

Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Mann et al (lying):
- (a) Describe **one** individual difference in deceptive behaviour. [2]
 - (b) Explain why Mann et al challenged the simplistic view that typical deceptive behaviour exists. [2]
- 2 From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):
- (a) Explain what the participants believed the study was about. [2]
 - (b) Explain why this was necessary. [2]
- 3 Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test) used four groups of participants. Describe **two** of these groups. [4]
- 4 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
- (a) Describe how the experimenter tried to stop participants from withdrawing from the study. [2]
 - (b) Why are participants given the right to withdraw from psychology studies? [2]
- 5 In the prison simulation by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo, the prisoners were given a distinctive uniform.
- (a) Identify **two** features of the prisoners' uniform. [2]
 - (b) What effect did the uniform have on the prisoners' behaviour? [2]
- 6 From the study by Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans):
- (a) Describe **two** behaviours of the 'drunk' victim. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** way in which the results of the 'drunk' condition differed from those of the 'ill' condition. [2]
- 7 Using the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:
- (a) Outline **one** key feature of ethnocentrism. [2]
 - (b) According to Tajfel, what are the minimum conditions for creating ethnocentrism? [2]

- 8 In the study by Freud, little Hans is referred to as 'a little Oedipus'.
- (a) Briefly outline the Oedipus complex. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** piece of evidence from the study which suggests that Hans is 'a little Oedipus'. [2]
- 9 Langlois et al (infant facial preference) suggested three reasons why study 1 was done. Explain **two** of these reasons. [4]
- 10 From the study by Nelson (children's morals):
- (a) Describe the pictures in the motive-**implicit** condition. [2]
- (b) Explain what was different about the pictures in the motive-**explicit** condition. [2]
- 11 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):
- (a) Identify the **two** factors from the two-factor theory of emotion. [2]
- (b) How was each factor manipulated in the study? [2]
- 12 The study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) used a self report method.
- (a) Outline how the self report method was used in this study. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** problem with self report data in this study. [2]
- 13 From the study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers):
- (a) Describe **one** way in which experienced taxi drivers are unusual in their way-finding. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which experienced taxi drivers are similar to other people in their way-finding. [2]
- 14 What were the **four** odours used in the study by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness)? [4]
- 15 From the results of long mirror checking sessions in the study by Veale and Riley:
- (a) Give **two** uses of the mirror by body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) patients. [2]
- (b) Give **two** uses of the mirror that were more common in the control participants than the BDD patients. [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.

Held and Hein (kitten carousel)

Bandura et al (aggression)

Nelson (children's morals)

[10]

- 17** Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the psychology of individual differences using **one** of the studies listed below as an example.

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

Billington et al (empathising and systemising)

[10]

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