

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

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/2

PAPER 2 The Core Studies 2

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the second study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony, the participants returned one week later to answer a series of questions.
- (a) What was the response to the question *Did you see any broken glass?* [2]
- (b) What do these results tell us about the reliability of eyewitness testimonies? [2]
- 2 From the study by Samuel and Bryant (conservation):
- (a) Briefly describe the participants. [2]
- (b) Give **one** example of the behaviour of a six year old child in everyday life if he or she was unable to conserve. [2]
- 3 (a) What do you understand by the term 'reductionism'? [2]
- (b) Explain how the Sperry study is reductionist. [2]
- 4 The study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans) took social psychology out of the laboratory and into the field.
- (a) Suggest **one** reason why diffusion of responsibility was found in laboratory studies but not in the Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin field study. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** problem with conducting social psychological research in a laboratory. [2]
- 5 In the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith, the autistic children were compared with two other groups of children.
- (a) What were the other two groups of children? [2]
- (b) Why were all the children given a psychometric test? [2]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 6 Why do I behave like I do? Do I have the freedom to choose what I do or is my behaviour determined by forces which are beyond my control, for example the environment in which I live, my friends, my family or my culture?

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

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

Milgram (obedience)

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

- (a) What do these studies tell us about factors that influence our behaviour? [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate factors that influence our behaviour? [10]
- (c) Is all our behaviour determined? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- 7 A long standing debate in psychology is whether our behaviour is inherited (the nature argument) or whether our behaviour is learned (the nurture argument).

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

Deregowski (perception)

Gould (IQ testing)

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)

- (a) What do these studies tell us about how behaviour is learned or inherited? [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour is learned or inherited? [10]
- (c) How valuable is it to study whether behaviour is learned or inherited? 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 (the quantitative approach) whilst others describe human behaviour and experience without using numbers (the qualitative approach).

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

Freud (little Hans)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (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 without using numbers? [10]
- (c) Should all studies in psychology use a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative approaches? Give reasons for your answer. [10]