

Unit 2 – Core Studies in psychology

Section A

Core studies

1. Identify **two** features of the sample used in Maguire et al.'s (2000) study of brain plasticity. [2]
2. Explain how Casey et al.'s (2011) study of delayed gratification relates to the biological area of psychology. [3]
3. From Grant et al.'s (1998) study of context-dependent memory:
 - (a) Describe how the sample was obtained in this study. [2]
 - (b) Explain **one** way in which this sample may be biased. [3]
4. Outline how the procedure used in **Experiment 1** of Loftus and Palmer's (1974) study of eyewitness testimony helped ensure the reliability of the findings. [3]
5. State **two** different types of story the children heard in Lee et al.'s (1997) study of morality. [2]
6. Explain **one** similarity between the study by Piliavin et al. (1969) into emergency helping and the study by Levine (2001) into non-emergency helping. [4]
7. Evaluate the use of the case study method in Freud's (1909) study of phobias. [6]

Section B

Areas, perspectives, issues and debates

8. (a) Explain each position of the freewill-determinism debate. [4]
- (b) Explain how Milgram's (1963) study of obedience can support the reductionism side of the reductionism-holism debate. [3]
- (c) Identify **and** explain **two** applications of the cognitive area. [6]
- (d) Discuss strengths **and** weaknesses of conducting socially sensitive research. Use examples from appropriate psychological research to support your answer. [12]

Customer Testing

Section C

Practical applications

Is Peppa Pig making toddlers naughty? Parents despair as children copy cartoon by answering back.

With her cheeky smile, and even cheekier attitude, she has become a hit with children. But it seems a growing number of parents are turning against TV character Peppa Pig, claiming she is a 'bad influence'. Many complain their sons and daughters have started to copy the 'naughty' behaviour of the cartoon pig and her younger brother, George, by answering back to their parents. Some have even banned the programme because they claim it has made their children misbehave. One father spoke of his despair at how his four-year-old son had taken to splashing in what he gleefully called 'muddy puddles' on his way to school, copying Peppa's favourite pastime. A mother reported 'My daughter kept saying "no" and "yuk" in a really high and mighty way, just like Peppa does, and generally answering back when I ask her to do something.'

Psychologist Dr Aric Sigman said that in recent years there had been a 'significant increase' in children using 'adversarial, snide, questioning, confrontational and disrespectful behaviour' they had copied from cartoons. He added, "Some 80 per cent of brain development is between birth and three years old, so if they spend a lot of time watching TV, they will copy forms of behaviours that they see on the TV."

Based on an article by Katherine Faulkner cited in the Mail Online (News) 9 January 2012.

9. (a) Use the individual/situational debate to explain why some children would be more likely to imitate Peppa Pig than others. [4]
- (b) Describe the procedure used in Bandura et al.'s (1961) study into transmission of aggression and briefly explain how this may relate to the article. [6]
- (c) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest and explain two strategies parents could use to encourage their children to behave appropriately. [8]
- (d) Evaluate the suggestions you have made in 9(c) using your knowledge of psychology. [12]