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 2011**

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) Briefly describe the quantitative results of the first experiment. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of quantitative results. [2]

2 From the study by Deregowski on picture perception:

(a) Suggest why it was concluded that the perception of pictures is learned. [2]

(b) Explain what would have to be found to conclude that picture perception is inherited. [2]

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

(a) Suggest **two** reasons why the participants in the study could not give informed consent. [2]

(b) What is informed consent? [2]

4 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe was a case study done over a period of time.

(a) Give **one** disadvantage of the case study method as used in this study. [2]

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

5 The study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation examined the work of Piaget.

(a) Outline **two** findings that were similar to those of Piaget. [2]

(b) Outline **two** findings that were different from those of Piaget. [2]

6 From the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression:

(a) How were the participants matched? [2]

(b) Why are the participants matched in any study? [2]

7 The study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships used psychometric tests. Identify **two** psychometric tests used in this study and say who they were given to. [4]

8 Freud gathered self report data from little Hans and his father. Give **two** problems with the self report data gathered in this study. [4]

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9 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:

(a) Identify **two** pieces of equipment used by the stooge in the euphoria condition. [2]

(b) Suggest what effect the stooge's use of this equipment had on the participants in the epinephrine ignorant (EPI IGN) condition. [2]

10 The prison study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo was a simulation.

(a) What is a simulation? [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using a simulation. [2]

11 In the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on subway Samaritans:

(a) Outline **one** way in which an ethical guideline was broken. [2]

(b) Outline **one** way in which an ethical guideline was **not** broken. [2]

12 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:

(a) Describe the sample of participants. [2]

(b) How did the participants think they were allocated to groups in experiment 1 and how did they think they were allocated to groups in experiment 2? [2]

13 From the review by Gould on intelligence testing:

(a) What did Yerkes mean when he said that the tests measure 'native intellectual ability'? [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why the tests did not measure 'native intellectual ability'. [2]

14 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice looked at racial identification.

(a) How did Hraba and Grant measure racial identification? [2]

(b) Why did Hraba and Grant ask this control question? [2]

15 The case study by Thigpen and Cleckley involved just one participant.

(a) Give **two** advantages of the case study method. [2]

(b) Give **one** limitation when generalising from a small sample of participants. [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 Psychologists sometimes gather data about behaviour and experience by observing the ways in which people behave.

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

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

(a) Describe how observational data were gathered in your chosen study. [10]

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

(c) Using examples from your chosen study, what are the advantages and disadvantages of observations? [10]

(d) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data in your chosen study, and say how you think this might affect the results of the study. [10]

17 Psychologists often want to make statements about how most people behave or experience the world. These statements are called generalisations.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
Milgram (obedience)
Sperry (split brain)

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

(b) What generalisations can be made about human behaviour and experience from the findings of your chosen study? [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of making generalisations about human behaviour and experience? [10]

(d) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data in your chosen study, and say how you think this might affect the results of the study. [10]

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