

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Friday 16 May 2025 – Morning

A Level Psychology

H567/01 Research methods

**Time allowed: 2 hours
plus your additional time allowance**

YOU MUST HAVE:

a ruler (cm/mm)

a scientific or graphical calculator

Please write clearly in black ink.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



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 90.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Multiple Choice

For each question write the letter in the box.

1 In which type of observation are the participants AWARE they are being watched/studied? [1]

A controlled

B covert

C naturalistic

D overt

Your answer

2 Which symbol means ‘much greater than’? [1]

A <

B <<

C >

D >>

Your answer

- 3 A study investigated if there was a difference in memory for a list of 30 words. The same participants were assessed at 9am and again at 9pm. Memory was measured as a score out of 30.**

Which inferential statistical test would be used to analyse the data from this study? [1]

- A Binomial Sign test**
- B Chi-square**
- C Mann-Whitney U test**
- D Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test**

Your answer

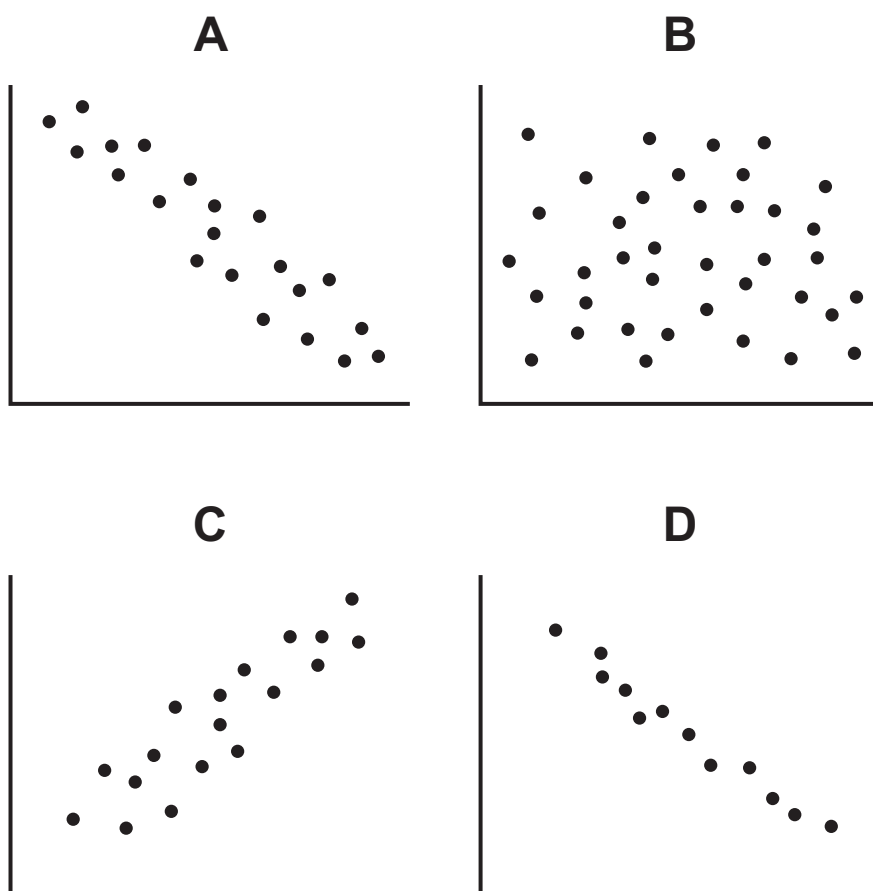
4 Which scatter diagram displays no correlation? [1]

A scatter diagram A

B scatter diagram B

C scatter diagram C

D scatter diagram D



Your answer

5 Which section of a practical report would NOT include details of any findings? [1]

A abstract

B discussion

C method

D results

Your answer

☐

6 Which of these is an ethical consideration that involves telling participants about details of the study after they have participated? [1]

A confidentiality

B debrief

C informed consent

D withdrawal

Your answer

☐

7 What does N refer to in this table of critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test? [1]

	N_2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N_1												
5		2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14
6		3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19
7		5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
8		6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29
9		7	10	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	31	34
10		8	11	14	17	20	26	26	29	33	36	39
11		9	13	16	19	23	20	30	33	37	40	44
12		11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49
13		12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54
14		13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59
15		14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64

