

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 16 May 2019 – Afternoon**

**AS Level Psychology**

**H167/02 Psychological themes through core studies**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**

**No additional materials required for this Question Paper.**

**Please write clearly in black ink.**

**Centre number**

**Candidate number**

**First name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Last name** \_\_\_\_\_

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **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 (\*).**

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

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**[2]**

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

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**[2]**



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

**Identify the apparatus used in this study.**

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**[2]**

**(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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**[3]**

**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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[3]

**(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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[3]

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

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**[3]**

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

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**[3]**



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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)**



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

**(i)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**(ii)** \_\_\_\_\_

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**[4]**







