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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/22**

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2 **May/June 2011**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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 Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:

(a) Describe **one** conclusion from either experiment 1 or experiment 2. [2]

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

2 From the study by Freud on little Hans:

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

(b) Outline **one** strength of the qualitative data in this study. [2]

3 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe used the longitudinal method.

(a) Describe what is meant by longitudinal method. [2]

(b) Outline **one** strength of using the longitudinal method in this study. [2]

4 In Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin's study (subway Samaritans) they concluded the results were due to a cost-benefit analysis.

(a) Describe **two** benefits of helping for the participants in the study. [2]

(b) Suggest why this study is **not** reductionist. [2]

5 In the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) tests and equipment were used to collect data from Eve.

(a) Identify **one** physiological measure and **one** psychological measure used in the study. [2]

(b) Explain **one** difficulty with the psychological measure used in the study. [2]

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Section B (30 marks)

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

6 Situational factors such as the environment and behaviour of others can have an impact on our behaviour.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Milgram (obedience)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

(a) Outline how situational factors affected behaviour in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems might psychologists have when they study situational explanations of behaviour? [10]

(c) 'Behaviour can only be explained in terms of the situation.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 Ethnocentric bias can refer to favouring one group over another.

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

Gould (intelligence testing)
Deregowski (picture perception)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

(a) Describe the ethnocentric bias in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they study ethnocentric bias? [10]

(c) 'All psychological studies have ethnocentric bias.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 Physiological psychology looks at the interaction between biology and behaviour.

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

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

(a) Outline the physiological processes investigated in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate physiological processes? [10]

(c) 'Physiological psychology tells us very little about human behaviour and experience.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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