

REVISION QUESTIONS: COGNITIVE STUDIES

LOFTUS AND PALMER

1. Outline the aim of the research by Loftus and Palmer.
2. What was the independent variable in Study 1?
3. Briefly outline the procedure of this study.
4. What was the critical question in Study 1?
5. What difference did the change to the verb in the 'critical question' make?
6. Who were the participants?
7. Suggest TWO problems with generalising the results from this group of participants to the wider population.
8. Does this study have high or low ecological validity?
9. Suggest one other way in which eyewitness testimony could be investigated.
10. What advice would you give to the police or other professionals who have to take eye witness statements from people?

DEREGOWSKI

1. What is a review article?
2. Explain what ethnocentrism means.
3. Give examples of ethnocentrism from Deregowski's article.
4. Explain what depth cues are.
5. What is meant by the term 'two dimensional perceiver'?
6. Outline the procedure used in Hudson's 'impossible trident' experiment.
7. Outline the findings of the 'impossible trident' experiment.
8. Suggest TWO possible explanations for the origins of split style drawings.
9. Are pictures 'a lingua franca for inter-cultural communication'? Explain your answer.
10. Suggest what difficulties may be faced by a researcher wishing to conduct cross - cultural research.

BARON- COHEN et al

1. Outline the characteristics of autism.
2. Explain what is meant by a 'theory of mind'.
3. Outline one problem that might be experienced by someone who lacks a theory of mind
4. Briefly outline the Sally Anne test, including the questions that the researchers asked.
5. Why were the autistic children asked the memory and reality questions?
6. What were the autistic children unable to do in the Sally Anne test?
7. Do these results support the hypothesis that autistic children have no theory of mind? Explain your answer.
8. Why were the group of Down's syndrome children included in this study?
9. Suggest two problems with the use of dolls in this study
10. Suggest one useful application of this research.

GARDNER AND GARDNER

1. Why was Washoe taught Ameslan (American Sign Language) rather than a spoken language?
2. Describe TWO training methods which the Gardners used to encourage Washoe to use sign language.
3. What criteria did the researchers use to decide that a sign had been learnt?
4. Suggest one problem with these criteria?
5. What possible forms of experimenter bias might be evident in this study?
6. How many signs had Washoe learned at the end of the 22nd month?
7. Give two examples of signs that Washoe had learned
8. Outline one characteristic of language displayed by Washoe
9. Outline one characteristic of language not displayed by Washoe.
10. This was a case study. Outline one strength and one weakness of the case study approach.

REVISION QUESTIONS: DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES

SAMUEL AND BRYANT

1. What is meant by conservation?
2. Explain how conservation of volume can be tested.
3. Why did Samuel and Bryant replicate Piaget's study?
4. Outline the change that they made to Piaget's methodology.
5. What effect did this change have on their results?
6. Explain how age affected the results
7. Explain how type of task affected the results
8. Although the researchers are critical of Piaget, there is evidence in this study that supports Piaget. Outline this evidence.
9. What ethical considerations should researchers be aware of when the participants are children?
10. Suggest an alternative way in which conservation skills could be tested.

BANDURA

1. What was the aim of the study by Bandura et al?
2. Who were the subjects?
3. How were the subjects matched in this study?
4. Outline the procedure of the study.
5. Identify and describe the THREE measures of imitation used in this study
6. Outline two conclusions that can be drawn from this study.
7. Outline TWO ethical issues raised by this research.
8. How ecologically valid is this research?
9. What practical applications might this research have?
10. What does this study tell us about the nature - nurture debate in relation to aggression?

HODGES AND TIZARD

1. What was the aim of the study by Hodges and Tizard?
2. Hodges & Tizard's study was longitudinal. Explain what is meant by this.
3. Outline one strength and one weakness of longitudinal studies.
4. What were the FIVE methods of collecting data in this study?
5. Give one strength and one weakness of interview methods.
6. Outline TWO differences between the ex-institutional children and those who had not experienced institutional care.
7. How did the adopted and the restored children differ?
8. What explanations might there be for this difference?
9. Suggest one improvement that could be made to this study.
10. What practical applications might this study have?

