

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 From the study by Milgram (obedience):

(a) Outline the sampling technique used in this study.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of using this sampling technique in this study.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

2 (a) Explain what is meant by a 'covert observation'.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of conducting a covert observation.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

3 An experiment is testing the aim that smiling affects helpfulness. The procedure is to investigate whether people leaving a shop will hold a door open for people who are smiling.

(a) Write an operationalised directional (one-tailed) hypothesis for this experiment.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) Write a null hypothesis for this experiment.

.....
..... [1]

4 The study by Saavedra and Silverman (button phobia) raised ethical issues.

Explain **two** ethical guidelines that are relevant to this study.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

5 State **one** advantage of using the mean as a measure of central tendency.

.....
..... [1]

6 Define extraneous variables and uncontrolled variables, using any examples.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [6]

Section B

Answer **all** questions in this section.

7 Dan is looking for a correlation between the amount children play and how aggressive they are. He is not sure whether children who play more will be more aggressive or will be less aggressive.

(a) (i) Suggest how 'playing' could be operationalised using a quantitative measure.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Suggest **one** problem with measuring 'playing'.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Suggest how 'aggression' could be operationalised using a quantitative measure.

.....
..... [1]

(c) Dan finds that children who play more are also more aggressive.

Explain why Dan **cannot** conclude that playing causes aggression.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

8 Zho is investigating how quickly fish learn to respond to different coloured lights. She trains fish in two tanks to swim to the end of the tank for food in response to a light. She uses a red light with one tank and a green light with the other tank. She times how quickly the fish swim to the end of the tank.

(a) Identify the dependent variable in this experiment.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Identify the independent variable in this experiment.

.....
..... [1]

(c) Explain **two** ethical guidelines for working with animals.

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

(d) Suggest how **one** ethical guideline for working with animals could be followed in Zho's experiment.

.....
..... [1]

(e) Zho is plotting a bar chart of her results.

Label the x-axis and y-axis on the graph below.

y-axis label

x-axis label

[3]

9 Ella is conducting a laboratory experiment to find out whether singing helps people to relax. She is using a repeated measures design and will use pulse rate to measure relaxation.

(a) Identify a suitable control condition for Ella's experiment.

.....
..... [1]

(b) Explain why a repeated measures design is the best experimental design for Ella's study.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

(c) Explain **one** disadvantage of using a repeated measures design in Ella's study.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

(d) Ella considered using a field experiment but decided to use a laboratory experiment.

Explain why it could have been better for Ella to conduct a **field** experiment.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [3]

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [10]

(b) Identify **one** practical weakness/limitation with the procedure you have described in your answer to part (a) and suggest how your study might be done differently to overcome the problem.

Do **not** refer to ethics or sampling in your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
..... [4]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.