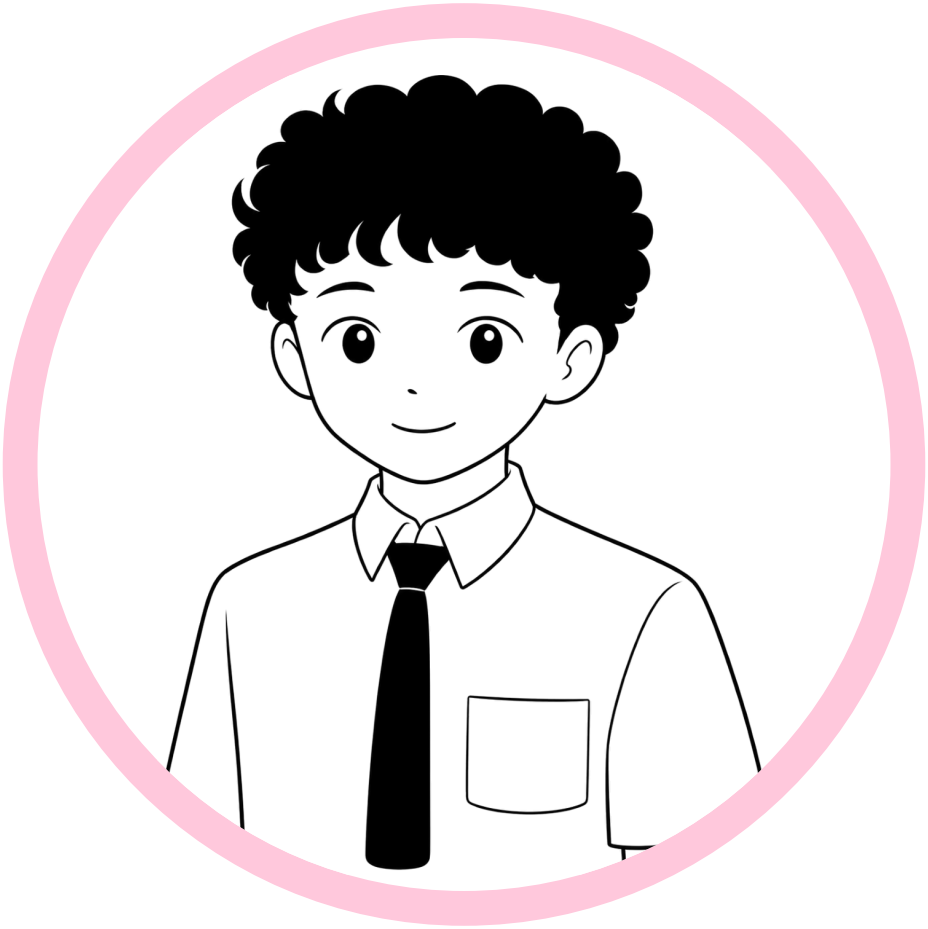
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.2.3.1 PEER REVIEW

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/56	%

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Q1.

A psychologist was at a concert where someone threw a bottle onto the stage and seriously injured one of the band members. The psychologist decided to use this incident to investigate the accuracy of eye witness testimony. She asked 10 people who saw the bottle being thrown, if they would allow her to interview them about this. A week later she interviewed each witness separately in a quiet room and asked them the same closed questions about what they had seen. She recorded their answers. It took her two and a half hours in total to interview the 10 witnesses.

(a) Calculate how many hours it would have taken the psychologist to interview all 1000 people who were at the event. Show your workings.

(2)

(b) Identify **one** type of data the psychologist collected in this study. Explain your answer.

(2)

(c) Investigator effects may influence this study. Explain how the investigation might be modified to reduce these effects.

(2)

(d) The psychologist submitted a report of her investigation to a journal for peer review. What would she expect the process to involve?

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(2)
(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

A psychologist wanted to test whether listening to music improves running performance.

The psychologist conducted a study using 10 volunteers from a local gym. The psychologist used a repeated measures design. Half of the participants were assigned to condition A (without music) and half to condition B (with music).

All participants were asked to run 400 metres as fast as they could on a treadmill in the psychology department. All participants were given standardised instructions. All participants wore headphones in both conditions. The psychologist recorded their running times in seconds. The participants returned to the psychology department the following week and repeated the test in the other condition.

(a) Identify the type of experiment used in this study. Shade **one** box only.

A Laboratory ⬭

B Natural ⬭

C Quasi ⬭

D Research ⬭

(1)

(b) Identify the operationalised dependent variable in this study.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) The results of the study are given in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Mean number of seconds taken to complete the 400m run and the standard deviation for both conditions

	Condition A (without music)	**Condition B** (with music)
Mean 400m time (s)	123	117
Standard deviation	9.97	14.5

Explain why a histogram would **not** be an appropriate way of displaying the means shown in **Table 1**.

_____

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(2)

(d) Name a more appropriate graph to display the means shown in **Table 1**. Suggest appropriate X (horizontal) and Y (vertical) axis labels for your graph choice.

Name of graph: _____

X axis label: _____

Y axis label: _____

(3)

(e) What do the mean and standard deviation values in **Table 1** suggest about the participants' performances with and without music? Justify your answer.

(4)

(f) Calculate the percentage decrease in the mean time it took participants to run 400 metres when listening to music. Show your workings. Give your answer to three significant figures.

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(4)

(g) The researcher used a directional hypothesis and analysed the data using a related t-test. The calculated value of t where degrees of freedom (df) = 9 was 1.4377. He decided to use the 5% level of significance.

Table 2: Table of critical values of t

Level of significance for a one-tailed test	0.05	0.025
Level of significance for a two-tailed test	0.10	0.05
df = 1	6.314	12.706
2	2.920	4.303
3	2.353	3.182
4	2.132	2.776
5	2.015	2.571
6	1.943	2.447
7	1.895	2.365
8	1.860	2.306
9	1.833	2.262
10	1.812	2.228

Calculated value of t must be equal to or greater than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Give **three** reasons why the researcher used a related t-test in this study and, using **Table 2**, explain whether or not the results are significant.

(5)

(h) What is meant by a Type II error? Explain why psychologists normally use the 5%

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level of significance in their research.

(3)

(i) Identify **one** extraneous variable that could have affected the results of this study. Suggest why it would have been important to control this extraneous variable and how it could have been controlled in this study.

(3)

(j) The report was submitted for peer review and a number of recommendations were advised.

Describe the process and purposes of peer review.

(6)

(Total 33 marks)

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Q3.

Briefly explain **one** reason why it is important for research to undergo a peer review process.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q4.

The report was subjected to peer review before it was published in a journal.

What is meant by peer review?

(Total 2 marks)

Q5.

The report was subjected to peer review before it was published in a journal.

Explain why peer review is an important aspect of the scientific process.

(Total 4 marks)

Q6.

Outline what is meant by the term *peer review* in psychological research.

(Total 2 marks)

Q7.

Explain why peer review is important in psychological research.

(Total 5 marks)