

T: topics

A: aim

P: participants and procedure

F: findings

C: conclusion

SAQs

BLOA

Maguire et al. (2000)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Neuroplasticity - Localisation - Brain and behaviour - Technological techniques
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate the functions of hippocampus in spatial memory
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants were 16 mentally and physically healthy right-handed male taxi drivers. Age range: 32 - 62 - Controls were 50 mentally and physically healthy right-handed male non-taxi drivers with a similar age range to participants - Participants and controls were scanned with the same MRI machine - The amount and density of the gray matter in the hippocampus was counted
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The posterior hippocampus was larger in taxi drivers, whereas the anterior hippocampus was larger in control subjects - The volume of the hippocampus correlates with the amount of time as a taxi driver
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The posterior hippocampus stores spatial representation of an environment (localisation) and is 'plastic'

Martinez and Kesner (1991)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal study (rats) - Neurotransmitters
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See how acetylcholine affects memory by manipulating acetylcholine levels
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The group of rats were first taught to find food from a certain place in a maze - Divided into three groups: injected with 1. Scopolamine (disrupts the function of acetylcholine) 2. Physostigmine (disrupts the production of cholinesterase, which clears up excess acetylcholine) 3. Placebo

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rats repeated the initial task
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. Slowest and made the most errors 2. Fastest and made the least errors 3. In between 1 and 2
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scopolamine has a negative effect on memory and physostigmine enhances memory - Acetylcholine enhances memory

Dabbs and Hargrove (1997)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hormones
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do testosterone levels affect criminal behaviour when considering female inmates in high security prisons?
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case study, uses different methods to gather results - Purposive sampling, females, in a maximum security state prison, 87 - Testosterone measured from saliva - Interviews with staff - Observations from criminal and prison records
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High testosterone levels predicted violent crimes - Older people generally have lower testosterone levels, therefore older inmates were less violent
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testosterone levels may affect violence or dominance in prisons and elsewhere - Changes in behaviour with age can be explained with testosterone decline

Wedekind et al. (1995)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pheromones
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study the influence of pheromones on human adults
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 44 male students and 49 female students

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants classified in terms of their immune system - Men wore the same t-shirt for two consecutive nights. It was in a plastic bag between nights and men were odour-neutral - Women rated t-shirts for pleasantness and odour intensity
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women not on the contraceptive pill preferred men with a different immune system to their own - Women on the pill preferred men with a similar immune system to their own
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sweat contains pheromones that can influence preference - The contraceptive pill might disrupt the adaptive preference for dissimilarity, which may be due to the hormonally induced shift owing to the pregnancy-mimicking effect of the pill, leading to increased association with kin who could assist in childcare

Bouchard et al. (1990) (Minnesota Twin Study)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genes - Genetic similarities
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find the role of genes in intelligence
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More than 100 sets of twins reared together and apart from around the world (opportunity sampling) (20 years) - More than 50 hours of medical and psychological assessment was conducted (the childhood environment was analysed) - Interview on life history and sexual life history - An IQ test, psychiatric interview, mental ability test and questionnaire is completed
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ (identical twins) had significantly higher concordance rates than DZ (fraternal twins) did - If the twins grew up together, the concordance rates were also higher
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inheritance of intelligence is 70% genetically-influenced

Curtis et al. (2004)	
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evolution
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find out if a disease risk increases disgust and therefore protects people
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 40000 people completed the survey (showed after a BBC documentary) who were mostly from Europe (but from other continents too) - 20 photographs were viewed and rated on levels of disgust - There were several pairs in which one had a disease threat and the other did not
F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photographs with the threat of a disease were more disgusting