



**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/02**

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

**May/June 2009**

**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.



This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



**Section A** (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** From the study by Hraba and Grant on racial preference:
- (a) Identify **one** of the questions used to measure racial preference. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** difficulty when studying individual differences. [2]
- 2** The prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo looks at social processes.
- (a) Give **one** example of the behaviour of the prisoners. [2]
  - (b) Explain the social processes of this behaviour. [2]
- 3** Tajfel carried out a 'snapshot' study on intergroup categorisation.
- (a) Outline what is meant by a 'snapshot' study. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** problem of using this approach in this study. [2]
- 4** From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:
- (a) Outline **one** finding from the study. [2]
  - (b) Suggest how this finding can be applied to everyday life. [2]
- 5** In the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming, physiological processes were considered. Outline **two** problems when studying physiological processes in this study. [4]

**Section B** (30 marks)

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

- 6** One of the aims of psychological research is to make *generalisations* about behaviour.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)  
 Freud (little Hans)  
 Sperry (split brain)  
 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Describe **one** generalisation that can be made from each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when they make generalisations? [10]  
 (c) Is it useful to make generalisations about behaviour? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Psychological research should not break the ethical guidelines which include deception, protection from physiological and psychological harm, withdrawal, consent and confidentiality.

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

Gould (intelligence testing)  
 Rosenhan (sane in insane places)  
 Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
 Milgram (obedience)

- (a) Describe **one** ethical issue raised in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What are the reasons for and against breaking ethical guidelines? [10]  
 (c) Is it possible to make all research ethical? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** The nature/nurture debate refers to whether behaviour is determined by biological factors (nature) or experience (nurture).

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)  
 Deregowski (picture perception)  
 Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)  
 Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

- (a) Describe how each of these studies supports either the nature or nurture view. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour is determined by nature or nurture? [10]  
 (c) Do you think behaviour is determined by nature or nurture? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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