



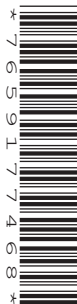
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level Psychology

H167/02 Psychological themes through core studies

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



No additional materials required for this Question Paper.



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number

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Candidate number

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First name(s)

Last name

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **75**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages.

SECTION A – Core studies

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 (a) Describe the background to Milgram's study into obedience.

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- (b) (i) Describe the sample used in Bocchiaro et al.'s study into whistleblowing.

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- (ii) Outline **one** way in which Bocchiaro et al.'s study showed sampling bias.

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- 2 Explain **one** similarity between Loftus & Palmer's study into eyewitness testimony and Grant et al.'s study into context-dependent memory.

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- 3 Outline **one** way in which Chaney et al. followed ethical considerations in their Funhaller study.

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- 4 (a) Sperry carried out a study into split brain patients.

Identify the apparatus used in this study.

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- (b) Casey et al. carried out a study into neural correlates of delay of gratification.

Outline **one** way in which the researchers' procedure increased the reliability of their study.

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- 5 (a) Freud used the case study method in his research.

Describe how he used this method in his study of Little Hans.

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- (b) Baron-Cohen et al. used the experimental method in their study of autism.

Explain **one** strength of using this method in this study.

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SECTION B – Areas, perspectives and debates

Answer **all** the questions.

- 6 (a) Outline the defining principles and concepts of the area of individual differences.

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- (b) Describe **one** strength of using the individual differences area to explain behaviour.

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- (c) Describe **one** weakness of using the individual differences area to explain behaviour.

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(d) Outline **one** application of the individual differences area.

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Turn over for the next question

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SECTION C – Practical applications

Answer **all** the questions.

The Shock of Going Overdrawn!

Bank customers who overspend could soon get an electric shock to warn them that they have gone into debt, thanks to an invention from a British technology firm. Zapping someone for going overdrawn might sound harsh, but the company behind the idea claims many customers are worried about buying things they cannot afford. The “zap” comes from a wristband worn by the customer which links to the activity of their bank account. However, a spokesperson for the banks stressed that people would never be made to sign up to accounts linked to the wristbands.

The company that developed the digital technology said it was responding to demand. They pointed out that contactless payment methods had made it more difficult for people to keep track of their spending, therefore increasing the risk that some will get into financial trouble. It said its research had found that one in three millennials were “too scared to check their bank account”. It also found that only a third of 18- to 24-year-olds felt their banks provided them with the digital budgeting tools they needed to stay on top of their debt and finances. The managing director of the company claimed that “customers can now get complete control and oversight of their finances without having to lift a finger”.

Adapted from an online article from The Guardian (May 2016)

- 7 (a) Outline the behaviourist perspective in psychology **and** briefly explain how it applies to this article.

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(b) Briefly describe **two** psychological issues raised by this article.

(i)

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(ii)

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[4]

(c) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest **two** ways in which young people could be encouraged to save money.

[8]

[8]

[8]

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