

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 2005

**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** (20 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans):
  - (a) Identify **two** controls that were used. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** weakness of using a field experiment to study social psychology. [2]
- 2 From the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans):
  - (a) Describe the type of brain scan that was used. [2]
  - (b) How useful is it to identify differences between the brains of murderers and non-murderers? [2]
- 3 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):
  - (a) Identify **one** way emotion was measured. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** problem with using quantitative data to measure behaviour and experience. [2]
- 4 From the study by Gould (IQ testing):
  - (a) Explain the reason why recruits were given tests of intelligence. [2]
  - (b) Suggest how the use of IQ tests may actually have been a form of 'social control'. [2]
- 5 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
  - (a) Briefly describe **two** behaviours displayed by the pseudopatients which were labelled as abnormal by the hospital staff. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** reason why it is difficult to define abnormality and normality. [2]

**Section B** (30 marks)

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

- 6** The purpose of most psychological research is to apply findings to everyday life.

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

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
Milgram (obedience)  
Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)  
Sperry (split brain)

- (a) Describe what **each** study tells us about everyday behaviour and experience. [10]
- (b) What problems might psychologists have in applying the findings from research conducted in the laboratory to everyday life? [10]
- (c) Can **all** behaviour and experience be studied outside the laboratory? Give reasons for your suggestions. [10]

- 7** Validity refers to the extent to which a study measures what it intends to measure.

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

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)  
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)  
Freud (little Hans)  
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe how behaviour and experience in **each** study was measured. [10]
- (b) What problems may psychologists have when trying to measure behaviour and experience in a valid way? [10]
- (c) Is it possible to measure psychological variables in a valid way? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

**QUESTION 8 IS ON THE NEXT PAGE**

- 8 The cognitive approach in psychology studies mental processes such as memory, language and perception.

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

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

Deregowski (perception)

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)

- (a) Describe what **each** study tells us about cognitive processes. [10]
- (b) What problems might psychologists have when they study cognitive processes? [10]
- (c) To what extent do you agree with the statement 'cognitive processes are all we need to know to understand people'? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

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