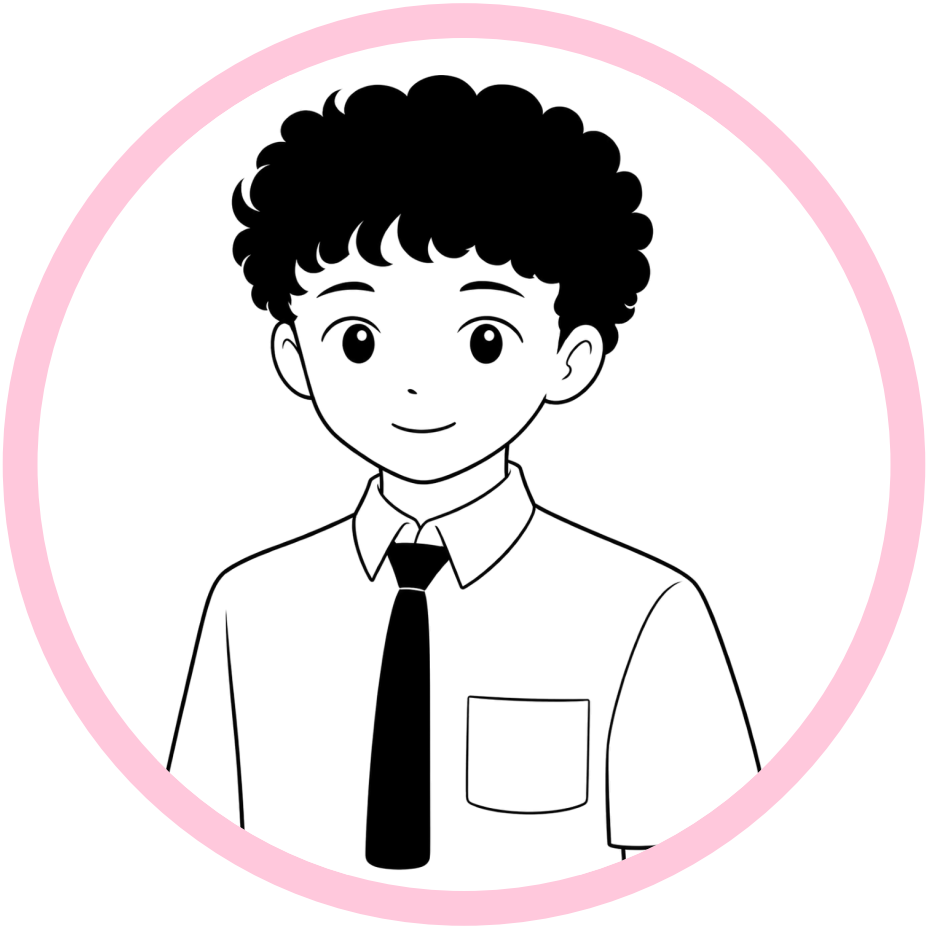
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.3.1 ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/62	%

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Q1.

Discuss **one or more** ethical implications of research in psychology. Refer to **at least one** topic you have studied in psychology in your answer.

(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

Read the item and then answer the questions that follow.

> In a study of antisocial activity and social background, researchers interviewed 100 children aged 14 years. They then classified each child according to their level of antisocial activity. They concluded that 26 were 'very antisocial', 40 were 'mildly antisocial' and 34 were 'not antisocial'. The researchers found that the majority of the 'very antisocial' children attended Crayford secondary school, whereas most of the other two groups of children attended another local school.

(a) The study on the opposite page is an example of socially sensitive research.

Briefly explain how the researchers could have dealt with the issue of social sensitivity in this study.

(4)

(b) What level of measurement is being used in this study?

(1)

(c) Explain **one** limitation of the level of measurement you have identified in your answer to (b).

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q3.

A psychologist wanted to investigate the effects of age of adoption on aggressive behaviour. He compared children who had been adopted before the age of two with children who had been adopted after the age of two. The children were observed in their school playground when they were six years old.

(a) Suggest **two** operationalised behavioural categories the psychologist could use in his observation of aggressive behaviour. Explain how the psychologist could have carried out this observation.

Behavioural Category 1 _____

_____

Behavioural Category 2 _____

_____

Explanation of how the observation could have been carried out _____

_____

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(4)

(b) Explain **one** ethical issue the psychologist would have needed to consider when carrying out this research. How could the psychologist have dealt with this issue?

Extra space

(4)

The psychologist wanted to investigate how aggressive the children were when they were at home. He interviewed a sample of their parents to investigate this.

(c) Explain why using interviews might be better than using questionnaires in this situation.

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Extra space

(4)

(Total 12 marks)

Q4.

Describe **two** ethical issues that can be illustrated by Milgram's research into obedience to authority.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q5.

Explain why it is sometimes necessary to deceive participants in social influence research.

(Total 2 marks)

Q6.

Describe **one** way in which deception has been dealt with in social influence research.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q7.

A psychologist investigated the relationship between type of attachment in childhood and success in later adult relationships. He published a questionnaire in a local newspaper. The participants were people who read the newspaper, filled in the questionnaire and sent it to the psychologist. Participants' answers to the questions were used to decide whether they had been securely or insecurely attached as children. The participants who were identified as securely attached children were more likely to have successful adult relationships than those identified as insecurely attached children.

(a) Identify the sampling technique used in this study. Outline **one** weakness of using this sampling method.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) Identify **one** ethical issue the researcher would need to consider in this research. Suggest how the researcher could deal with this ethical issue.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q8.

(a) Milgram's experiments into obedience can be criticised as being unethical.

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Describe **two** ethical issues that can be illustrated by Milgram's research.

Ethical Issue One _____

_____

_____

_____

Ethical Issue Two _____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(b) Choose **one** of the ethical issues identified in your answer to (a) and explain a way of dealing with it.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q9.

A case study was carried out on Peter whose brain was damaged in a motorcycle accident. Psychologists tested how many numbers he could hold in his short-term memory. They did this by reading him lists of numbers and asking him to recall the numbers immediately in the right order. He could recall a maximum of two items. The psychologists found that his long-term memory was normal.

(a) How was Peter's short-term memory after the accident different from most adults' short-term memory?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Does this case study support the multi-store model of memory? Explain your answer.

_____

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Extra space

(4)

(c) Identify **one** ethical issue associated with this case study of Peter. Suggest how psychologists could deal with this ethical issue.

Ethical issue

How psychologists could deal with this ethical issue

(4)

(Total 10 marks)

Q10.

Psychologists have carried out research into the use of cognitive interviews. One possible ethical issue which might arise during this research is protection of participants from harm. Explain how psychologists could deal with this ethical issue.

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_____

_____

_____

(Total 3 marks)

Q11.

Milgram's work can be criticised for being unethical. Describe **one** way in which his work is unethical.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

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