FREUD

1. What method was used in this study?
2. Give one strength and one weakness of this method.
3. How did Freud collect the data in this case?
4. Outline TWO criticisms that can be made of this method of data collection.
5. Describe Hans' phobia.
6. How does Freud interpret Hans' phobia?
7. Suggest one other interpretation of this fear.
8. Briefly describe Freud's theory of the Oedipus complex.
9. Outline two pieces of evidence that Freud used to support his notion of the Oedipus complex.
10. What improvements could be made to this study?

REVISION QUESTIONS: PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES

SCHACHTER AND SINGER

1. What are the TWO factors in Schachter and Singer's two factor theory of emotion?
2. Who were the participants in this experiment?
3. Describe the FOUR experimental conditions (of the injection)?
4. What is meant by a 'placebo'?
5. How were anger and euphoria manipulated in this study?
6. Describe the two ways in which emotion was measured in this study.
7. Suggest one weakness with each of these methods of measurement.
8. Outline one conclusion that can be drawn from this study.
9. If an individual was given adrenaline but not told of the effects, how would you expect them to interpret their feelings?
10. Outline two aspects of this experiment which might be considered unethical.

DEMENT AND KLEITMAN

1. Outline the three research questions in this study.
2. Describe the sample in this study.
3. Is this sample representative?
4. Outline the procedure used by Dement & Kleitman in their study of the relationship between REM sleep and dreaming.
5. Why did the researchers use a doorbell to wake the participants?
6. It is suggested that REM only occurs in during dreaming. Give one piece of evidence that supports this and one piece of evidence that challenges it.
7. What did Dement and Kleitman find about the relationship between eye movements and dream content?
8. What did Dement and Kleitman find about the ability of participants to accurately assess the length of their dreams?
9. Does a sleep lab have high or low ecological validity? Explain your answer.
10. Suggest a way in which the content of someone's dreams might be influenced by external events.

SPERRY

1. What is a split brain patient?
2. Why had the participants undergone this operation?
3. Where does information from the right visual field go?
4. Where does information from the left hand go?
5. It is thought that the left side of the brain controls language. Outline one piece of evidence that supports this.
6. Outline one piece of evidence that suggests that the right side of the brain may have some language capabilities.
7. How did the participants cope in everyday life?
8. What is a quasi-experiment?
9. Outline one strength of quasi-experimental designs.
10. Suggest one problem with generalising the results of this study to people with 'normal' brains.

RAINE et al

1. What is a PET scan?
2. Who were the participants in this study?
3. What does NGRI stand for?
4. How were the participants matched?
5. The researchers found less activity in the corpus callosum of the NGRI group. With what characteristics is this low level of activity associated?
6. The researchers found an imbalance of activity in the amygdala of the NGRI group. With what characteristics is this imbalance of activity associated?
7. Outline one conclusion that can be drawn from this study.
8. Outline TWO problems with PET scan data.
9. Outline one ethical implication raised by this study.
10. Should the findings of this research be taken to mean that violence has a physiological cause? Explain your answer.

REVISION QUESTIONS: SOCIAL STUDIES

MILGRAM

1. Where did Milgram conduct his study?
2. What did the 'teacher' have to do?
3. What happened when the 'teacher' started questioning the experimenter?
4. What proportion of the participants obeyed the experimenter?
5. Milgram debriefed his participants. Outline what this debriefing consisted of.
6. Suggest FOUR reasons why the 'teacher' obeyed.
7. This study is widely regarded as unethical. Suggest TWO ethical concerns over this study.
8. How might the experiment be justified?
9. What practical applications does the study have?
10. Suggest a way in which obedience could be investigated ethically and evaluate your suggestion.

