

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

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/02**

Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

October/November 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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** In the study by Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony), the participants were shown film clips of car accidents.
- (a) Identify **two** differences between watching film clips and witnessing a real car accident. [2]
- (b) In what way could the ecological validity of this study be improved? [2]
- 2** The study by Freud on little Hans did not use any psychometric tests.
- (a) What do psychologists mean when they talk about 'psychometric tests'? [2]
- (b) Suggest why Freud did not use any psychometric tests to study little Hans. [2]
- 3** Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith studied 'theory of mind' in autistic children.
- (a) Identify the other **two** groups of children used as controls in this study. [2]
- (b) Give **one** problem psychologists have when they study cognitive processes. [2]
- 4** From the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships it was concluded that the ex-institutional adolescents did not have a special friend compared to the control group.
- (a) How was the **validity** of this conclusion checked? [2]
- (b) How could the **reliability** of the interviews with the adolescents be checked? [2]
- 5** In the Rosenhan study, the psychiatrists had to make decisions about the sanity or insanity of the pseudopatients.
- (a) What diagnosis did the psychiatrists make about the pseudopatients? [2]
- (b) What does this study tell us about how situations affect behaviour? [2]

### Section B

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

- 6 One aspect of ethnocentrism is the tendency to over-estimate the worth of people in the same group as yourself and to under-value the worth of people who are not in the same group.

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

Deregowski (perception)  
 Gould (IQ testing)  
 Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)  
 Hraba and Grant (doll choice)

- (a) Describe what **each** study tells us about ethnocentrism. [10]  
 (b) What problems may psychologists have when they study different groups of people? [10]  
 (c) Why is it useful to study ethnocentrism? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

- 7 To be ethical every psychological study should give its participants the right to withdraw at any time. Psychologists often create environments that make it difficult for participants to withdraw. This may be because of the instructions given to participants, the experimental situation itself or because the participants may be students, children or animals.

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

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)  
 Milgram (obedience)  
 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)  
 Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

- (a) How did the psychologists make it difficult for participants to withdraw in **each** of the studies? [10]  
 (b) Comment on the arguments for and against giving participants the right to withdraw. [10]  
 (c) Can unethical experiments ever be justified? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

**QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE**

- 8 Some of the core studies take a physiological approach to human behaviour and experience. This approach considers how our hormones, nervous system, and functions of the brain interact to determine our behaviour.

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

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Sperry (split brain)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scanning)

- (a) For **each** study describe the physiological processes that affect behaviour. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when they study physiological processes? [10]
- (c) "All behaviour is caused by physiological processes." To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]