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Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**

G542

PSYCHOLOGY

Core Studies

THURSDAY 10 JUNE 2010: Morning

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

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 In the Baron-Cohen, Jolliffe, Mortimore and Robertson study on autism in adults:

(a) identify ONE of the word pairs in the ‘Eyes Task’;

[2]

(b) outline ONE finding from the ‘Eyes Task’.

[2]

2 In the Savage-Rumbaugh study into symbol acquisition of pygmy chimpanzees, quantitative data was gathered.

(a) Identify TWO ways in which quantitative data was gathered.

[2]

(b) Give TWO examples of quantitative data collected in this study.

[2]

3 The Loftus and Palmer study on eyewitness testimony used two laboratory experiments.

(a) Identify the TWO experimental groups in Experiment 2.

[2]

(b) Outline ONE difference between the responses given by the two experimental groups in Experiment 2.

[2]

5 From Freud's study of Little Hans:

(a) describe how the data was collected;

[2]

(b) suggest ONE reason why this data may not be considered valid.

[2]

6 The participants in the study of aggression by Bandura, Ross and Ross were children.

(a) Identify TWO other characteristics of the sample used in this study.

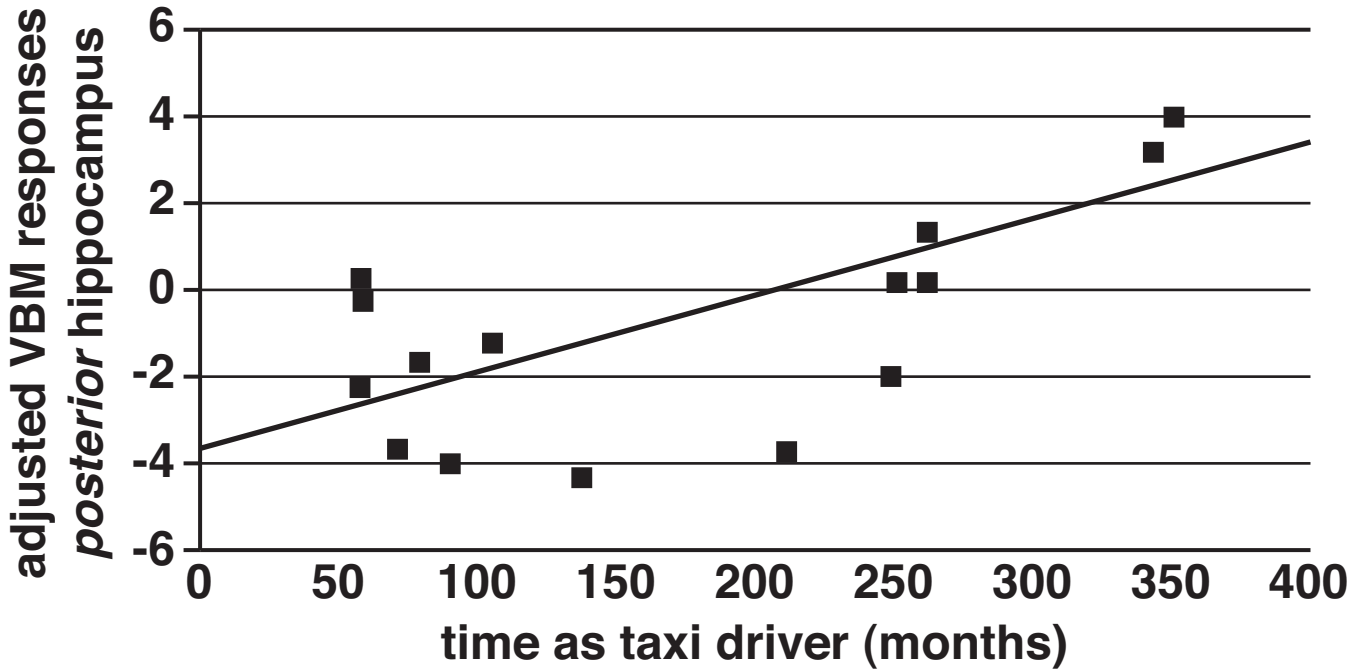
[2]

(b) Outline ONE difficulty which may arise when psychologists study children.

[2]

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**CORRELATION OF VOLUME CHANGE IN THE
RIGHT POSTERIOR HIPPOCAMPUS WITH TIME
AS A TAXI DRIVER**



The above scattergraph shows some of the results obtained by Maguire et al in their study of taxi drivers.

(a) Identify the TWO variables correlated in the scattergraph.

[2]

(b) Outline the correlation shown in this scattergraph.

[2]

8 From Dement and Kleitman's study into sleep and dreaming:

(a) describe ONE way in which the study lacked ecological validity;

[2]

(b) explain why it was appropriate for this study to lack ecological validity.

[2]

9 The study by Sperry investigated the psychological effects of hemisphere disconnection in split brain patients.

(a) Describe what is meant by the term 'hemisphere disconnection'.

[2]

(b) Identify ONE way hemisphere disconnection affected Sperry's participants when they were presented with stimuli to one visual field.

[2]

10 From Reicher and Haslam's BBC prison study:

(a) describe what is meant by the term 'tyranny';

[2]

(b) describe ONE of the variables manipulated to create a situation in which tyranny could develop.

[2]

11 From the Subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin:

(a) what is meant by the term ‘diffusion of responsibility’?

[2]

(b) outline ONE reason why diffusion of responsibility was not found in this study.

[2]

12 From Milgram's study of obedience:

(a) identify TWO findings from this study;

[2]

(b) outline ONE explanation Milgram gave for his findings.

[2]

13 Describe TWO ethical issues raised by Rosenhan's study 'On being sane in insane places'.

[4]

14 From Thigpen and Cleckley's study into multiple personality disorder:

(a) what is a longitudinal study?

[2]

(b) outline ONE weakness of longitudinal research as used in this study.

[2]

15 From Griffiths' study into fruit machine gambling:

(a) outline ONE way in which the sample may be considered representative;

[2]

(b) outline ONE way in which the sample may be considered unrepresentative.

[2]

Section A Total [60]

Answer ALL parts of the question in Section B

SECTION B

16 Choose one of the core studies below

- **Savage-Rumbaugh: ‘Symbol acquisition by pygmy chimpanzees’**
- **Freud: ‘Little Hans’**
- **Thigpen & Cleckley: ‘Multiple personality disorder’**

and answer the following questions:

(a) what was the aim of your chosen study?

[2]

Answer EITHER question 17 OR 18 from Section C

SECTION C

EITHER

17 (a) Outline ONE assumption of the behaviourist perspective.

[2]

(b) Describe how the behaviourist perspective could explain obedience.

[4]

OR

18 (a) Outline ONE implication of the physiological approach.

[2]

(b) Describe how the physiological approach could explain dreaming.

[4]