HANEY, BANKS AND ZIMBARDO

1. What was the aim of the study conducted by Haney, Banks & Zimbardo?
2. How were the participants selected to take part in the experiment?
3. Describe TWO features of the guard's uniform.
4. What effect do you think this uniform had on the behaviour of the guards?
5. Describe the initiation procedure for the prisoners.
6. Describe the uniform that the prisoners had to wear.
7. What effect did this initiation procedure have on their behaviour?
8. Why did the researchers stop the experiment on the sixth day?
9. What conclusions can you draw from this study?
10. Briefly, outline your views on the ethics of this study. Should it have been conducted? Should the researchers have stopped it when they did?

PILIAVIN et al

1. What was the aim of the study conducted by Piliavin et al?
2. What were the independent variables in this study?
3. What type of method was used for this study?
4. Suggest one strength and one weakness of this method.
5. Describe the procedure used in this study.
6. What is meant by 'diffusion of responsibility'?
7. Suggest why diffusion of responsibility did not occur in this study.
8. Outline the results of this study.
9. Was this study ethical?
10. Briefly outline how the same research question could have been investigated using a different method.

TAJFEL

1. In the study by Tajfel, what is meant by the term 'minimal groups'?
2. How did the boys believe they had been allocated to groups in the first study?
3. Explain what the participants had to do in Study 1.
4. What were the results of the 'intergroup' choices in Study 1?
5. Explain what Tajfel meant by the following: maximum joint profit, largest reward to ingroup and maximum difference.
6. How did the boys believe they had been allocated to groups in Study 2?
7. Which of the following variables had the greatest effect on the boys choices in Study 2: maximum joint profit, largest reward to ingroup, maximum difference?
8. What conclusions can be drawn from this study about the nature of prejudice and discrimination?
9. Suggest one problem with generalising from this sample.
10. Suggest another way in which the effect of minimal groups could be investigated.

REVISION QUESTIONS: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

ROSENHAN

1. What was the aim of the study by Rosenhan?
2. Explain how the 'pseudo patients' gained admission to hospital.
3. What criteria were used to label the pseudo-patients as schizophrenic?
4. How long, on average, were the pseudo-patients in hospital for?
5. Give two examples of the ways in which the hospital staff interpreted the behaviour of the pseudo-patients.
6. What observations were made by the pseudo-patients regarding interactions with hospital staff?
7. What observations were made by the pseudo patients regarding medication?
8. In the second part of the study, Rosenhan asked hospital staff to judge whether new admissions could be pseudo-patients. What were the results of this part of the study?
9. How do you think the hospital staff that admitted the pseudo-patients in the first study might explain their own behaviour?
10. Was the study ethical? Explain your answer

HRABA AND GRANT

1. What was the aim of the study by Hraba & Grant?
2. This study was a replication. Why might psychologists replicate studies?
3. Why do you think that Hraba and Grant thought that it was worth replicating the Clark and Clark study?
4. What three variables were measured in the study?
5. Outline the procedure of this study.
6. What differences were there between the data obtained by Hraba & Grant and the data obtained by Clark & Clark?
7. How might these differences be explained?
8. What did Hraba & Grant discover about the race of children's friends?
9. Outline TWO problems with the use of dolls in this study.
10. Suggest another way in which racial identity might be measured.

GOULD

1. This is a review article. What is Gould reviewing?
2. What was Yerkes' aim in conducting the mass testing?
3. Describe the Alpha test.
4. Describe the Beta test.
5. What was supposed to happen if someone failed the Beta test?
6. Yerkes believed that his tests measured 'native intellectual ability'. What is meant by this term?
7. Outline the problems that were experienced in the administration of the tests?
8. Suggest one criticism of the tests as a measure of native intellectual ability.
9. Outline the THREE 'facts' described by Gould.
10. How did politicians in USA use the result of these tests?

THIGPEN AND CLECKLEY

1. Why did Eve first go to see the therapist?
2. What is meant by Multiple Personality Disorder?
3. What were the main differences between Eve White and Eve Black?
4. Outline TWO pieces of evidence that suggest that the patient really did have a multiple personality disorder.
5. What does an EEG measure?
6. What is meant by a projective test?
7. This is a case study. Outline one strength and one weakness of the case study approach.
8. What was the outcome of the therapeutic process?
9. Outline one ethical issue raised by this study.
10. Do you think Eve had MPD?