



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 The study by Mann et al. (lying) was an experiment. An alternative way to investigate the aim of this study would have been to use a case study.
- (a) Describe the aim of the Mann et al. experiment. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of conducting a case study to investigate this aim. [2]
- 2 In the study by Baron-Cohen et al., 'foils' were used as alternative words to describe the emotions in the eyes test. These were piloted on a group of eight judges.
- Describe how and why this was done. [4]
- 3 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
- Identify **two** pieces of apparatus and explain why each one was used. [4]
- 4 In the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation), prisoners went through an induction procedure **before** arriving at the 'prison'.
- (a) Suggest **two** ways in which the induction procedure was realistic. [2]
- (b) Suggest **two** ways in which the induction procedure was **not** realistic. [2]
- 5 Ethical guidelines are relevant to the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans).
- (a) Identify **two** ethical guidelines. [2]
- (b) For **one** of these guidelines, suggest how it could be relevant to this study. [2]
- 6 In the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) the boys were unaware that their allocation to groups was random.
- Describe how the boys thought they were allocated to groups in Experiment 1 **and** in Experiment 2. [4]
- 7 The study by Bandura et al. (aggression) has useful applications.
- (a) Outline **one** hypothesis tested in this study. [2]
- (b) Suggest how the findings in relation to this hypothesis could be useful. [2]

- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Outline the sampling technique used. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using this sampling technique in this study. [2]
- 9 From the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference):
- Give **two** reasons why this study was an experiment. [4]
- 10 From the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers):
- (a) Describe **one** brain scanning technique used in this study. [2]
  - (b) Explain why this brain scanning technique was used. [2]
- 11 The study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) could be investigated in more ecologically valid situations.
- (a) Suggest **two** situations that would be more ecologically valid. [2]
  - (b) Explain why **one** of these situations would be more ecologically valid. [2]
- 12 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'validity'. [2]
  - (b) Suggest why the validity of this study was high. [2]
- 13 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):
- (a) Describe the participant. [2]
  - (b) Identify **two** problems that Eve experienced that could also be found in patients who do **not** have multiple personality disorder. [2]
- 14 Part of the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) was an experiment comparing subject choices between males and females.
- (a) Describe the experimental design used in this part of the experiment. [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** advantage of this experimental design. [2]
- 15 In the study by Veale and Riley, one way that motivation for mirror gazing was measured was by rating 12 statements about beliefs.
- (a) Describe how these beliefs were rated. [2]
  - (b) Describe the other way in which information was obtained about motivation to mirror gaze. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

**16** Evaluate **one** of the studies below in terms of its reliability.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

[10]

**17** Discuss the nature–nurture debate using **one** of the studies listed below.

Held and Hein (kitten carousel)

Freud (little Hans)

Nelson (children’s morals)

[10]

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