



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

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/02**

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

**October/November 2007**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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.



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



**Section A** (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 Deregowski describes a number of studies on the perception of pictures.
- (a) Outline **one** example of ethnocentric bias in these studies. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** problem with any ethnocentric research. [2]
- 2 From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism:
- (a) Outline **one** way in which psychometric measurement was used. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** problem with psychometric testing. [2]
- 3 Outline **two** ways in which the study by Milgram on obedience was low in ecological validity. [4]
- 4 Bandura, Ross and Ross tested the social learning theory of aggression in their study.
- (a) Outline **one** way in which the role of learning in aggression was shown in this study. [2]
- (b) Explain how the findings of this study relate to the nature/nurture debate on aggression. [2]
- 5 From the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain abnormalities in murderers:
- (a) Outline the physiological process that was measured. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** way in which physiological psychology could be considered more 'scientific' than other types of psychology. [2]

**Section B** (30 marks)

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

- 6** The samples used in psychological studies may present ethical issues for psychologists. Such samples include children, people of other cultures or specific groups in society.

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

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)  
 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)  
 Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
 Sperry (split brain)

- (a) Describe the sample used in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What are the ethical issues raised when studying people? [10]  
 (c) Can ethical issues be overcome? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Validity refers to the extent to which a study measures what it intends to measure.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)  
 Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)  
 Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
 Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

- (a) Describe how behaviour and experience were measured in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when trying to measure behaviour and experience in a valid way? [10]  
 (c) Discuss ways of testing whether measurements are valid. Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** Individual differences refer to the characteristics such as personality and intelligence which make a person unique.

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

Gould (IQ testing)  
 Hraba and Grant (doll choice)  
 Rosenhan (sane in insane places)  
 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Outline how individual differences were investigated in each of these studies. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when they study individual differences? [10]  
 (c) Why is it important to study individual differences? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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