

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/02

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

October/November 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer any **one** question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation):
 - (a) Briefly describe how **one** ethical guideline was broken and how **one** was not broken. [2]
 - (b) Why is it difficult to follow ethical guidelines in psychology? [2]

- 2 In relation to the study by Samuel and Bryant (conservation), briefly describe how the nature/nurture debate can be applied to the way children acquire conservation skills. [4]

- 3 In their study on aggression Bandura, Ross and Ross observed children who had witnessed either aggressive or non-aggressive role models.
 - (a) Briefly describe how these observations were carried out. [2]
 - (b) Identify **two** ways in which the researchers tried to increase the reliability of these observations. [2]

- 4 From the study by Hrabka and Grant (doll choice):
 - (a) Briefly describe how racial identification and racial preference were measured. [2]
 - (b) In what way could this measurement be considered reductionist? [2]

- 5 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
 - (a) Briefly describe **one** finding from the study. [2]
 - (b) Why might it be difficult to apply the findings from this study to obedience in everyday life? [2]

Section B (30 marks)

Answer **one** question only from this section.

- 6 Situational explanations in psychology focus on how an environment, for example being in a laboratory, can influence behaviour and experience.

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

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)

Deregowski (perception)

Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

- (a) Outline how the situation in each of these studies influenced behaviour and experience. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they study the effects of situations on behaviour and experience? [10]
- (c) Can **all** behaviour be explained in terms of the situation we are in? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- 7 Psychometric tests measure individual differences such as personality, intelligence and memory. They provide a quick and easy way to compare people.

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

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

Gould (IQ testing)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Outline how psychometric tests were used in each of these studies. [10]
- (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of using psychometric tests to describe human behaviour and experience? [10]
- (c) To what extent do you agree with the statement 'psychometric tests provide a ruler with which to measure the mind'? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE

- 8 Some studies in psychology use numbers and statistics to describe human behaviour and experience. This is the quantitative approach.

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) What do these studies tell us about human behaviour and experience? [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they describe human behaviour and experience using numbers? [10]
- (c) Should all studies in psychology use a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative approaches? Give reasons for your answer. [10]