READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet. Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in. Write in dark blue or black pen. Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer all questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. From the study by Milgram (obedience):
   (a) Explain what he aimed to find out about obedience.  
   (b) Outline how one finding supports or contradicts this aim.

2. The Haney, Banks and Zimbardo prison simulation study recruited participants through a newspaper advertisement.
   (a) Suggest one advantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements.  
   (b) Suggest one disadvantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements.

3. The study by Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans) aimed to test the ‘diffusion of responsibility’ hypothesis.
   (a) Outline whether the findings support the ‘diffusion of responsibility’ hypothesis.  
   (b) Suggest one explanation for the findings of the study.

4. From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:
   (a) Describe the matrices used to collect quantitative data.  
   (b) Outline one advantage of collecting quantitative data in this study.

5. The study by Bandura et al on aggression involved observation.
   Outline two strengths of the way in which the observation was conducted.

6. From the study by Freud (little Hans):
   (a) Outline the self report method as used in this study.  
   (b) Describe one advantage of the self report method.

7. Describe two findings from Langlois et al (infant facial preference).
8 From the study by Nelson on children’s morals:

(a) Explain why Nelson was interested in children’s understanding of both motives and outcomes. [2]

(b) How did Nelson follow the ethical guideline of obtaining consent? [2]

9 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion), identify four objects used by the stooge in the euphoria condition. [4]

10 The study by Dement and Kleitman looked at different aspects of sleep and dreaming.

(a) Describe one of the aims of the study. [2]

(b) What were the results in relation to this aim? [2]

11 The study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers) investigated navigational ability.

(a) Explain what is meant by a ‘repeated measures design’ using Maguire et al as an example. [2]

(b) Outline one advantage of using a repeated measures design. [2]

12 Many controls were used in the procedure of the study by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness).

(a) Identify two of the controls used. [2]

(b) Explain why controls are necessary in experimental studies. [2]

13 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients asked the nurses for information.

(a) How did the nurses respond to these questions? [2]

(b) Suggest one reason why the nurses responded to these questions in the way that they did. [2]

14 Billington et al (empathising and systemising) is an experiment. With reference to this study, describe two characteristics of experiments. [4]

15 The study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) used the self report method.

(a) Identify and outline one self report tool used with the body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) patients. [2]

(b) Describe one piece of quantitative data from this study. [2]
Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

16 Evaluate one of the studies listed below in terms of its ecological validity.

- Held and Hein (kitten carousel)
- Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
- Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

[10]

17 Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the cognitive approach using one of the studies listed below as an example.

- Mann et al (lying)
- Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)
- Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test)

[10]
PSYCHOLOGY 9698/12
October/November 2013
1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):
   (a) Describe the aim of this study. [2]
   (b) Explain how this aim differs from most earlier research in this area. [2]

2. In the study by Milgram (obedience):
   (a) What is meant by ‘obedience’? [2]
   (b) Suggest one reason why obedience in society is desirable. [2]

3. From the prison simulation by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:
   (a) Name the sampling method used to select the participants and outline how this was done in this study. [2]
   (b) Give one disadvantage of this sampling method as used by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo. [2]

4. From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:
   (a) What is meant by ‘discrimination’? [2]
   (b) How did the participants in the study show discrimination? [2]

5. The study by Bandura et al (aggression) was an experiment.
   (a) What is meant by an ‘experiment’? [2]
   (b) Identify and outline the experimental design used. [2]

6. Study 2 of Langlois et al compared infants’ preferences for attractive and unattractive black women’s faces.
   (a) Pairs of photographs were presented twice. On the second presentation the left-right position was reversed. Why was this necessary? [2]
   (b) What was concluded from study 2? [2]

7. In the study by Nelson on children’s morals:
   (a) How was the ethical guideline of consent followed? [2]
   (b) Why is this guideline important? [2]
8. From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:
   (a) Outline one method that was used to record the responses of the participants. [2]
   (b) What is the advantage of using this method in this study? [2]

9. From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming), outline two ways in which observations of the participants were made. [4]

10. The study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers) used a positron emission tomography (PET) scanner.
    (a) Describe the PET scanning technique used in this study. [2]
    (b) Describe one advantage of PET scanning. [2]

