

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

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/22

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.



**International Examinations** 

# Section A (20 marks)

## Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion, participants received a reward for taking part.		
	(a)	What was this reward?	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>one</b> effect this reward had on the <b>ethics</b> of this study.	[2]
2	From	m the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:	
	(a)	Describe <b>one</b> feature of the procedure that was standardised.	[2]
	(b)	Describe how this standardisation of the procedure affects the reliability of this study.	[2]
3	Bar	on-Cohen, Leslie and Frith studied autism.	
•			[0]
	(a)	Outline <b>two</b> findings from this study.	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>one</b> problem the autistic participants might have in everyday life.	[2]
4	Fror	m the study by Rosenhan on being sane in insane places:	
	(a)	Describe <b>one</b> possible reason why staff admitted the pseudopatients to the hospital.	[2]
	(b)	Outline <b>one</b> way this study can be considered useful.	[2]
5	From	m the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:	
3	1 101	Title study by Tajler on intergroup categorisation.	
	(a)	Outline <b>two</b> features of the sample.	[2]
	(b)	Describe <b>one</b> difficulty in generalising from this sample.	[2]

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## Section B (30 marks)

Answer one question only from this section.

**6** The nature/nurture debate has presented a challenge for psychologists. Nature is aspects of our behaviour, personality and biology that we are born with whereas nurture is what we have learned.

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

Gould (intelligence testing)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Deregowski (picture perception)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

- (a) Describe whether each study supports the nature or nurture side of the debate. [10]
- **(b)** What are the strengths and weaknesses of investigating the nature/nurture debate? [10]
- (c) 'It will never be possible to fully resolve the nature/nurture debate.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- 7 Longitudinal research takes place over a long period of time: weeks, months or sometimes years.

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

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

Freud (little Hans)

Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)

- (a) Describe how the longitudinal method was used in each of these studies. [10]
- **(b)** What are the strengths and weaknesses of the longitudinal method? [10]
- (c) 'Longitudinal research is a waste of time and money.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
- **8** Ecological validity refers to how realistic research is in terms of the situation in which participants are placed. It also refers to the tasks the participants are asked to do.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Milgram (obedience)

Sperry (split brain)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe how the data was collected in each of these studies. [10]
- **(b)** What problems may psychologists have when they try to conduct ecologically valid research? [10]
- (c) To what extent is it possible to create a realistic study? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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