

Q. Evaluate the study by Milgram (obedience) in terms of two strengths and two weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points must be about the use of covert observation. [10]

Ans. One strength of the study was the use of covert observation. Participants were observed and

[REDACTED]

Another strength was the standardised procedure. Right from the

[REDACTED]

One weakness was psychological harm. Several participants showed

[REDACTED] y.

Another weakness was lack of mundane realism. Administering shocks as punishment for

[REDACTED]

Q. Evaluate the study by Perry et al. (personal space) in terms of two strengths and two weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points must be about the use of blinding. [10]

Ans. One strength of the study was the use of blinding. While inhaling a substance before performing

[REDACTED]

Another strength was the use of computerised tasks, enabling a highly standardised procedure. In the CID paradigm task,

[REDACTED]

One weakness was the highly artificial task. Participants had to only imagine

[REDACTED]

Another weakness was representativeness of the sample. Only male college students were included. Preferences for

[REDACTED]

Q. Evaluate the study by Piliavin et al. (subway samaritans) in terms of two strengths and two weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points must be about the use of field experiment.

[10]

Ans. One strength was the use of a field experiment. Participants witnessed a victim collapse on

[REDACTED]

Another strength was the collection of quantitative data. Researchers computed frequencies of

[REDACTED]

One weakness was lack of control. Researchers could not randomly assign

[REDACTED]

Another weakness was lack of representativeness of the sample. Participants were only

[REDACTED]

Q. Explain one similarity and one difference between the study by Milgram (obedience) and the study by Perry et al. (personal space). At least one of your points must be about the data collection. [8]

Ans. One similarity in the studies was the use of deception. In the Milgram study, participants were made to believe that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

One difference was they type of data collected. In Milgram, both [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Q. Explain one similarity and one difference between the study by Perry et al. (personal space) and the study by Piliavin et al. (subway samaritans). Do not refer to the research method in your answer. [8]

Ans. One similarity was the use of opportunity sampling technique. Perry et al. used 54

[REDACTED]

One difference was in the experimental design. Perry et al. used a repeated measures design such that all

[REDACTED]