



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 Describe **two** behaviours recorded by observers from the videotapes of suspects in the study by Mann et al (lying). [4]
- 2 From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):
  - (a) Describe the results for the recall and clarity of **true** events. [2]
  - (b) Describe the results for the recall and clarity of **false** events. [2]
- 3 Baron-Cohen et al say that the Eyes Test only involves the first and not the second stage in the attribution of theory of mind. Describe **both** of these stages. [4]
- 4 Held and Hein (kitten carousel) used three main tests to assess visual-spatial discrimination. They also did several additional tests to check the status of peripheral receptors and responses. Describe **two** of these additional tests. [4]
- 5 In Milgram's study on obedience he says that we learn in childhood that it is a 'breach of moral conduct to hurt another person'.
  - (a) To what extent did Milgram's participants follow this aspect of moral conduct they had learned? [2]
  - (b) What did Milgram conclude? [2]
- 6 The study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo was stopped early because of the negative effects of pathological prisoner syndrome. Describe **two** factors contributing to pathological prisoner syndrome. [4]
- 7 From the study by Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans):
  - (a) Identify **one** independent variable that was manipulated by the experimenters. [2]
  - (b) Identify **two** dependent variables recorded by the observers. [2]
- 8 Freud used the case study method to investigate little Hans.
  - (a) Give **two** features of this investigation that make it a case study. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** disadvantage of the case study method as used in this investigation. [2]
- 9 Describe **two** features of the sample in study 1 from Langlois et al (infant facial preference). [4]

- 10 Describe **two** factors affecting children's moral judgments that were investigated by Nelson. [4]
- 11 Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) looked at the relationship between dream content and eye movements.
- (a) Describe the dream content of **one** participant. [2]
- (b) What did Dement and Kleitman conclude about the relationship between dream content and eye movements? [2]
- 12 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) What did the pseudopatients do to gain admission to the mental hospitals? [2]
- (b) Describe what the pseudopatients did after they had been admitted. [2]
- 13 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):
- (a) Identify **two** tests that were used. [2]
- (b) Describe the results of **one** of these tests. [2]
- 14 From the study by Billington et al (empathising and systemising):
- (a) What is meant by 'empathising'? [2]
- (b) Give **one** piece of evidence that suggests females are better empathisers than males. [2]
- 15 From the study by Veale and Riley about body dysmorphic disorder (mirror gazing):
- (a) State the **two** ways in which the control participants and the body dysmorphic disorder participants were matched. [2]
- (b) Give **two** differences in activities during long sessions spent in front of the mirror between the two groups. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16** Discuss **one** of the studies listed below in terms of **two** weaknesses.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)

Bandura et al (aggression)

Maguire et al (taxi drivers)

[10]

- 17** Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the laboratory experiment using **one** of the studies listed below.

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness)

[10]

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