Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
- Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on Section A.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

For questions 1–7 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1. In Milgram’s (1963) original study, how many participants took part in the experiment?
   - A 30
   - B 40
   - C 50
   - D 60

   (Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2. Forgetting could be described as:
   - A problems with interpreting information
   - B having the correct environmental cues at retrieval
   - C having the correct state cues at retrieval
   - D problems with accessing information

   (Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3. Which type of experimental design means that all participants take part in all experimental conditions?
   - A Repeated measures
   - B Independent groups
   - C Laboratory experiment
   - D Field experiment

   (Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Levels of processing framework was proposed by:</td>
<td>A Tulving et al, B Craik and Lockhart, C Godden and Baddeley, D Tajfel et al</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Which one of the following strategies can be used to deal with order effects?</td>
<td>A Randomisation, B Operationalisation, C Dispersion, D Generalisation</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rebecca is planning an experiment on Social Psychology. To avoid demand characteristics, she did not tell the participants the truth about the aim of her research. This is called:</td>
<td>A informed consent, B confidentiality, C right to withdraw, D deception</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Which measure of central tendency is calculated by adding up all the scores in the condition and dividing the total by the number of participants?</td>
<td>A Mode, B Mean, C Range, D Median</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For questions 8 and 9 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.

8  Which two of the following research methods have you studied in the Cognitive Approach?
   - A  Natural experiment
   - B  Interview
   - C  Field experiment
   - D  Correlation
   - E  Naturalistic observation

   (Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

9  Which two of the following statements about Hofling et al's (1966) study are false?
   - A  The instructions were given over the phone.
   - B  Participants were unaware they were taking part in a study.
   - C  Some of the participants were doctors.
   - D  The nurses were prevented from administering a dangerous drug.
   - E  The stated maximum dose of the drug was 10mg.

   (Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 11 MARKS
SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section B.

10 There are many examples in world history when two ethnic groups or two nations live peacefully alongside each other for many years. However, conflict then develops, which could last for decades, with one group wanting to destroy the other.

Using your knowledge of psychological research into prejudice and obedience, explain why such conflicts may develop.

(Total for Question 10 = 5 marks)
11 (a) Describe Godden and Baddeley’s (1975) study on cue-dependent forgetting.
(b) Evaluate Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study in terms of reliability and generalisability.

(Total for Question 11 = 8 marks)
12 As a part of your course you conducted an experiment within the Cognitive Approach.

(a) Write a fully operationalised experimental/alternative hypothesis for your experiment in the Cognitive Approach.
(b) Describe the procedure of your experiment from the Cognitive Approach.

(4)
(c) Identify **two** variables that you controlled in your experiment from the Cognitive Approach, and explain how you controlled them.

(4)

First variable

Second variable

(d) Outline one problem that occurred when planning and/or carrying out your experiment in the Cognitive Approach.

(2)

(Total for Question 12 = 12 marks)
13 In the Social Approach you will have studied the Agency Theory of obedience.

(a) The following four statements about the Agency Theory are either true or false.

Put a tick (✔) in the correct box to indicate whether each statement is true or false.

(4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement about Agency Theory</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The autonomous state is when individuals decide what to do for themselves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals are socialised to obey legitimate authority figures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral strain occurs when an individual is happy to obey an authority figure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency Theory was proposed by Hofling et al</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Evaluate the Agency Theory of obedience, using evidence from psychological research.

(4)
(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 33 MARKS
In the Social Approach you will have studied a key issue.

Describe the key issue you have studied in the Social Approach.

(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)
A group of friends, Ben, Coleen and Khalil, need to learn the local traffic rules for a test before they are allowed to drive.

Describe and evaluate the Levels of Processing framework, with reference to how the group of friends might learn the traffic rules.