Questions 14–19

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A–I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A–I in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.

14 a biological explanation of the teacher-subjects' behaviour

15 the explanation Milgram gave the teacher-subjects for the experiment

16 the identity of the pupils

17 the expected statistical outcome

18 the general aim of sociobiological study

19 the way Milgram persuaded the teacher-subjects to continue

Questions 20–22

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write your answers in boxes 20–22 on your answer sheet.

20 The teacher-subjects were told that they were testing whether

    A   a 450-volt shock was dangerous.
    B   punishment helps learning.
    C   the pupils were honest.
    D   they were suited to teaching.

21 The teacher-subjects were instructed to

    A   stop when a pupil asked them to.
    B   denounce pupils who made mistakes.
    C   reduce the shock level after a correct answer.
    D   give punishment according to a rule.

22 Before the experiment took place the psychiatrists

    A   believed that a shock of 150 volts was too dangerous.
    B   failed to agree on how the teacher-subjects would respond to instructions.
    C   underestimated the teacher-subjects' willingness to comply with experimental procedure.
    D   thought that many of the teacher-subjects would administer a shock of 450 volts.

Questions 23–26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 23–26 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

23 Several of the subjects were psychology students at Yale University.

24 Some people may believe that the teacher-subjects' behaviour could be explained as a positive survival mechanism.

25 In a sociological explanation, personal values are more powerful than authority.

26 Milgram's experiment solves an important question in sociobiology.