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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

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.

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

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 The study on eyewitness testimony by Loftus and Palmer looked at the effect of leading questions on estimations of speed.

(a) What is a leading question? [2]

(b) What was the effect of leading questions on the estimations of speed? [2]

2 From the review by Deregowski on picture perception:

(a) Briefly describe the anecdotal evidence by Robert Laws. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with this anecdotal evidence. [2]

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

(a) Describe what was found when the different groups of children were asked the belief question. [2]

(b) Suggest an explanation for these findings. [2]

4 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

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

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

5 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression used a number of experimental controls.

(a) Identify **two** variables that were controlled. [2]

(b) Why do psychologists want to control variables? [2]

6 Schachter and Singer conducted an experiment on emotion.

(a) What is an independent groups design? [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why an independent groups design was used in this study. [2]

7 The study by Sperry on split brain patients involved a number of tests.

(a) Identify **two** different tests conducted by Sperry. [2]

(b) Outline **one** finding that was common to all split brain patients. [2]

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8 The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans matched the murderers with a control group.

(a) Identify **two** features that were similar between the two groups of participants. [2]

(b) Identify **two** features that were different between the two groups of participants. [2]

9 The study by Milgram on obedience to authority 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]

10 From the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation):

(a) Outline **one** finding that can be generalised. [2]

(b) What is a generalisation? [2]

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

(a) Describe **one** of the categories of behaviour that was observed and say what was found. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which the reliability of any observation can be checked. [2]

12 In the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:

(a) Outline **two** ways in which the participants were deceived. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of deceiving participants. [2]

13 Gould reviewed work on intelligence testing conducted in the United States of America in the early 1900s.

(a) What is a review of studies? [2]

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

14 The study by Hraba and Grant (doll choice) was based on Clark and Clark (1939).

(a) What were the three categories of skin colour used by Clark and Clark? [2]

(b) What was found by Clark and Clark in relation to skin colour and what was found by Hraba and Grant in relation to skin colour? [2]

15 From the study by Rosenhan on sane in insane places:

(a) Suggest **two** ways in which the study was true to real life. [2]

(b) Suggest **two** ways in which the study was **not** true to real life. [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 Some studies in psychology gather both quantitative and qualitative data.

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

Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

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

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

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of **qualitative** data? [10]

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

17 A number of core studies use the case study method which collects detailed information about a participant.

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

Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
Freud (little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

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

(b) Describe how the case study was carried out in your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the case study method? [10]

(d) Suggest how **one** other method could be used to investigate your chosen study and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]

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