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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/11**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1 **May/June 2010**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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.
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.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 From the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:

(a) Give **one** way in which the study was not ecologically valid. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which the study could be made more true to real life. [2]

2 The review by Deregowski refers to different types of evidence on picture perception.

(a) Briefly describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence. [2]

(b) Briefly describe **one** piece of empirical evidence. [2]

3 From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith:

(a) What are the Down's Syndrome and the 'normal' children able to do in the 'Sally-Anne Test'? [2]

(b) What are autistic children unable to do and what reason do Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith give for this failure? [2]

4 There is some discussion regarding the study by Gardner and Gardner about whether Washoe actually learned *language* or whether she just *communicated* through imitated gestures.

Give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest Washoe learned language. [4]

5 The study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation involved children.

(a) Describe **two** features of the sample of children. [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why the children in this study were not debriefed. [2]

6 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross matched participants for pre-existing levels of aggression.

(a) Describe *how* the children were matched for pre-existing levels of aggression. [2]

(b) Describe *why* the children were matched for pre-existing levels of aggression. [2]

7 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion the stooge behaved either angrily or euphorically.

(a) Describe **one** way in which the stooge behaved angrily and **one** way in which the stooge behaved euphorically. [2]

(b) Which **two** groups of participants tended not to copy the behaviour of the stooge? [2]

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8 The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming involved gathering both qualitative and quantitative data.

(a) Give an example of the qualitative data that was gathered. [2]

(b) Give an example of the quantitative data that was gathered. [2]

9 **(a)** In one experiment from the study by Sperry, split-brain participants could describe an object presented to them visually. Identify the visual field and hemisphere that would allow the object to be named. [2]

(b) In a second experiment, Sperry found that participants could not describe an object presented to them visually. Identify the visual field and hemisphere that would prevent the object from being named. [2]

10 In his study of obedience to authority, Milgram lists features of the experiment that explain the high amount of obedience observed. Describe **two** of these features. [4]

11 In the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin the two observers collected quantitative data.

(a) Suggest **one** weakness with the way in which the observational data was collected. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which the collection of data could have been improved. [2]

12 In the experiment by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation, there were three choices: maximum joint profit, maximum in-group profit and maximum difference.

(a) Which choice did most boys make? [2]

(b) What does this choice tell us about the behaviour of the boys? [2]

13 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) raises a number of ethical issues.

(a) Give **one** reason why the study should have been done. [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why the study should *not* have been done. [2]

14 The famous scientist Albert Einstein is mentioned in the review by Gould on intelligence testing.

(a) Suggest why Einstein would have performed poorly in the IQ tests. [2]

(b) Suggest what this tells us about the real nature of intelligence. [2]

15 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley is about multiple personality disorder.

(a) What is multiple personality disorder? [2]

(b) What is the difference between having multiple personality disorder and having different sides to your personality? [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

Answer **either** Question 16 **or** Question 17 in this section.

16 Psychological research is often carried out on a restricted sample of participants. For example, some studies use only male participants, or students and some studies sample those who have been charged with murder. Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Milgram (obedience)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

(a) Describe the sample of your chosen study and say how the participants were selected. [10]

(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using restricted samples of participants in psychological studies? [10]

(d) Suggest a different sample for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]

17 Self report measures usually involve obtaining data from participants either by interview or by questionnaire and sometimes a combination of both. Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Freud (little Hans)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

(a) Describe the self report measures used in your chosen study. [10]

(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using self report measures? [10]

(d) Suggest a different method for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]

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