

Sample Question Paper AS Level Psychology

H169/01 Research methods

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have: • a scientific or graphical calculator	
Please write clearly in black ink. Do not w	vrite in the barcodes.
Centre number	Candidate number
First name(s)	
Last name	

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink. You can use an HB pencil, but only for graphs and diagrams.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If you need extra space use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Answer all the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **56**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- This document has 14 pages.

ADVICE

· Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Multiple Choice

For each question, put the letter of the correct answer in the box provided.

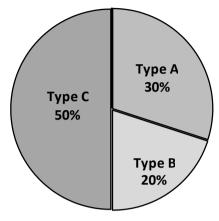
- 1 Which of the following is a null hypothesis?
 - A 'Extroverted people will not perform significantly better in front of an audience than introverted people.'
 - **B** 'There will be a significant difference between the performance of extroverted and introverted people when in front of an audience.'

	С	'There will be a significant negative correlation between how introverted people are and how well they perform in front of an audience.'	d
	D	'There will be no significant difference between extroverted and introverted people in terms of how well they perform in front of an audience.'	
	You	ur answer	[1]
2	Whi	ich of the following is an example of secondary data?	
	Α	autobiography of a serial killer	
	В	observation notes on the behaviours of a serial killer	
	С	readings from the brain scan of a serial killer	
	D	recording of an interview with a serial killer	
	You	ur answer	[1]
3		ich of the following is a strength of using a questionnaire to carry out psychological earch?	
	Α	high response rates are guaranteed, giving representative data	
	В	questions can be changed in order to follow new lines of enquiry	
	С	respondents are unable to lie in their answers, giving valid data	
	D	responses can be compared to identify patterns in data	
	You	ur answer	[1]



4 Look at the pie chart below.

A pie chart to show the distribution of infant attachment types in a sample of divorced adults.



What fraction of divorced adults had a Type B attachment?

- **A** 1/5
- **B** 3/10
- **C** 2/5
- **D** 1/2

Your answer		[1]
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- **5** What is a weakness of using an overt observation in psychological research?
 - A high risk of observer effect
 - **B** low levels of ecological validity
 - C poor generalisability to population
 - D reduced inter-rater reliability

	F4.
Your answer	

6 Look at this data from an investigation using the test-retest technique on four personality inventories. The same participants completed all inventories, with the same interval between both tests. All tests were scored out of 100.

Inventory	Mean from Test 1	Mean from Test 2
Alpha A	94.0	90.2
Beta	27.5	24.6
Delta C	25.3	30.3
Gamma	27.9	89.2

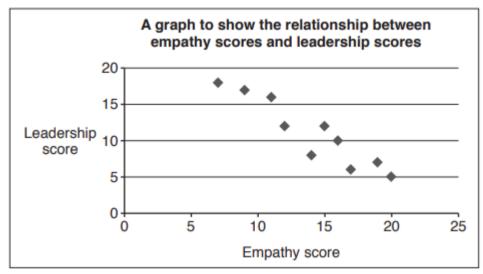
Using the data, which inventory has the highest level of external reliability? Alpha Α В Beta C Delta D Gamma Your answer [1] 7 Which of the following would give a researcher a random sample of 20 participants? Α choosing every third person from a list of 60 names listed in order of age В sticking a pin 20 times into a piece of paper listing 50 names in alphabetical order C taking out 20 names from a container holding all the names of the target population D using the first 20 people that enter a building Your answer [1] 8 Which of the following is always included in an academic reference? Α date of publication В location of research C method used in the research D participants used in the research Your answer [1]

9 W	hich of the	following	is a type of	observation in	psychological	research?
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- A participant
- **B** population
- **C** practical
- **D** principal

Your answer [1]

10 Look at the following scatter diagram.



Which of the following is the best estimate of the correlation coefficient for the above data?

- **A** -0.7
- **B** -0.2
- **C** +0.2
- **D** +0.7

Your answer [1]

Section B

Research design and response

A psychologist was interested in the relationship between individuals' language ability and their physical co-ordination. She used a correlational analysis to investigate this in a self-selected sample of 34 adult participants.

Each participant completed a language ability test. This test involved both having to spell a list of 20 words and answering 20 closed questions on the meaning of words. The participants' physical co-ordination was then calculated by rating them on six different tasks including balancing on a beam, catching a ball and copying a dance routine.

11	Explain why the data collected in this investigation is an example of quantitative data.
	[3]
12	
(a)	Explain one strength of using a self-selected sample in this investigation.
	[3]

(b)	Explain one weakness of using a self-selected sample in this investigation.
	[3]
13	Outline how confidentiality could have been dealt with in this investigation.
	[2
	-
14	Explain why the data from the language ability test may be criticised for lacking construct validity.
	[3

15 You have been asked to carry out a follow-up investigation to find out if there is a difference in the language ability of people when they are carrying out a physical task and when they are not.

Explain how you would carry out an experiment to investigate if there is a difference or not. Justify your decisions as part of your explanation.

Vou	must	rofor	to:
TOU	musi	rerer	w.

- the experimental design you would use
- how you would operationalise the dependent variable to obtain quantitative data

 how you would attempt to reduce the influence of one extraneous variable.

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Section C Data analysis and interpretation

A psychologist conducted an observation to investigate how people react when walking towards each other along a corridor in a building where lots of different office staff work. To do this, she asked for permission to set up hidden cameras for a day to record people's encounters along one of the main corridors connecting one part of the building to another. The results from the investigation are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Different behaviours observed as two people approach each other in a corridor.

Avoids eye contact	Smiles	Says hello	Makes eye contact	Nods	Total
80	48	40	24	8	200

16	This investigation is an example of a structured observation. What is a structured observation?
	[2]
17	Identify the level of data that was obtained in this investigation.
	[1]
18	Calculate the ratio of the number of times people avoided eye contact to the number of times people said hello.
	Express your answer in its simplest form.
	[01

19 Sketch a pie chart to show the data collected in this investigation.

	[4]
0	Outline two conclusions that can be made from the data collected in this investigation.
	[6]

21 In a follow-up investigation conducted a month later, the researcher recorded a total of 310

	behaviours using the same categories as before. 125 of the recorded behaviours were classified as 'avoids eye contact'.	
	What percentage of the total number of behaviours recorded in this follow-up investigation we classified as 'avoids eye contact'?	re
	Express your answer to two significant figures.	
	Show your workings.	
		[3]
22	Outline what is meant by a covert observation.	
		[2]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

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