

Section A (50 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 1** Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans) conducted a field study to investigate bystander behaviour. An alternative way to collect data would be to conduct a laboratory experiment.
- (a) Describe the independent groups experimental design and outline how it was used in the study by Piliavin et al. [5]
 - (b) Design an alternative way to investigate bystander behaviour which uses a laboratory experiment and describe how it could be conducted. [10]
 - (c) Evaluate this alternative way of studying bystander behaviour in methodological and ethical terms. [10]
- 2** Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) conducted a self report study to investigate cognitive style and subject choice in university students.
- (a) What is meant by the 'nature-nurture debate'? [2]
 - (b) Describe how the results of the Billington et al. study support either the nature **or** the nurture side of the debate. [3]
 - (c) Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the individual differences approach using the study by Billington et al. as an example. [10]
 - (d) Compare the individual differences approach with **one** other approach in psychology using the Billington et al. study and any other study as examples. [10]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 3 (a)** Outline what is meant by the 'developmental approach' in psychology. [2]

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

Langlois et al. (infant facial preference)
Nelson (children's morals)
Freud (little Hans)

- (b)** Describe how the data were collected in each of these studies. [9]

- (c)** What advantages may psychologists have when they investigate the developmental approach? [9]

- 4 (a)** Outline what is meant by the term 'validity' in psychology. [2]

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)
Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)

- (b)** Describe how each of these studies is valid. [9]

- (c)** What problems may psychologists have when they try to make their studies valid? [9]

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