



**Section A** (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion, participants received a reward for taking part.
- (a) What was this reward? [2]
- (b) Describe **one** effect this reward had on the **ethics** of this study. [2]
- 2 From the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:
- (a) Describe **one** feature of the procedure that was standardised. [2]
- (b) Describe how this standardisation of the procedure affects the reliability of this study. [2]
- 3 Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith studied autism.
- (a) Outline **two** findings from this study. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** problem the autistic participants might have in everyday life. [2]
- 4 From the study by Rosenhan on being sane in insane places:
- (a) Describe **one** possible reason why staff admitted the pseudopatients to the hospital. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** way this study can be considered useful. [2]
- 5 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:
- (a) Outline **two** features of the sample. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** difficulty in generalising from this sample. [2]

**Section B** (30 marks)

Answer **one** question only from this section.

- 6** The nature/nurture debate has presented a challenge for psychologists. Nature is aspects of our behaviour, personality and biology that we are born with whereas nurture is what we have learned.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

Gould (intelligence testing)  
 Hrabka and Grant (doll choice)  
 Deregowski (picture perception)  
 Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

- (a) Describe whether each study supports the nature or nurture side of the debate. [10]  
 (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of investigating the nature/nurture debate? [10]  
 (c) 'It will never be possible to fully resolve the nature/nurture debate.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Longitudinal research takes place over a long period of time: weeks, months or sometimes years.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)  
 Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)  
 Freud (little Hans)  
 Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)

- (a) Describe how the longitudinal method was used in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the longitudinal method? [10]  
 (c) 'Longitudinal research is a waste of time and money.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** Ecological validity refers to how realistic research is in terms of the situation in which participants are placed. It also refers to the tasks the participants are asked to do.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)  
 Milgram (obedience)  
 Sperry (split brain)  
 Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe how the data was collected in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct ecologically valid research? [10]  
 (c) To what extent is it possible to create a realistic study? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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