate in psychology is whether our behaviour is inherited (the nature argument) or whether our behaviour is learned (the nurture argument).

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

Gould (intelligence testing)  
Deregowski (perception)  
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

- (a) Describe what your chosen study tells us about the inheritance or learning of behaviour. [6]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of studying the inheritance or learning of behaviour using examples from your chosen study. [12]
- (c) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data in your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the conclusions. [8]

**Section B**

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

- 3** Psychologists sometimes gather data about behaviour and experience by observing the ways in which people behave.

Each of the studies listed below used observation.

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)  
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)  
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)  
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Describe how observational data was gathered in each of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of observing behaviour using examples from any of these studies. [12]

- 4** Psychologists often want to make statements about how most people behave or experience the world. These statements are called generalisations.

Each of the studies listed below made a number of generalisations.

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)  
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)  
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

- (a) Describe a generalisation that we can make from each of these studies. [12]
- (b) Briefly discuss **two** advantages and **two** disadvantages of making generalisations about human behaviour and experience using examples from any of these studies. [12]

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