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## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY** 

9698/02

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

May/June 2003

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

## **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 on both sides of the paper. 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.

# Section A

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	Section A	
	Section A  Answer all questions in this section.  All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline two ethical issues raised by Piliavin, Fand Piliavin in their subway Samaritan study.	Mide
1	All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline <b>two</b> ethical issues raised by Piliavin, F and Piliavin in their subway Samaritan study.	Rodin Com
2	The study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used a number of psychometests.	netric
	(a) Identify one psychometric test that was used in this study and say what was found.	[2]
	(b) Describe one weakness of psychometric tests.	[2]
3	In the article 'A Nation of Morons', Gould refers to three 'scientific facts'.	
	(a) Describe one of these 'facts'.	[2]
	(b) Outline <b>one</b> way in which these 'facts' were used by politicians to increase social cont the United States of America.	rol in [2]
4	In his study on intergroup discrimination, Tajfel suggests that belonging to one group and has awareness of another causes discrimination.	aving
	(a) Describe one way in which the boys were put into groups.	[2]
	(b) Describe how Tajfel's approach may be considered to be reductionist.	[2]
5	In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:	
	(a) Describe the participants in the study.	[2]
	(b) Why is this study useful?	[2]

## **Section B**

Answer one question only from this section.

www.PanaCambridge.com 6 Ecological validity refers to whether psychological research is relevant to everyday life. Ofter psychological studies carried out in a laboratory do not relate to everyday life.

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

Milgram (obedience)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

(a) How was each of the studies different from everyday life?

[10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have if they study behaviour in everyday life?

[10]

(c) 'Studies conducted in the laboratory can tell us far more about behaviour and experience than studies carried out in everyday life.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?

[10]

7 In general, validity refers to whether a measure actually measures what it claims to measure.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)

Deregowski (perception)

(a) Describe how behaviour was measured in **each** study.

[10]

**(b)** How valid were the measures used in the studies?

[10]

(c) To what extent can we ever have accurate measurement of behaviour in psychology? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

A number of studies take a developmental approach to the study of psychological. These studies use children as their participants and look at how thoughts, feelings and 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 how children develop.	[10]
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(b) What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying children? [10]

(c) 'Conclusions drawn from studies on children can never be generalised to adults.' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]

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