

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 2006

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.
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 on little Hans by Freud:
 - (a) Briefly describe how qualitative data was gathered. [2]
 - (b) Suggest **one** problem of using qualitative data. [2]

- 2 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the hospital staff were influenced in their judgement of the pseudopatients' behaviour by the situation. Give **two** examples of the behaviours which were interpreted as abnormal. [4]

- 3 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder), suggest **two** reasons why the data gathered may not have been valid. [4]

- 4 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):
 - (a) Briefly outline how **one** ethical guideline was broken. [2]
 - (b) If the study had been ethical, what effect would this have on the results? [2]

- 5 From the study by Sperry (split brain):
 - (a) Briefly outline **one** difficulty experienced by the patients when information was sent to just one hemisphere in the experimental procedure. [2]
 - (b) Explain why this difficulty would not be experienced by the patients in everyday life. [2]

Section B (30 marks)

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

- 6** Ethnocentric bias can refer to one group being favoured over another or one group being seen in a less favourable light.

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

Gould (IQ testing)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

- (a)** Describe the ethnocentric bias in each of these studies. [10]
- (b)** What problems may psychologists have when they study ethnocentric bias? [10]
- (c)** Is ethnocentric bias inevitable in today's world? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- 7** The nature/nurture debate refers to whether behaviour is determined by biological factors (nature) or the effects of experience (nurture).

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Deregowski (perception)
Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

- (a)** Describe whether each of these studies supports the nature or nurture view. [10]
- (b)** What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour develops through nature or nurture? [10]
- (c)** Is it useful to discover whether behaviour is the result of nature or nurture? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

- 8 The social approach to psychology looks at how a person's behaviour is influenced by other people.

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

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

- (a) Describe what each of these studies tells us about how a person's behaviour is influenced by other people. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they study how a person's behaviour is influenced by other people? [10]
- (c) 'Social factors are the most important influence on a person's behaviour.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]