

SECTION F

Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

*22 Major atrocities can reveal the most aggressive side of human behaviour.

Death and destruction during war and the purposeful killing of other humans have been studied in psychology to try to discover the potential causes of these acts.

Unearthing the causes of such acts may enable them to be prevented in the future.

Stanley Milgram conducted a series of experiments to study obedience to authority. Other researchers in psychology have investigated crowd behaviour, conformity, and the bystander effect. Research, such as this, has enabled psychologists to understand ways to prevent blind obedience, and the social and cultural issues in psychology.

Assess social and cultural issues in psychology.

(9)

Obedience is when you follow the instructions given to you by an authority figure. Conformity is when you ~~cha~~ alter your behaviour in order to fit in with the majority of people.

Obedience was studied by ~~an~~ Milgram as he found that participants are more likely to obey an authority figure depending on different factors such as legitimacy and proximity to the authority figure. This was proven as the study was carried out in a run~~ne~~ down office building and in ^{Yale} ~~Yale~~, to prove that the legitimacy affects obedience and when the study was in Yale, participants were more likely to blindly obey.

Conformity was found by Asch as she placed a participant in a room with other researchers and



then asked them to pick which line was the longest. The researchers would pick the wrong answer to see if the participant would conform. Asch found that participants are more likely to conform due to social desirability bias.

One strength of Milgram's study is that it has practical applications as it allows people to understand what makes others more likely to blindly obey. One weakness of Milgram's study is that it ~~was unethical as participants were unaware that they weren't actually electrocuting people~~ lacked mundane realism, so therefore the scenario may not be generalizable to everyday life.

One strength of Asch's study is that it was in a controlled setting, so there ~~was~~ ^{were} ~~less~~ ^{fewer} extraneous variables that could've affected the results. However, ~~the~~ one weakness is that the task had a low ecological validity as the task was unrealistic.

Both social issues revolve around the same idea ~~eth~~ of social desirability bias and people's need to want to fit in with the majority.



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Turn over ►