



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

PSYCHOLOGY Paper 2 Research Methods 9990/22

May/June 2024 1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer all questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Section A

2

Answer all questions.

1	(a)	(i)	State the two main features of a case study. 1
			2
			[2
		(ii)	Explain why the study by Saavedra and Silverman (button phobia) was a case study, in relation to these two main features.
			1
			2
			[2
	(b)	Exp	plain one way to improve validity in a case study.
			[3



2			anted to recruit participants from his town for his study. He put an advertisement into the of every shop in his town and used all the people who responded as his sample.
	(a)	(i)	Explain the sampling technique Kanav used.
			[2]
		(ii)	Suggest one weakness of using this sampling technique in Kanav's study.
			[2]
3	(a)		tudy has the hypothesis 'Four-year-old children make more language mistakes than nt-year-old children.'
		State	te whether this hypothesis is a: directional hypothesis non-directional hypothesis null hypothesis.
			[1]
	(b)	Exp	lain the reason for your choice in part (a).



4 The study by Hassett et al. (monkey toy preferences) used animals.

Outline two named ethical guidelines in relation to the use of animals in this study.
Ethical guideline 1
Outline
Ethical guideline 2
Outline
[4]
[+]
In the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test), a control task was used to be certain that the AS/HFA participants could use information from pictures of eyes to make simple judgements.
(a) Identify this control task.
[1]
(b) Outline what participants were required to do in this control task.
[1]

5

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6	* 0019656628405 * Describe how variables in correlations can b	5 e measured, using any example(s).

[2]



7 Chyou is conducting a self-report about students' subject choices. Four of her questions are:

A B C	Describe how much you like maths. How much do you enjoy studying science? 0 = do not enjoy it at all, 5 = enjoy it a lot. "I have always known what subjects I want to study." To what extent do you agree with this statement? strongly agree / agree / neither agree nor disagree / disagree / strongly disagree. Write about whether you would like to be a doctor.
(a)	Identify one closed question from A to D.
(b)	Identify one open question from A to D.
(c)	Chyou has written two questions to investigate the process of students choosing their subjects.
	E How old were you when you decided you did or did not like science? F Describe how you felt when you made your final decision about subject choices.
	(i) State one strength of question E.
	(ii) State one strength of question F.
(d)	Suggest two questions Chyou could ask to investigate factors affecting students' subject
	1
	2

8 Daku is observing the obedience of boys and girls to teachers and older pupils when they are waiting for their lunch. Fig. 8.1 is a graph of Daku's results.

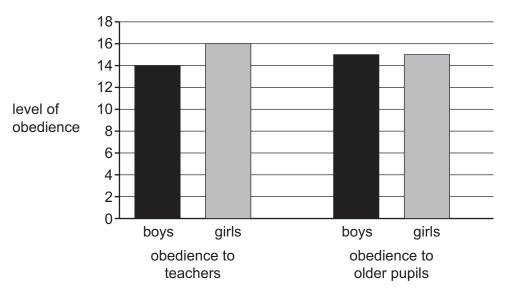


Fig. 8.1

(a)	Daku's conclusion is that girls are more obedient than boys. Daku's colleague, Jedda, h.	ıas
	looked at Daku's graph and disagrees with Daku's conclusion.	

Explain one reason why Daku's conclusion from his graph may be incorrect.

Do not refer to sample size in your answer.

[2]

(b) Jedda suggests that Daku needs a bigger sample.

Explain one benefit of increasing the sample size in this study.

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- (c) Daku has identified a problem caused by an uncontrolled variable. The boys had to wait longer for their lunch than the girls.
 - (i) Explain whether this problem is caused by a situational variable or a participant variable.

(ii) Explain how this problem would have affected Daku's results.



Carol is investigating how music in a sports centre affects the amount that people exercise. On each visit she listens to the music that is playing. She measures the music by counting the number

(a)	Suggest one problem with Carol's measure of the music.
	[2]
(b)	Carol records the time each person in the sports centre starts and stops exercising. All of the sports centre members have given permission for this to happen.
	Explain two reasons why Carol obtained permission to gather her data, in relation to ethical guidelines.
	1
	2
	[4]
(c)	Explain one reason why it is important that Carol visits the sports centre at different times of day.
	[2]

9

Section B

Answer all questions.

- 10 Chloë is studying behaviour in the workplace. She wants to investigate how people behave during mealtimes at work. A range of food is available to the workers, which can be eaten in different ways. The workers also vary in how sociable they are during meals. Chloë intends to produce a detailed description of the variety of behaviours during meals at work.
 - (a) Describe how Chloë could conduct an observational study using participant observation to record the variety of behaviours during meals at work.

Do not describe sample/sampling technique of ethical issues/guidelines in your answer.

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(b)	(i)	
(b)	(i)	Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe
(b)	(i)	Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe your answer to part (a) .
(b)	(i)	Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe your answer to part (a) .
(b)	(i)	Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe your answer to part (a) . Do not refer to sampling or ethics in your answer.
(b)	(ii)	Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe your answer to part (a). Do not refer to sampling or ethics in your answer.
(b)		Describe one practical/methodological strength of the procedure you have describe your answer to part (a). Do not refer to sampling or ethics in your answer. Describe one practical/methodological weakness of the procedure you have describe one practical/methodological weakness of the procedure you have describe
(b)		Do not refer to sampling or ethics in your answer. Describe one practical/methodological weakness of the procedure you have descriin your answer to part (a) .



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