

**PSYCHOLOGY
STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Thursday 9 May 2002 (morning)

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer one question chosen from any Optional Subject Area.

Marks will be awarded for clear presentation of **theories**, inclusion of appropriate **empirical studies** and **evaluation**. When structured questions are set (that is, with parts a and b) candidates should clearly label each part of their answer a and b.

Biological bases of behaviour

1. (a) Describe **two** theories of sleep. [13 marks]
(b) Evaluate **each** of the two theories that you described in part (a). [12 marks]

2. (a) Describe **two** structures of the brain that are involved in visual perception. (The eyes and their visual pathways may also be included as brain structures.) [12 marks]
(b) Discuss how **each** of the two structures that you describe in part (a) contributes to the process of visual perception. [13 marks]

3. Outline **one** explanation of the regulation of food intake and evaluate this explanation in relation to abnormal food intake in humans. [25 marks]

Comparative psychology

4. (a) Examine the characteristics of altruism in non-human animals. [13 marks]
(b) Assess the extent to which altruism is useful in explaining behaviour in non-human animals. [12 marks]

5. Examine the features that differentiate language from other forms of communication. [25 marks]

6. (a) Explain what is meant by “imprinting” in non-human animals. [13 marks]
(b) Discuss the significance of imprinting for the future behaviour of non-human animals. [12 marks]

Delinquency and crime

7. Examine the extent to which physiological studies have helped us to understand the influence of biological factors in the development of delinquent and criminal behaviour. *[25 marks]*
8. (a) How do cultures vary in their definition and interpretation of delinquency and crime? *[15 marks]*
- (b) Account for cultural variations in the incidence of delinquent and criminal behaviour. *[10 marks]*
9. Describe and evaluate how the formation and maintenance of gangs influences the development of criminal and delinquent behaviour. *[25 marks]*

Dysfunctional behaviour

10. Compare the behavioural and the biomedical models of dysfunctional behaviour. *[25 marks]*
11. (a) Describe therapies based on the cognitive approach to understanding dysfunctional behaviour. *[13 marks]*
- (b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the therapies you have described in part (a). *[12 marks]*
12. Describe and evaluate ways of defining “abnormality”. *[25 marks]*

The psychology of gender

13. Compare **two** main theories of gender identity development. *[25 marks]*
14. A gender role may be defined as a set of prescriptive culture-specific expectations about what is appropriate for women and for men. Using relevant psychological research **and/or** theory, examine the impact of gender role on interpersonal relationships. *[25 marks]*
15. (a) Describe the methodology and findings from **one** piece of research into psychological androgyny. *[13 marks]*
- (b) Discuss the implications of this research for our understanding of gender role. *[12 marks]*

Intelligence and personality

16. Critically consider the difficulties in arriving at a universal definition of intelligence. *[25 marks]*
17. (a) Describe **one** trait theory of personality. *[13 marks]*
- (b) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the trait theory of personality described in part (a). *[12 marks]*
18. Describe and evaluate **two** methods of measurement of intelligence. *[25 marks]*

Life span psychology

19. To what extent can adolescence be considered a social construction? Refer to psychological theory and/or research in your answer to this question. *[25 marks]*
20. (a) Describe **one** developmental theory of adulthood. *[13 marks]*
- (b) Compare the theory described in part (a) with an alternative explanation of changes in adulthood. *[12 marks]*
21. Describe and evaluate psychological studies of **two** or more changes in identity in adulthood. *[25 marks]*

The migrant, sojourner and tourist experience

22. With reference to empirical studies explain the psychological distinction between how immigrants and refugees are affected by the migration experience. *[25 marks]*
23. (a) What suggestions do psychologists have for improving cultural mediation? *[15 marks]*
- (b) Why are sojourners often very effective as cultural mediators? *[10 marks]*
24. What are mental maps and what effect do they have on a tourist's experience abroad? Use research studies to support your answer. *[25 marks]*

Organisational psychology

25. Examine negotiating and bargaining strategies that are used within organisations. *[25 marks]*
26. Analyse ways in which
- (a) intrinsic *[13 marks]*
and
- (b) extrinsic *[12 marks]*
motivations are used by organisations.
27. Discuss the relationship between structure and function within organisations. *[25 marks]*

Social psychology

28. Using empirical research compare **two** theories of interpersonal attraction. *[25 marks]*
29. (a) What are attitudes and how are they formed? *[13 marks]*
- (b) Why is the relationship between attitudes and behaviour controversial? *[12 marks]*
30. To what extent are prejudice and discrimination the result of psychological processes? *[25 marks]*