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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/23**

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

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

9730684279

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.

1 In the study by Tajfel the dependent variable was intergroup categorisation.

(a) Explain how Tajfel measured the dependent variable. [2]

(b) Explain **one** way this measure lacks ecological validity. [2]

2 Describe how the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) broke **two** ethical guidelines. [4]

3 From the study by Milgram on obedience a number of different methods were used to collect the data.

(a) Outline the qualitative and quantitative data gathered in this study. [2]

(b) Why was qualitative data gathered in this study? [2]

4 From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism:

(a) Describe how the children were matched in this study. [2]

(b) How does this matching of the children contribute to the validity of the study? [2]

5 The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans) showed there were differences in brain activation between murderers and non-murderers.

(a) Describe **one** of these differences. [2]

(b) Outline **one** possible application of this research. [2]

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Section B (30 marks)

Answer any **one** question.

6 Ecological validity refers to how realistic a study is compared to everyday life.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

(a) Describe how behaviour and experience were measured in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to carry out ecologically valid studies? [10]

(c) Why is it important to have ecologically valid studies? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 The nature/nurture debate refers to whether behaviour is determined by biological factors (nature) or the effects of experience (nurture).

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Deregowski (picture perception)
Gould (intelligence testing)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

(a) Describe the extent to which each of these studies supports the nature or nurture view. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour develops through nature or nurture? [10]

(c) "Human behaviour is entirely the result of nurture." To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 The longitudinal method is one in which a limited number of participants are studied by psychologists over a long period of time.

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

Freud (little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

(a) Describe the longitudinal method used in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using the longitudinal method? [10]

(c) "The longitudinal method is the only way to gain true insight into human behaviour." To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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