

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

**General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level
and Advanced Level**

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/2

PAPER 2 The Core Studies 2

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.

Section B

Answer any **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.



Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 Some psychologists argue that behaviour is learned through imitation. From the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression:
- (a) Give **two** examples of behaviours that were imitated by the children. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** implication for society if children do learn by imitation. [2]
- 2 (a) From the study by Freud (little Hans), what do you understand by the qualitative approach? [2]
- (b) Using the study of little Hans as an example, give **one** weakness of the qualitative approach. [2]
- 3 (a) What are the two factors in Schachter and Singer's two factor theory of emotion? [2]
- (b) Suggest what this study tells us about emotion in everyday life. [2]
- 4 From the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scanning):
- (a) Give **two** differences between the scans of the NGRI (Not Guilty for Reasons of Insanity) group and the control group. [2]
- (b) Give **one** reason why such physiological data in the study should be treated with caution. [2]
- 5 The pseudopatients in the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) observed ways in which the patients were treated by staff. In institutions such as prisons and mental hospitals patients often lose their individuality.
- (a) Give **two** examples of behaviour that were observed by the pseudopatients. [2]
- (b) Suggest why the staff behaved in these ways towards the patients. [2]

Section B

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

- 6** Some people argue that the main aim of psychology should be to produce findings that have useful applications, whilst others argue that psychology should be interesting as well as useful. However some psychology seems to have no use at all.

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

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Deregowski (perception)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)
Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

- (a) What do these studies tell us that is useful? [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to make useful investigations? [10]
(c) Is it important for psychology to be useful? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Psychometric measurement attempts to give some insight into human behaviour and experience through the use of reliable and standardised tests.

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

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Gould (IQ testing)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) How was psychometric measurement used in each of the studies? [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using psychometric measurement? [10]
(c) How valuable is psychometric measurement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** Some of the core studies take a social approach to human behaviour and experience. This approach considers factors such as how we interact with others (the things we do in the company of others) and how we make social judgements (the sense we make of social behaviour).

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

Milgram (obedience)

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

- (a)** What do these studies tell us about social processes? [10]
- (b)** What problems do psychologists have when they study social processes? [10]
- (c)** "All psychology is social psychology." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]