



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/02

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

May/June 2008

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.

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.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.



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Section A (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In their study Gardner and Gardner used rewards to teach Washoe sign language.
- (a) Describe **one** way in which Washoe was rewarded. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** limitation of using rewards to promote learning. [2]
- 2 From the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:
- (a) Outline **one** explanation for the prisoners' reactions. [2]
- (b) Explain how the findings from this study could be useful. [2]
- 3 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin conducted their study on a subway train.
- (a) Suggest **one** ethical issue raised by this study. [2]
- (b) Explain why it may be necessary to break ethical guidelines in psychological studies. [2]
- 4 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:
- (a) Outline **one** way in which the participants thought they had been divided into groups. [2]
- (b) Suggest how this study could be considered to be reductionist. [2]
- 5 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation, outline **two** difficulties when studying developmental processes. [4]

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Section B (30 marks)

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

- 6** Many psychological studies provide applications to everyday life which can be used to improve behaviour in society in some way.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Milgram (obedience)

- (a) Outline how the findings from each of these studies could be applied to everyday life. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to apply their findings to everyday life? [10]
- (c) Which areas of everyday life are most in need of applications from psychology? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7** Psychologists sometimes examine individual differences such as intelligence or personality. Psychometric tests provide a numerical way of measuring such differences.

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

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

- (a) Outline how psychometric tests were used in each of these studies. [10]
- (b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of psychometric testing? [10]
- (c) Are psychometric tests the best way to make comparisons between people? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 8** Physiological psychology looks at how the body and mind interact. This helps us to understand behaviour and experience.

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Sperry (split brain)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Outline the physiological processes investigated in each of these studies. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate physiological processes to explain behaviour and experience? [10]
- (c) To what extent can physiological processes explain behaviour and experience? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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