A degrees of freedom

B direction of hypothesis

C number of participants

D probability level

Your answer

8 Calculate the range for the following data set. [1]

Participant	Number of correct answers on test out of 10
1	7
2	6
3	4
4	7
5	6
6	3
7	5
8	7
9	8
10	4

A 5

B 7

C 9

D 10

Your answer

9 Which of these core studies involved the use of secondary data? [1]

A Freud (1909) Little Hans

B Grant et al. (1998) Context-dependent memory

C Loftus and Palmer (1974) Eyewitness testimony

D Moray (1959) Auditory attention

Your answer

☐

10 Which of these core studies reported on the average score of a cognitive ability? [1]

A Blakemore and Cooper (1970) Impact of early visual experience

B Bocchiaro et al. (2012) Disobedience and whistle-blowing

C Chaney et al. (2004) Funhaler study

D Gould (1982) A nation of morons – Bias in IQ testing

Your answer

☐

11 If the variance of a set of data from 10 participants is 33.64, what is the standard deviation? [1]

A 3.4

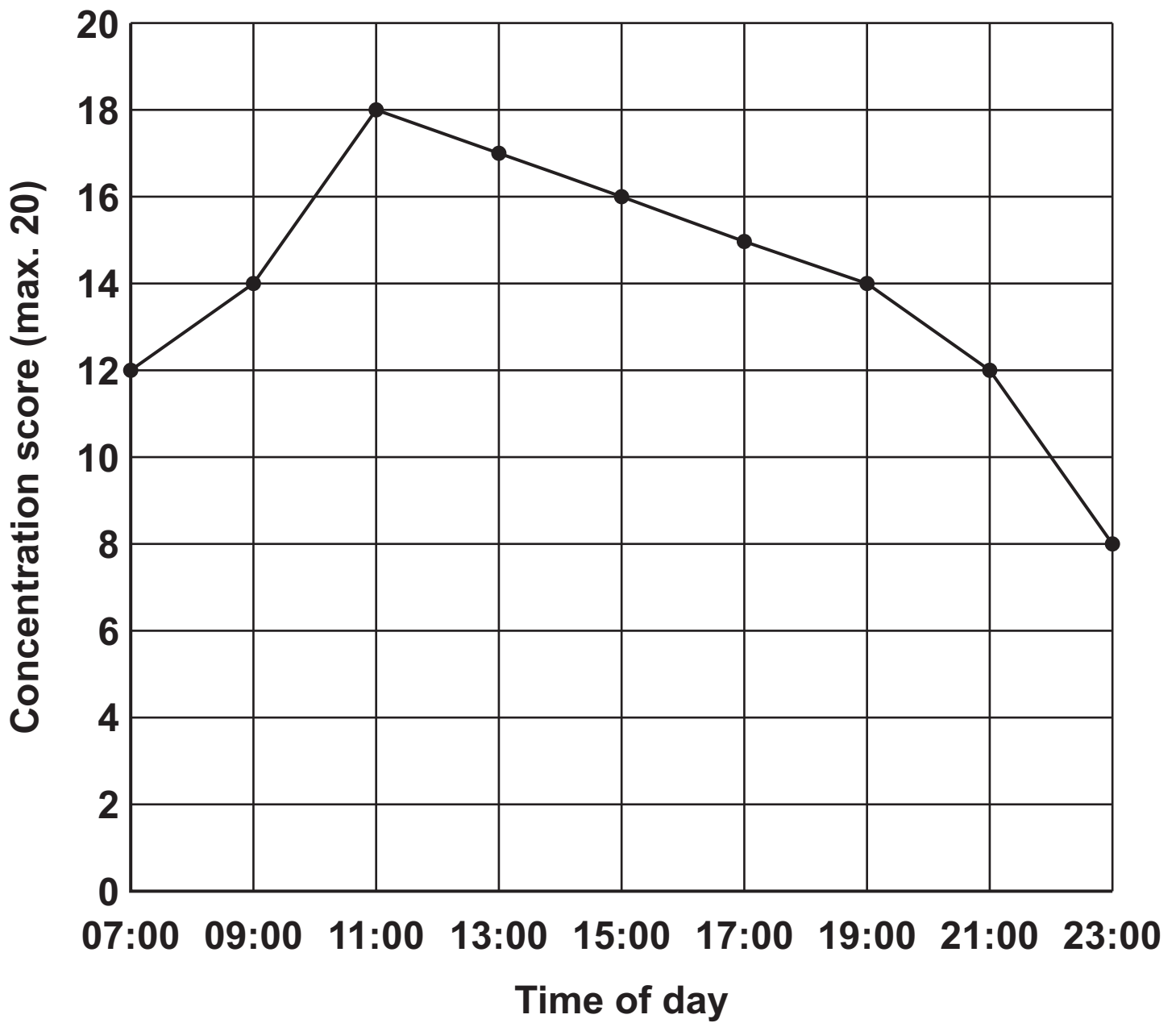
B 5.8

C 58

D 336.4

Your answer

12 Use the data in the graph to identify the concentration score at 10:00am. [1]



A 15

B 16

C 17

D 18

Your answer

13 Which part of the research design process does the following question relate to?

‘What effect does social media have on your mind?’ [1]

- A the aim**
- B the hypothesis**
- C the proposal**
- D the research question**

Your answer

☐

14 Which of these is the correct way to reference Milgram’s (1963) study of obedience using the Harvard system? [1]

- A Milgram, S. (1963) Behavioral study of obedience ‘Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology’, 67, (4), 371–8**
- B Milgram, S. Behavioral study of obedience (1963) ‘Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology’, 67, (4), 371–8**
- C S. Milgram, (1963) Behavioral study of obedience ‘Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology’, 67, (4), 371–8**
- D S. Milgram, Behavioral study of obedience (1963) ‘Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology’, 67, (4), 371–8**

Your answer

☐

15 Which type of validity refers to research that appears to be studying/measuring what it claims to be? [1]

A criterion

B ecological

C face

D population

Your answer

☐

16 When report writing, how are the details of previous researchers' work recorded in the references section? [1]

A alphabetically by researcher's surname

B date order (with the most recent publication first)

C most frequently cited research presented first

D relevance to the research being reported (with most relevant first)

Your answer

☐

17 Which of these is a feature of unstructured interviews? [1]

- A it has to include semantic differential scales**
- B it has topics to cover rather than fixed questions**
- C only closed questions are used**
- D participants are chosen randomly**

