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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/21**

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2 **May/June 2010**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

5687042830

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.

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Section A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 The study by Deregowski is a review of studies on picture perception in different cultures.

(a) Describe a finding of **one** cross-cultural study included in the Deregowski review. [2]

(b) Explain whether this finding supports the nature or the nurture point of view. [2]

2 The study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation is a snapshot study.

(a) Explain why Samuel and Bryant used a snapshot study rather than a longitudinal study. [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of Samuel and Bryant's use of a snapshot study. [2]

3 From the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression:

(a) Give **two** of the types of behaviour (the response categories) that the observers looked for when they observed the children. [2]

(b) Describe how Bandura, Ross and Ross checked the reliability of their observations. [2]

4 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans) used a field experiment rather than a laboratory experiment.

(a) Give **one** reason why diffusion of responsibility has been found in laboratory experiments but was not found in the Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin field experiment. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with conducting social psychological research in a laboratory. [2]

5 Psychiatrists have to make decisions about sanity and insanity in their everyday working life. In the study by Rosenhan the psychiatrists admitted the pseudo-patients to hospital with an incorrect diagnosis of schizophrenia.

(a) Give **one** reason why the psychiatrists made this mistake. [2]

(b) Explain why it may be an advantage for psychiatrists to risk making this kind of mistake in their everyday work. [2]

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Section B (30 marks)

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

6 Psychological studies carried out in a laboratory do not often relate to everyday life.

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

Milgram (obedience)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

(a) How was each of the studies different from everyday life? [10]

(b) Describe the problems psychologists may have if they study behaviour in everyday settings. [10]

(c) 'Studies conducted in the laboratory can tell us far more about behaviour and experience than studies carried out in everyday settings.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]

7 Psychometric measurement attempts to give some insight into human behaviour and experience (for example intelligence and personality) through the use of reliable and standardised tests.

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

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Gould (intelligence testing)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

(a) How was psychometric measurement used in each of the studies? [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using psychometric measurement? [10]

(c) How useful is psychometric measurement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 Some of the core studies take a physiological approach to human behaviour and experience. This approach considers how our hormones, nervous system and functions of the brain interact to determine our behaviour.

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

Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Sperry (split brain)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

(a) Describe what each study tells us about physiological psychology. [10]

(b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach? [10]

(c) 'All behaviour is caused by physiological processes.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]

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