11. The study by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness) collected quantitative data.
    (a) Describe what is meant by ‘quantitative data’ and give an example from this study. [2]
    (b) Describe one advantage of quantitative data. [2]

12. Rosenhan (sane in insane places) identifies several reasons why it may be difficult to tell the normal from the abnormal.
    (a) Identify two of these reasons. [2]
    (b) Describe one normal behaviour of the pseudo-patients which was interpreted as abnormal by the hospital staff. [2]

13. The study by Thigpen and Cleckley is about multiple personality disorder.
    (a) What is ‘multiple personality disorder’? [2]
    (b) What is the difference between having multiple personality disorder and having different sides to your personality? [2]

14. The study by Billington et al is based on Empathising-Systemising theory.
    (a) What does this theory predict about empathising and systemising in females? [2]
    (b) Describe one problem with the conclusion from the study by Billington et al. [2]

15. The study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) used the self report method.
    (a) Describe how the data about ‘motivation before looking in a mirror’ were gathered. [2]
    (b) State one advantage and one disadvantage of collecting self report data. [2]
Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

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

Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test)  
Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans)  
Freud (little Hans)  

17 Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of observations as a research method using one of the studies listed below as an example.

Mann et al (lying)  
Held and Hein (kitten carousel)  
Bandura et al (aggression)
Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1 Mann et al (lying) say that it is hard to investigate the non-verbal behaviours accompanying deception.

(a) Explain why. [2]

(b) How did they overcome this problem? [2]

2 From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):

(a) What were the participants told about the aim of the study before participating? [2]

(b) What is meant by ‘informed consent’? [2]

3 Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test) provided a glossary of 93 words to help participants to identify mental states. List four of these words. [4]

4 Held and Hein (kitten carousel) used observations to record the behaviour of the kittens.

(a) Describe one behaviour they assessed using observation. [2]

(b) Outline one disadvantage of observations as a research method. [2]

5 Milgram (obedience) found that, of the forty participants involved, fourteen stopped between 300 volts and 375 volts, and twenty-six participants continued to 450 volts.

(a) Suggest one reason why some participants continued to 450 volts. [2]

(b) Suggest one reason why some participants stopped before 450 volts. [2]

6 Haney, Banks and Zimbardo conducted a prison simulation.

(a) Describe one way self report data were obtained in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest one advantage of obtaining data through self report. [2]

7 The study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation was designed to investigate the origins of prejudice.

(a) How is ‘prejudice’ different from ‘discrimination’? [2]

(b) Explain whether Tajfel investigated prejudice or discrimination. [2]
8 In the study by Freud, little Hans is asked ‘when the horse fell down did you think of your daddy?’.
   (a) Give one disadvantage with this type of questioning. [2]
   (b) How did Freud interpret Hans’ fear of horses? [2]

9 In the study by Nelson on moral judgments, children of different ages were compared using an independent groups design.
   (a) What were the two ages being compared? [2]
   (b) Outline one disadvantage of an independent groups design. [2]

10 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):
   (a) What are the two factors in the two-factor theory of emotion? [2]
   (b) How was each factor manipulated in the study? [2]

11 From the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming:
   (a) Outline two controls in this study. [2]
   (b) Give two reasons why it is important for studies such as Dement and Kleitman to use controls. [2]

12 From the study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers):
   (a) Identify and outline one independent variable from the study. [2]
   (b) Identify and outline one dependent variable from the study. [2]

13 Who were the participants in study 1 and study 2 from Rosenhan (sane in insane places)? [4]

14 Thigpen and Cleckley studied multiple personality disorder.
   (a) What is a ‘case study’? [2]
   (b) Explain one advantage of using the case study method in this investigation. [2]

15 The study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) was an experiment.
   (a) Identify the two groups of participants being compared. [2]
   (b) The experiment was based on the findings of a pilot study. What is the purpose of a pilot study? [2]
Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

16 Evaluate one of the studies listed below in terms of its contribution to the nature-nurture debate.

Bandura et al (aggression)
Langlois et al (infant facial preference)
Billington et al (empathising and systemising) [10]

17 Discuss the extent to which generalisations can be made from psychological research using one of the studies listed below as an example.

Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans)
Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness) [10]