Your answer

☐

18 Which of these is a key characteristic of a field experiment? [1]

- A it has a naturally occurring independent variable**
- B it has more than one dependent variable**
- C it takes place in a natural setting**
- D it takes place outdoors**

Your answer

☐

19 From Bandura et al.'s (1961) study into transmission of aggression:

(a) Which variables did the researchers correlate to check inter-rater reliability? [1]

- A aggression scores of girls and boys**
- B number of aggressive acts by models and children**
- C number of observers and number of aggressive acts observed**
- D ratings of aggression by two observers**

Your answer

(b) How was the setting controlled in the final observation room? [1]

- A the children observed the same model**
- B the children were only allowed to play for 2 minutes**
- C the observers stood in the same place in the room**
- D the toys were placed in the same position for each participant**

Your answer

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SECTION B

Research design and response

Um, erm and ah

Disfluencies are disruptions in the flow of spoken language, including stuttering and hesitations, such as 'um', 'erm' and 'ah'. These often indicate emotions, such as feelings of anxiety and distress. A psychologist wants to investigate this further by conducting a correlation study to see if there is a relationship between the disfluencies a person makes and how anxious they feel while making a public speech.

20 Write a null hypothesis for this study.

[3]

21* Explain how you would conduct a correlation study to investigate if there is a relationship between the disfluencies a person makes and how anxious they feel while making a public speech. Justify your decisions as part of your explanation.

You must refer to:

how you would use self-selected sampling to obtain participants for the study

how you would operationalise the variable 'disfluencies'

how you would operationalise the variable 'anxiety'

the control of ONE extraneous variable.

You should use your own experience of practical activities to inform your response. [15]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

23 Outline ONE weakness of using self-selected sampling in this study.

[3]

24 Outline ONE ethical consideration that could be taken into account in this study.

[2]

25 Outline TWO ways the validity of the data collected in this study could have been affected. [6]

1

2

SECTION C

Data analysis and interpretation

STRESS

Stress can affect everyone, but not always in the same way and it is not always caused by the same thing.

A psychologist conducted a study of 120 people (60 males, 60 females) aged 16 to 65 using the self-report method to investigate people’s experience of stress.

Some of the data collected is presented in TABLE 1 and TABLE 2.

