

Friday 1 February 2013 – Morning

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY

B543/01 Research in Psychology



Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Duration: 1 hour

Other materials required:

None



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. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure 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.
- 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 **40**.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

SECTION A – PLANNING, DOING AND ANALYSING RESEARCH

Source

A group of psychologists carried out a case study of a man named Neil Levine who had been held as a hostage by terrorists for five years. They were interested in him because he had not suffered as much psychological damage as they would have expected.

The psychologists made a number of hypotheses to explain why Neil had coped so well but wanted to interview him to find out which ones were correct.

It was difficult to interview Neil because sometimes he got upset talking about his experiences. However, the psychologists insisted on continuing with the study and, in the end, came up with a set of findings.

The main findings were that Neil had coped so well because:

- he had kept his mind active by playing mental word games;
- he did not blame himself for the situation he was in;
- he had continued to believe that he would be set free one day.

- 1 The psychologists made a number of hypotheses in this study.

State what is meant by a hypothesis.

.....
..... [1]

- 2 The psychologists used a case study.

Outline what is meant by a case study.

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

- 3 The psychologists used an *unstructured interview* to collect the findings from Neil.

From the list below, identify the correct definition of an unstructured interview.

[1]

Show your answer by ticking **one** box.

A set of pre-determined questions the interviewee has to answer.

A set of questions that depend on the answer the interviewee gives.

A set of questions that are not relevant to the interviewee.

- 4 The study in the Source used a self-selected sample.

Look at the following diagram showing other types of samples.

Draw a line to match each sample to its correct definition.

[2]

Sample

Definition

opportunity sample

Where each person in the target population has an equal chance of being selected.

random sample

Where every third person in a target population is selected.

Where people are selected because they are easy to access.

- 5 Outline **two** ethical problems with the study in the Source.

1

.....

..... [2]

2

.....

..... [2]

- 6 (a) Give **one** strength of using an interview to collect data.

.....

..... [1]

- (b) Give **one** weakness of using an interview to collect data.

.....

..... [1]

- 7 Explain why the findings from the study in the Source are examples of *qualitative* data.

.....

.....

..... [2]

- 8 Explain why the case study in the Source had ecological validity.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

- 9 The study in the Source was criticised for being *gender biased*.

- (i) State what is meant by 'gender bias'.

..... [1]

- (ii) Identify how the study in the Source is gender biased.

..... [1]

- (iii) Give **one** reason why gender bias is a problem for the study in the Source.

..... [1]

- (iv) Name **one** other type of bias found in case studies.

..... [1]

- 10 One of the psychologists decided it would be useful to carry on studying Neil to see how he settled back into everyday life. She decided to do this using an observation.

Complete the table below to show the types of observations she could use. [4]

Type of Observation	Example
	Neil does not know when he is being observed by the psychologist.
	Neil knows when he is being observed by the psychologist.
	The psychologist joins Neil in his everyday activities and observes at the same time.
	The psychologist observes Neil's everyday activities from the 'sidelines'.

SECTION B – PLANNING AN INVESTIGATION

You have been asked to carry out an **experiment** to investigate whether listening to music has an effect on how well someone revises. The theory is that listening to classical music helps when revising.

You may use this space to plan your investigation.

- 11 (a) State a hypothesis for your investigation.

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

- (b) (i) Identify who the participants would be in your investigation.

..... [1]

- (ii) Give **one** reason why you would choose these people.

.....
.....
..... [1]

- (c) Outline how you would set up the independent variable in your investigation.

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

- (d) Give **two** controls you would use in your investigation.

1

[1]

2

[1]

- (e) Briefly outline how you would carry out your **experiment** to investigate the effect of classical music on revision.

.....
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.....
.....

[3]

- (f) Outline **one** ethical issue you might have to deal with in your investigation.

.....
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.....
.....

[2]

- (g) Briefly outline how you would analyse the data from your investigation.

.....
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.....
.....

[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional answer space is required, you should use the following lined page. The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin.



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