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.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- 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.

In Section A put a cross in each correct box to indicate your answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then put a cross in another box.

For questions 1–6 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 Social identity theory was proposed by
   - A Milgram (1973)
   - B Sherif (1988)
   - C Hofling (1966)
   - D Tajfel (1970)

   (Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 In an autonomous state individuals perceive themselves as
   - A acting as agents for others in authority
   - B not in control of their own decision making
   - C unable to disobey due to moral strain
   - D able to choose their own actions

   (Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which of the following might be best explained using cognitive psychology?
   - A Gang violence between different groups.
   - B The effect of culture on behaviour.
   - C How information is processed in your brain.
   - D How genes influence behaviour.

   (Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)
4. State cues are best described as found in the
   - A individual
   - B genes
   - C context
   - D environment

   (Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5. Which of the following sampling techniques is where everyone has an equal chance of being picked?
   - A Opportunity
   - B Random
   - C Stratified
   - D Volunteer

   (Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6. Laboratory experiments use controls and this produces reliable data.
   This makes laboratory experiments more
   - A objective
   - B subjective
   - C qualitative
   - D unethical

   (Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)
For questions 7–9 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.

7 Which two of the following are true of Godden and Baddeley’s (1975) study?

- A There were 26 male participants in the study.
- B All the divers took part in all four conditions.
- C Divers were asked to recall words both on land and in the water.
- D The word lists were made up of ten words.
- E Words learned underwater were recalled best on land.

(Total for Question 7 = 2 marks)

8 Which two of the following examples best suit a qualitative approach to data collection?

- A A study to see whether lack of sleep affects reaction times.
- B A teacher studies the link between the number of essays students have written and their exam results.
- C A psychologist investigates how a family copes with a relative who has recently left a psychiatric hospital.
- D An observational study into the number of aggressive acts displayed by boys and girls at a nursery.
- E A study to examine why family background might affect career choice.

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

9 Your teacher is demonstrating Levels of Processing theory and asks you a number of questions about a list of words.

Which two of the following five questions would be likely to result in the highest level of recall?

- A Does it rhyme with ‘car’?
- B Has it got five letters in it?
- C Is it something you would eat?
- D Is it in capital letters?
- E Is it a type of animal?

(Total for Question 9 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 12 MARKS
SECTION B

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

10 (a) Outline the procedure of Milgram's (1963) original study of obedience, from the point where lots were drawn to decide who would be the teacher and who would be the learner.

(4)
(b) Outline one methodological weakness of Milgram's (1963) original study of obedience. Do not use an ethical issue in your answer.

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(c) Milgram controlled situational variables in his 1963 original study of obedience.

   Explain why this is a strength of Milgram's (1963) original study of obedience.

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)
Imagine you want to investigate differences between the views of older and younger people about the football World Cup.

Social psychology would suggest you use a survey for this kind of investigation.

Write a plan showing how you would go about carrying out your survey.

In your plan you may wish to include:

• sampling
• procedure
• types of question

(5)
12 In the Cognitive Approach you will have studied a key issue of relevance to today’s society.

Describe the key issue you studied.

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(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)
13 You are sitting with your friends on the bus on the way to school. Suddenly the bus comes to an emergency stop. You look out of the window and see an overturned tractor with lots of people running around. You are questioned the next day by the police about what you saw.

Using concepts, theories and/or research from cognitive psychology, explain why your later recall of the event might differ from others who saw the same incident.
(Total for Question 13 = 5 marks)
14 One research method commonly used in the Cognitive Approach is the laboratory experiment.

Describe the main features of the laboratory experiment as a research method.

(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)
15 (a) Outline the aim(s) of Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study.

(b) Some people view Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study as having high ecological validity, others think it has low ecological validity, and some even believe it has both.

Explain whether you think Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study has high and/or low ecological validity.

(Total for Question 15 = 5 marks)
SECTION C

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 25 minutes on Section C.

16 As part of the course requirements for cognitive psychology you will have conducted a practical using an experiment.

Outline problems you came across when planning and/or carrying out your experiment and explain how you might have addressed (or did address) these problems.

(5)
Following studies in the USA carried out by Milgram in 1963 and Hofling et al in 1966, obedience has been tested in many cultures across the world.

Describe and evaluate one study of obedience from a country other than the USA and explain how findings from this study help in understanding obedience in everyday life.