Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

PSYCHOLOGY **0266/01**

Paper 1 **For examination from 2027**

SPECIMEN PAPER **1 hour 30 minutes**

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **14** pages.

[Turn over

v2

Section A: Memory and forgetting

1 Ling is reading a book on a topic she is learning. Ling reads each sentence 10 times before reading the next sentence.

(a) Use the multistore model of memory to explain **one** reason why reading each sentence 10 times might help Ling learn.

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.... [4]

(b) Explain **one** reason why reading each sentence 10 times might **not** help Ling learn.

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.... [4]

2 Explain why the study about serial position effect (Murdock) supports the argument for the multistore model of memory (MSM).

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.... [4]

3 Alice has brain damage which has affected her memory. Alice cannot remember what she has just done or eaten. She has learned to play a musical instrument that she did not play before her brain damage.

Each time she is given the musical instrument to play, Alice is confused and says she cannot play the instrument.

Use knowledge of the role of the brain in memory and forgetting to explain Alice's:

- memory abilities
- forgetting.

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.... [8]

Section B: Sleep and dreams

4 State **three** mechanisms of dreamwork, according to psychodynamic theory.

mechanism 1 ....

mechanism 2 ....

mechanism 3 ....

[3]

5 Shane is preparing for a competition at school. She has a dream in which she becomes the first person to climb a mountain.

(a) State **two** types of dream content, according to psychodynamic theory.

type 1 ....

type 2 ....

[2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason for Shane's dream, according to psychodynamic theory.

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.... [2]

(c) Shane thinks her dream is not meaningful.

Explain the argument against the psychodynamic theory of dreaming.

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.... [4]

6   Angelo has travelled on a long-distance flight with an eight-hour time difference between home and his destination. Angelo is now experiencing symptoms of jetlag.

(a) State **two** symptoms of jetlag.

symptom 1 ....

symptom 2 ....

[2]

(b) Explain the role of biological rhythms in Angelo's experience of jetlag.

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.... [3]

(c) Suggest **two** ways Angelo can reduce the symptoms of jetlag the next time he takes this long-distance flight.

1 ....

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2 ....

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[4]

Section C: Prosocial behaviour

7 **(a)** State **two** brain areas involved in prosocial behaviour.

1 ....

2 ....

[2]

(b) State **one** neurotransmitter involved in prosocial behaviour.

.... [1]

8 Nine-year-old Zayn was watching a cartoon on television. He saw his favourite cartoon character, The Caterpillar, holding a door open for another character. Zayn also saw that The Caterpillar was then praised by its mother for this prosocial behaviour. On the following day, Zayn held a door open for another person.

(a) State the type of model observed by Zayn, according to social learning theory.

.... [1]

(b) Use vicarious reinforcement to explain Zayn's prosocial behaviour.

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.... [2]

(c) Outline **two** steps in the modelling process shown by Zayn, other than motivation.

1 ....

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2 ....

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[4]

9 A psychologist has been asked to advise on making a new video game. The game will have characters who have to work together to complete a journey with challenges on the way.

Suggest how empathy can be used in the video game to encourage prosocial behaviour.

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.... [2]

10 A school has senior classes and junior classes. The junior students organised a community clean-up event. The junior students were actively involved in planning and helping at the event. Seniors did not help as much as juniors.

Explain how social identity theory can be used to understand the differences in prosocial behaviour between the juniors and the seniors during the event.

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.... [4]

11 Explain **one** argument for and **one** argument against the social identity theory of prosocial behaviour.

argument for ....

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argument against ....

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[4]

Section D: Experimental research method

12 Taylor is planning an experiment about how often old people and young people use 'filler words' in speech, for example 'ah' and 'hmm'. Taylor will use a volunteer sample.

(a) State what is meant by a 'volunteer sample'.

.... [1]

(b) Suggest **two** ways Taylor can select a volunteer sample for this experiment.

1 ....

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2 ....

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[2]

(c) Suggest **one** way that Taylor could test how often 'filler words' are used.

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.... [4]

13 Dr Shah is planning an experiment to investigate how well 5-year-old children recognise symbols. She has nine cards with numbers and nine cards with letters. Dr Shah mixes the cards and shows them one by one to each individual child. She asks each child to read the symbol on each card.

(a) Identify the independent variable (IV) of the experiment.

.... [1]

(b) Identify the dependent variable (DV) of the experiment.

.... [1]

(c) Suggest how Dr Shah could operationalise the dependent variable (DV) in her experiment.

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.... [2]

(d) (i) State the experimental design that Dr Shah is using in her experiment.

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.... [1]

(ii) Give a reason for your answer to **13(d)(i)**.

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.... [1]

(e) Suggest **one** reason why it is important that Dr Shah mixes the cards.

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.... [2]

(f) Suggest **one** control Dr Shah could use when making the cards with numbers and cards with letters.

Include a reason for your answer.

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.... [2]

(g) Describe how Dr Shah can find the mean number of letters each child has correctly identified.

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.... [2]

14 Max is planning an independent measures experiment to investigate the effect of music on students' ability to revise for a test. Max will have an experimental group of participants, who will listen to a piece of music he will choose. He will also have a control group of different participants.

(a) Suggest why it is important that Max chooses the music for the experiment rather than each student choosing the music.

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.... [2]

(b) State what is meant by a 'control group'.

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.... [1]

(c) The experimental group will listen to music as part of the procedure.

Suggest how the procedure could be different for the control group.

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.... [1]

(d) Once the students have taken the test, Max and another researcher plan to mark the tests.

Suggest **two** ways they can make the marking reliable.

1 ....

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2 ....

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[2]

(e) Max has decided to use a repeated measures design instead of an independent measures design.

Outline a plan of how Max will conduct his repeated measures experiment.

In your answer, **only** refer to the following:

- organising experimental conditions
- controls
- choosing materials.

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.... [5]