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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/12**

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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 A number of generalisations can be made from the study by Deregowski on picture perception.

(a) Suggest a generalisation that can be made from this study. [2]

(b) What is a generalisation? [2]

2 Suggest **two** problems with the Sally-Anne test used by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith to test autism. [4]

3 In the study of Washoe by Gardner and Gardner:

(a) Identify **two** ways in which it was decided that Washoe had learned a new sign. [2]

(b) Identify **two** of the four new signs Washoe learned during the first seven months. [2]

4 From the study on conservation by Samuel and Bryant:

(a) Describe **one** of the three independent variables. [2]

(b) What was the dependent variable? [2]

5 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression involved observing children.

(a) How did Bandura, Ross and Ross observe the children? [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of observing them in this way. [2]

6 Hodges and Tizard ask whether there is an ex-institutional 'syndrome' (a pattern of social relationships different from the matched comparisons).

(a) Identify **two** of the five features that form this 'syndrome'. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** weakness with proposing this 'syndrome'. [2]

7 The study by Freud looked at the development of little Hans over time.

(a) Give **one** advantage of studying development, giving an example from this study. [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of studying development, giving an example from this study. [2]

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8 The study by Schachter and Singer included anger and euphoria conditions:

(a) Briefly describe the procedure in the anger condition. [2]

(b) Suggest why it is important to standardise a procedure. [2]

9 The obedience study by Milgram used a stooge.

(a) Identify **two** ways in which the stooge was used to deceive the participants. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of using a stooge in psychological research. [2]

10 The Haney, Banks and Zimbardo prison simulation study recruited participants through a newspaper advertisement.

(a) Suggest **one** advantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements. [2]

11 The setting in which a study takes place may affect the result.

(a) Describe the setting for the subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of this setting and give **one** disadvantage of this setting. [2]

12 The study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation is a snapshot study.

(a) What makes the Tajfel study a snapshot study? [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of a snapshot study. [2]

13 The Gould study reviews Yerkes' construction of psychometric tests of intelligence. Describe any **two** advantages of psychometric tests. [4]

14 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice 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]

15 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients approached nurses with requests for information.

(a) How did the nurses respond to these requests? [2]

(b) Suggest why the nurses responded to the requests in the way they did. [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 in laboratories using specialised apparatus and complex recording devices. Such equipment may produce very precise, detailed and accurate data.

Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Sperry (split brain)

(a) Describe the way in which the equipment was used to collect data in your chosen study. [10]

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

(c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this equipment in your chosen study? [10]

(d) Suggest **one** way in which data could have been gathered for your chosen study without the use of this equipment and say how you think this might affect the results. [10]

17 Some studies in psychology describe behaviour and experience using numbers and statistics. This is the quantitative approach.

Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

(a) Outline the procedure of your chosen study. [10]

(b) Describe the quantitative results of your chosen study. [10]

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

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

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