

Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Mann et al. (lying) both the samples of video clips and of police officers were obtained by opportunity sampling.
- (a) Describe what is meant by an 'opportunity sample' and include an example from a **different** core study. [2]
- (b) Explain **one** disadvantage of an opportunity sample in the Mann et al. study. [2]
- 2 The study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) used a repeated measures design.
- (a) What is meant by a 'repeated measures design'? [2]
- (b) Explain **one** advantage of a repeated measures design in this study. [2]
- 3 In the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) a varied group of participants was used in Group 2 (the normal adults).
- (a) Give **two** examples of the occupations and/or education of the participants in Group 2. [2]
- (b) Suggest why it was important that both Group 2 and Group 1 (the experimental group) had a wide range of occupations and education. [2]
- 4 From the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel):
- (a) Outline what is meant by 'quantitative data', using an example from the study. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using quantitative data in this study. [2]
- 5 From the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation):
- (a) Identify **two** items of uniform the prisoners were given. [2]
- (b) Explain the effect of **one** of these items of clothing on the prisoners. [2]
- 6 From the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):
- (a) What are the minimum conditions for creating ethnocentrism? [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** ethical problem in this study. [2]
- 7 In the study by Bandura et al. (aggression), several differences in behaviour between groups of participants were found.
- (a) Outline **one** difference in behaviour between male and female participants. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** reason for this difference. [2]

- 8 From the study by Freud:
Explain the Oedipus complex using little Hans as an example. [4]
- 9 From the study by Dement and Kleitman:
Describe the findings about the relationship between dream content and eye movement. [4]
- 10 The study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers) was a laboratory experiment. This method typically has good reliability but sometimes has low validity.
- (a) Explain why this study was a laboratory experiment. [2]
- (b) Explain why this study may have **low** validity. [2]
- 11 From the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness):
- (a) Describe **one** aim of the study. [2]
- (b) Using results from the study, explain whether the aim you have described in (a) was supported. [2]
- 12 Rosenhan (sane in insane places) suggested that decisions about sanity are based on the beliefs of psychiatrists not the characteristics displayed by patients.
Describe **two** ways that the results show whether this suggestion is true. [4]
- 13 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used self reports.
- (a) Describe the self report method. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using the self report method in this study. [2]
- 14 From the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising):
- (a) Describe what is meant by 'empathising' and by 'systemising'. [2]
- (b) Suggest **two** conclusions from this study in relation to choice of university subject. [2]
- 15 The study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) was an experiment which collected data using a questionnaire.
- (a) Describe the independent variable (IV) in this study. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using an observation rather than a questionnaire to measure mirror gazing. [2]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of the ethical issues it raises.

Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans)

Nelson (children's morals)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

[10]

17 Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss the generalisability of the findings.

Milgram (obedience)

Held and Hein (kitten carousel)

Langlois et al. (infant facial preference)

[10]

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