



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Loftus and Pickrell, one way that false memories were tested was by the number of words the participants used to describe the memories.
- (a) Describe the results obtained for the number of words. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using a word count as a measure of false memory. [2]
- 2 Held and Hein conducted an investigation into visual development using animals in a carousel apparatus.
- (a) Describe the sample of animals used. [2]
- (b) Suggest why this species was chosen rather than any other non-human animal. [2]
- 3 From the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test):
- (a) Name and outline the experimental design used. [2]
- (b) Explain why the design that you named in (a) was used, instead of an alternative experimental design. [2]
- 4 From the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:
- (a) Name and describe the sampling method used in this study. [2]
- (b) Give **one** advantage of this sampling method in this study. [2]
- 5 From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):
- (a) Describe **one** difference between the results from the drunk and ill victims. [2]
- (b) Explain why there was a difference between the results from the drunk and ill victims. [2]
- 6 The study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) was a laboratory experiment.
- (a) Describe **two** features shared by all laboratory experiments. [2]
- (b) Explain why study 1 from Tajfel was an experiment. [2]

- 7 From the study by Bandura et al. (aggression):
- (a) Describe what is meant by a repeated measures design. [2]
  - (b) Explain a practical problem if a repeated measures design had been used in this study. [2]
- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Describe the research method used. [2]
  - (b) Explain why this was the best choice of research method for this study. [2]
- 9 From the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference):
- (a) Identify any **two** variables that were manipulated. [2]
  - (b) Identify the **two** ways in which Langlois et al. concluded that infant facial preferences could be acquired. [2]
- 10 Describe **two** of Nelson's conclusions from the study on children's morals. [4]
- 11 The study by Schachter and Singer investigated emotion.  
Describe why the study was conducted. [4]
- 12 From the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness):
- (a) Describe **one** control used in this study. [2]
  - (b) Explain why failing to control this variable would have been important in this study. [2]
- 13 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places), qualitative data were collected.
- (a) Describe **two** pieces of qualitative data from the study. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** advantage of collecting qualitative data in this study. [2]
- 14 In the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder), Eve reported having blackouts.
- (a) Identify **two other** pieces of information about the participant that were known to Thigpen and Cleckley at the start of the study. [2]
  - (b) Describe how Thigpen and Cleckley explained Eve's blackouts. [2]
- 15 Describe the embedded figures test used in the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising). You may use a diagram in your answer. [4]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16** Discuss the extent to which generalisations can be made from **one** of the studies listed below.

Milgram (obedience)

Maguire et al. (taxi drivers)

Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)

[10]

- 17** Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of its strengths and weaknesses.

Mann et al. (lying)

Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

[10]

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