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 2011**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1815737108

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 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:

(a) Outline **one** result from the misinformed (EPI MIS) group in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest how this finding can be applied to everyday life. [2]

2 Identify and explain **two** ethical issues in the Freud study on little Hans. [4]

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

(a) Describe **one** imitative behaviour of the children in this study. [2]

(b) Explain how this behaviour is learned. [2]

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

(a) Describe **one** piece of qualitative data in this study. [2]

(b) Outline **one** way this study may be ethnocentric. [2]

5 Outline **two** features in the study by Samuel and Bryant (conservation) which caused it to lack ecological validity. [4]

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Section B (30 marks)

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

6 Psychometric tests provide a numerical way of measuring aspects of the mind such as intelligence or personality.

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

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

(a) Identify **one** psychometric test in each of these studies and explain how it was used. [10]

(b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of psychometric testing? [10]

(c) 'Psychometric tests are the only way of making comparisons between people.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 The social approach studies the interaction between people and how this interaction influences behaviour.

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

Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

(a) Describe what each study tells us about social behaviour. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they study social behaviour? [10]

(c) 'It is never possible to get a true understanding of social behaviour.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 Some psychological studies are useful to society.

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

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

(a) Describe what each of these studies tells us that is useful. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct useful research? [10]

(c) 'It does not matter if psychological research is useful. Knowledge is important in its own right.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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