



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Mann et al. (lying), a possible problem was that the number of people at the suspect's interview varied.
- (a) Suggest **one** reason why the number of people varied. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** reason why this could have been a problem. [2]
- 2 The study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) used a sample with a wide age range.
- (a) Describe **two** other features of the sample. [2]
- (b) Explain why the age range used in this study was important. [2]
- 3 Although Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) used an experiment to study autism, they could alternatively have used a case study.
- (a) Identify **two** features of a 'case study'. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using a case study rather than an experiment in this study. [2]
- 4 The study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel) aimed to distinguish between two possible explanations for the development of visually guided behaviour.
- Describe these **two** possible explanations in relation to Held and Hein's kittens. [4]
- 5 Milgram studied obedience.
- (a) Describe what is meant by 'qualitative data', using an example from this study. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using qualitative data. [2]
- 6 In the 'subway Samaritans' experiment by Piliavin et al., it was hoped that each participant would only see one trial, so it would have been an independent groups design.
- (a) Use an example from this study to explain why it is an independent groups design. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of this experimental design in this study. [2]
- 7 From the study by Bandura et al., several conclusions could be drawn about the imitation of aggression.
- Describe **two** of these conclusions. [4]

- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Identify **two** ethical problems raised by the study. [2]
  - (b) Explain **one** of these ethical problems in relation to this study. [2]
- 9 Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) compared each infant's response in pairs of conditions.
- (a) Explain the experimental design in **one** of the studies by Langlois et al. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** advantage of this experimental design in this study. [2]
- 10 In the study by Nelson (children's morals), a seven-point scale was used to collect data.
- (a) Suggest **one** advantage of using this scale in this study. [2]
  - (b) Describe how three-year old and seven-year old children responded to stories with a negative valence (a bad motive or a bad outcome). [2]
- 11 In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) there was an angry stooge and a euphoric stooge.
- (a) Describe the effects of the angry stooge on the participants. [2]
  - (b) Describe the effects of the euphoric stooge on the participants. [2]
- 12 Use the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) to explain **two** features of a laboratory experiment. [4]
- 13 Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) suggested that more ecologically valid studies should be done on the effect of smells on social/sociosexual behaviour.
- (a) Suggest **two** social/sociosexual behaviours that could be studied in relation to smell. [2]
  - (b) Using **one** of your suggestions from (a), explain why it would be better to study this behaviour in a field experiment than a laboratory experiment. [2]
- 14 The participants observed in the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) were the doctors and nurses.
- (a) Describe the sampling technique used. [2]
  - (b) Describe what was recorded by the pseudo-patients. [2]
- 15 The study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) used self reports.
- (a) Describe the self report method. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using the self report method in this study. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

**16** Discuss **one** of the studies listed below in terms of validity.

Maguire et al. (taxi drivers)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)

[10]

**17** Use **one** of the studies listed below to evaluate the social approach.

Milgram (obedience)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

[10]

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