TABLE 1

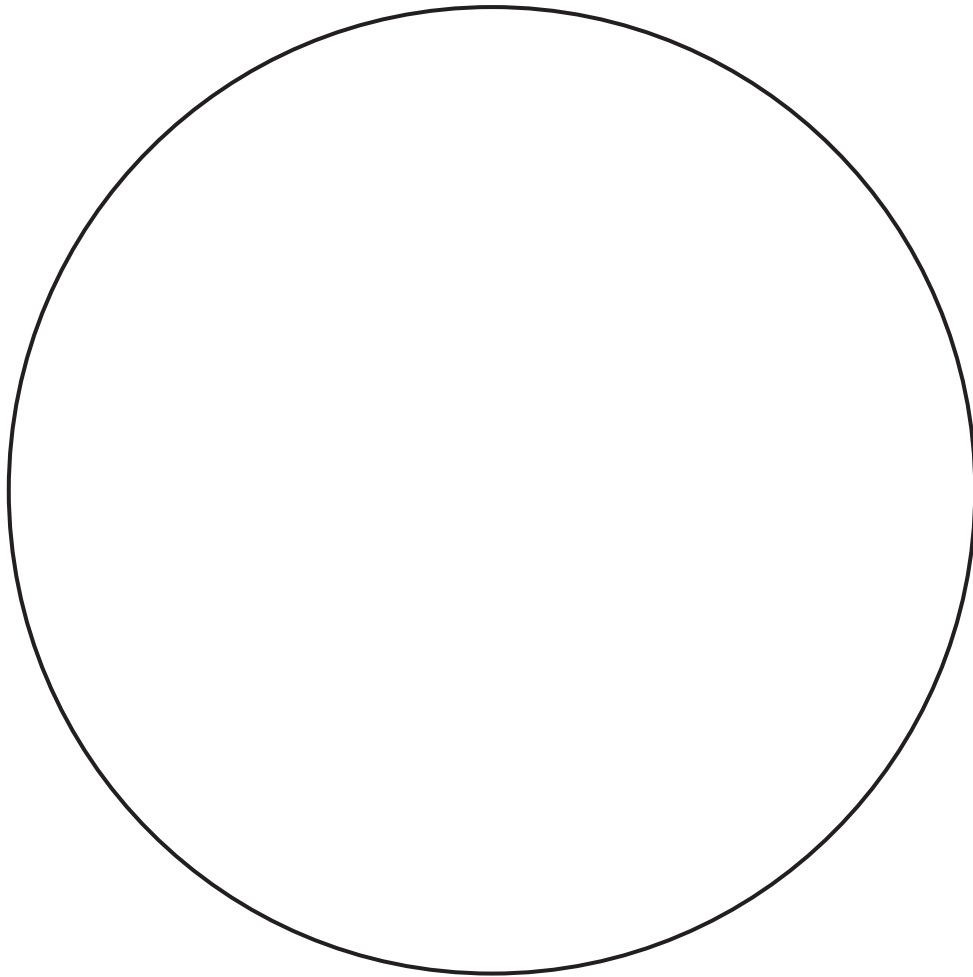
Number of times each category was selected when asked ‘Which one of the following do you find the most stressful?’				
health	finances	relationships	work	family
33	24	12	42	9

TABLE 2

Number of ‘yes’ and ‘no’ responses when asked ‘Do you think stress can be a good thing?’		
	Yes	No
Males	32	28
Females	14	46

26

- (a) Sketch a fully labelled pie chart showing the data displayed in TABLE 1. [4]**



(b) Outline TWO conclusions from the data presented in this pie chart.

1 _____

2 _____

[6]

28

- (a) Outline ONE reason why the Chi-square test would be the appropriate inferential statistical test to analyse the data in TABLE 2.

[2]

- (b) TABLE 3 shows the data from Table 2 with expected frequencies (E values) provided in bold and in brackets.

TABLE 3

Number of 'yes' and 'no' responses when asked 'Do you think stress can be a good thing?'		
	Yes	No
Males	32 (23)	28 (37)
Females	14 (23)	46 (37)

Formula for Chi-Square test

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

[5]

(c) Explain what $p < 0.05$ would mean as part of the significance statement for the analysis of this data.

[3]

29

(a) Outline ONE way that using a self-report method INCREASES the reliability of the data collected in this study.

[3]

(b) Outline ONE way that using a self-report method DECREASES the reliability of the data collected in this study.

[3]

[illegible]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

EXTRA ANSWER SPACE

If you need extra space use these lined pages. You must write the question numbers clearly in the margin.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



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