



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 The study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony used an independent groups design.
- (a) What is an independent groups design and what is a repeated measures design? [2]
- (b) Suggest why a repeated measures design was not used in this study. [2]
- 2 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism involved a number of controls. Outline **two** controls that were applied in this study. [4]
- 3 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe was conducted in a laboratory.
- (a) Suggest why the study was **not** done as a field experiment. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** problem with studying animals in a laboratory. [2]
- 4 Bandura, Ross and Ross were behaviourists conducting the study on aggression to support one of their assumptions about *all* behaviour.
- (a) Give **one** assumption made by Bandura, Ross and Ross about all behaviour. [2]
- (b) To what extent did the findings of the study support this assumption? [2]
- 5 In their study, Hodges and Tizard interviewed the ex-institutional children and their parents.
- (a) What was the difference between what the children said and what their parents said about having a special friend? [2]
- (b) Give **one** explanation for this difference. [2]
- 6 The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming involved an electroencephalogram (EEG).
- (a) What did Dement and Kleitman use the electroencephalogram to measure? [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using scientific equipment in psychological experiments. [2]
- 7 The study by Sperry involved split brain patients.
- (a) Why were the experiments performed by Sperry not true to real life? [2]
- (b) Explain how split brain patients would behave in real life. [2]

- 8 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:
- (a) Suggest **one** generalisation that we can make about emotion for *all* people. [2]
  - (b) Suggest why generalisations about physiological processes are more likely to be true than generalisations about social behaviour. [2]
- 9 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans. [4]
- 10 In the study by Milgram on obedience to authority, of the 40 participants 14 stopped at 300 volts or before, whilst 26 participants continued to 450 volts.
- (a) Give **one** reason why some participants continued to 450 volts. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** reason why some participants stopped before 450 volts. [2]
- 11 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:
- (a) What was the dispositional hypothesis that was proposed? [2]
  - (b) To what extent did the results of the study support the dispositional hypothesis? [2]
- 12 The study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on subway Samaritans is a snapshot study.
- (a) Give **one** advantage of snapshot studies using this study as an example. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** disadvantage of snapshot studies using this study as an example. [2]
- 13 In the study on intelligence testing by Gould, some army recruits were given the army beta test. Briefly describe **two** types of question from the army beta test giving an example of each. [4]
- 14 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) involved observation.
- (a) Outline **one** advantage of using observation to gather data in this study. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** disadvantage of using observation to gather data in this study. [2]
- 15 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used a number of tests.
- (a) Identify **one** psychometric test and **one** projective test that were used in the study. [2]
  - (b) Describe the findings of **either** the psychometric **or** the projective test. [2]

**Section B** (40 marks)

Answer **either** Question 16 **or** Question 17 in this section.

- 16** Self report measures usually involve obtaining data from participants either by interview, questionnaire or sometimes a combination of both.

Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)  
 Freud (little Hans)  
 Deregowski (picture perception)

- (a) Describe the self report measures used in your chosen study. [10]  
 (b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]  
 (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using self report measures? [10]  
 (d) Suggest a different method for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]

- 17** When carrying out research, psychologists manipulate the independent variable and try to control as many irrelevant variables as possible.

Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)  
 Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
 Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

- (a) Describe the findings of your chosen study. [10]  
 (b) Outline the controls that were used in your chosen study. [10]  
 (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of applying controls in psychological studies? [10]  
 (d) Suggest a different method for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]