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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 2009**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

9760213616

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 Outline **two** ways in which the Milgram study on obedience to authority was low in ecological validity. [4]

2 The study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) involved participants' self reports of dreams and the use of equipment to measure REM and NREM sleep.

(a) Outline **one** finding about the relationship between sleep and dreaming. [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why the conclusions of the study might not generalise. [2]

3 In the study by Sperry (split brain) patients had problems with material presented to their right visual field.

(a) Give **one** example of these problems. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which patients could overcome these problems in everyday life. [2]

4 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice found evidence of ethnocentric bias, one feature of which is to overestimate the worth of people in the same group.

(a) Outline **one** way in which the white children were enthnocentric. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem that psychologists face when they study ethnocentric bias. [2]

5 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used a number of psychometric tests.

(a) Identify **one** psychometric test that was used in this study and say what was found. [2]

(b) Describe **one** weakness of psychometric tests in this study. [2]

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Section B (30 marks)

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

6 Psychologists often want to make statements about how most people behave or experience the world. These statements are called generalisations.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

(a) Describe a generalisation that we can make from each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they make generalisations? [10]

(c) Is it important for psychologists to make generalisations? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 A number of studies in psychology take a developmental approach which looks at human behaviour and experience and attempts to describe how thoughts, feelings and behaviour develop.

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

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Freud (little Hans)

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

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

(c) Why do psychologists study development? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 Some psychologists believe that the environment or situation we are in determines our behaviour. Other psychologists argue that our personality determines our behaviour.

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

Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

(a) Describe what each study tells us about how situations affect behaviour. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they study the effect of situations on behaviour? [10]

(c) Which has the greater influence on behaviour: personality or situation? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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