

Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 The study by Mann et al looked at lying. Describe **two** differences in the behaviour of criminals telling the truth and criminals lying, found in this study. [4]

- 2 Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test) investigated Asperger syndrome/high-functioning autism (AS/HFA) participants.
 - (a) Identify **two** of the four tests from the WAIS-R used to assess IQ in the AS/HFA group. [2]
 - (b) Describe the overall score on this test for the AS/HFA group. [2]

- 3 From the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel):
 - (a) What was already known about adult human visual adaptation prior to this study? [2]
 - (b) Explain whether the results for baby animals (neonates) were the same as those for human adults or different. [2]

- 4 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
 - (a) Briefly describe **one** piece of apparatus used. [2]
 - (b) Explain why this apparatus was necessary to the study. [2]

- 5 The participants in the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) were informed about some aspects of the procedure.
 - (a) Describe **one** way in which the participants were informed and **one** way in which they were deceived. [2]
 - (b) Deception is often used in psychological research. Explain **one** advantage of using deception in research. [2]

- 6 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:
 - (a) Outline **two** controls used in the study. [2]
 - (b) Explain **one** problem with the use of controls in experiments. [2]

- 7 The study by Bandura et al (aggression) used a matched pairs design.
 - (a) What is meant by a 'matched pairs design'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** advantage of using a matched pairs design in this study. [2]

- 8 From the study by Freud, give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest that little Hans was in the Oedipus complex. [4]
- 9 Langlois et al investigated infant facial preference. Describe **four** features of the stimuli used in study 1. [4]
- 10 From the study by Nelson on children's morals:
- (a) Describe the scale used by Nelson to measure judgements of the 'goodness' of actions in the stories. [2]
 - (b) Explain **one** advantage of using this type of scale. [2]
- 11 The study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) collected data about dream duration and used an electroencephalograph (EEG).
- (a) Describe the data for dream-duration estimates after 5 minutes and 15 minutes of REM. [2]
 - (b) Explain **one** advantage of using an EEG in this part of the study. [2]
- 12 The study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers) used positron emission tomography (PET) scans.
- (a) Outline what a PET scan can discover. [2]
 - (b) What other brain scan was used by Maguire et al and why? [2]
- 13 Give **four** features of the sample of participants used in the study by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness). [4]
- 14 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) most of the pseudo-patients were admitted to hospital with an incorrect diagnosis of 'schizophrenia'. Give **two** possible explanations for why the hospitals made these mistakes. [4]
- 15 In their study of multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley collected empirical evidence from psychological tests. They also gathered anecdotal evidence including events that happened to Eve.
- (a) Briefly describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence from the study. [2]
 - (b) Suggest **one** problem with anecdotal evidence. [2]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of its usefulness/applications.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Billington et al (empathising and systemising)

[10]

17 Discuss the use of qualitative data in psychology using **one** of the studies listed below as an example.

Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans)

Freud (little Hans)

Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)

[10]

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