

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

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/02

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

May/June 2004

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.

This document consists of 4 printed pages.



Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** From the study by Deregowski (perception):
- (a) Explain what is meant by the 'nature/nurture' debate. [2]
 - (b) Giving an example from the study by Deregowski, suggest **one** difficulty of using a cross-cultural study. [2]
- 2** From the study by Gould (IQ testing):
- (a) Briefly describe **two** 'facts' that resulted from the use of IQ tests by Yerkes. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** way in which these IQ tests were influenced by ethnocentric bias. [2]
- 3** In the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism), the Sally-Anne test was used to test for 'theory of mind'. Suggest **two** ways in which this test was not true to everyday life. [4]
- 4** From the study by Milgram (obedience):
- (a) Explain what is meant by the term 'reliability'. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** feature of Milgram's procedure that increased its reliability. [2]
- 5** (a) Describe how Hraba and Grant measured the children's racial identification and racial preference. [2]
- (b) Explain how this study suggests that society's attitudes influence a person's racial identity and preference. [2]

Section B

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

- 6 Studies can be unethical for a variety of reasons including: lack of consent, use of deception, harm to participants and failure to debrief participants after the study. Studies can also be unethical because of the implications of the findings.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

- (a) Outline one way in which **each** of these studies was unethical. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct ethical research? [10]
- (c) Can breaking ethical guidelines ever be justified? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- 7 Reductionism refers to various attempts which are made to explain complex human behaviour and experience using simple explanations.

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

Sperry (split brain)

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

Freud (little Hans)

- (a) How might **each** of these studies be considered reductionist? [10]
- (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of using reductionist explanations in psychology? [10]
- (c) Is there an alternative to reductionist approaches in psychology? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

- 8 One of the main reasons for conducting psychological research is to obtain useful findings. Some of the uses of psychological findings are to develop treatments, inform policies, or to help encourage positive behaviour.

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

Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

- (a) Describe a possible use for the findings of **each** of these studies. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct useful research? [10]
- (c) Do you think some areas of psychological research are more useful than others? Give reasons for your answer. [10]