



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

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PSYCHOLOGY

9698/23

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

October/November 2011

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.

x
3
1
2
5
8
5
1
9
1
7
x

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 Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:
 - (a) Describe **one** piece of quantitative data. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** strength of using this type of data in this study. [2]

- 2 From the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming:
 - (a) Outline qualitative measures in this study. [2]
 - (b) Outline **one** way in which the results of the measures may not have been valid. [2]

- 3 From the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans:
 - (a) Describe whether this study used a snapshot or a longitudinal method. [2]
 - (b) Outline **one** disadvantage of this method. [2]

- 4 The review by Deregowski discusses studies investigating picture perception in different cultures.
 - (a) Describe **one** reason why the African participants could only perceive pictures as two dimensional. [2]
 - (b) Outline **one** way this review can be considered useful. [2]

- 5 The review by Gould explores the history of intelligence testing. Describe **one** reason from this review which supports the idea that intelligence is due to nature and **one** reason why intelligence is due to nurture. [4]

Section B (30 marks)

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

- 6** Developmental psychology is the study of how emotions, thoughts and behaviour change as we grow older.

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

Freud (little Hans)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

- (a) Describe what each study tells us about development. [10]
(b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of investigating development? [10]
(c) 'Babies are born perfect and become imperfect as they age.' To what extent do you agree with this statement in relation to emotion, thoughts and behaviour? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Generalisation is where we transfer the conclusions of research from specific to general situations.

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

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Sperry (split brain)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Describe generalisations that can be made from each of these studies. [10]
(b) What are the problems psychologists have when they try to make generalisations from research? [10]
(c) 'There is no such thing as the perfect group of participants.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** Ethics are the standards by which psychologists conduct research. Guidelines are pieces of formal advice to help maintain these standards.

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

Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

- (a) Describe an ethical issue raised in each of these studies. [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct ethical research? [10]
(c) Are ethical guidelines designed to protect participants or to protect psychology? Give reasons

