



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
PSYCHOLOGY
 Core Studies

G542

Candidates answer on the question paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Tuesday 7 June 2011
Afternoon

Duration: 2 hours



Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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.
- This document consists of **20** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

2

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.

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..... [4]

2

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.

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

3

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

(a) Identify the **two** control groups used.

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

4 From Freud's study of Little Hans:

(a) Describe **one** of Hans' phobias.

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

5 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

(a) Identify **two** features of the sample used.

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..... [2]

(b) Outline **one** possible strength of the sample used.

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..... [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).

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

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

(a) Identify **two** controls used in this study.

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..... [2]

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

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..... [2]

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

(a) Explain what an EEG measures.

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..... [2]

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

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9 Outline **two** findings from Sperry's study on hemisphere deconnection.

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..... **[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.

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..... **[2]**

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

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..... **[2]**

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

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12 Outline **two** ways in which Milgram’s study of obedience can be said to be low in ecological validity.

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13 Outline **two** ethical problems in Thigpen and Cleckley’s study on multiple personality disorder.

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14 From Griffiths' study into fruit machine gambling:

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

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

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..... [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.

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

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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.

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

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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.

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

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15

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

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OR

18 (a) Outline **one** assumption of the psychodynamic perspective.

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

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If you use the following lined page to complete the answers to any question, the question number must be clearly shown.

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