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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/11**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1 **October/November 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 From the study by Deregowski:

(a) What generalisation can be made about the learning or inheritance of picture perception? [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with making any generalisation. [2]

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

(a) Identify **two** pieces of equipment needed to conduct the study. [2]

(b) Suggest how it was known that the children understood the procedure. [2]

3 Gardner and Gardner claim that Washoe's use of 34 signs was stable by the 22nd month of their study. Name and describe **two** of these signs. [4]

4 Samuel and Bryant conducted a study on the conservation of volume. This involved containers of liquid in the pre-transformation, the transformation and the post-transformation positions. Draw a labelled diagram to show the procedure for the conservation of volume. [4]

5 The study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships involved interviews with adolescents and interviews with mothers.

(a) Suggest **one** advantage of using interviews. [2]

(b) Suggest why the adolescents gave different answers to some questions compared with their mothers' answers. [2]

6 The study by Freud of little Hans was a longitudinal study.

(a) Give **one** reason why Freud's study of little Hans was a longitudinal study. [2]

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

7 The study by Schachter and Singer on emotion involved an angry or a euphoric stooge.

(a) Give **one** advantage of using a stooge in this study. [2]

(b) Give **one** problem with the use of a stooge in psychological research. [2]

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8 The study by Dement and Kleitman involved the reporting of dreams.

(a) Why were some reports not counted? [2]

(b) Why were the participants never informed on awakening whether or not their eyes had been moving? [2]

9 Sperry used the case study method to investigate split brain patients.

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

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

10 The subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin is a field experiment.

(a) In what way is a field experiment **similar** to a laboratory experiment? [2]

(b) In what way is a field experiment **different** from a laboratory experiment? [2]

11 From the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):

(a) Briefly describe the sample of participants in experiment two. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of using a restricted sample of participants. [2]

12 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study by Gould (intelligence testing). [4]

13 From the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:

(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]

14 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) used participant observation.

(a) Give **one** advantage of participant observation used in this study. [2]

(b) Give an example of a behaviour that the nurses attributed to the pseudo-patients' insanity. [2]

15 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley on multiple personality disorder involved psychometric tests.

(a) Identify **one** psychometric test used in this study and say what was found using this test. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of any psychometric test. [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 One of the ethical issues that causes concern when carrying out psychological investigations is whether participants are physically or psychologically harmed by the research.

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

Milgram (obedience)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

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

(b) Describe how participants may have been harmed in your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, give arguments for and against causing harm to participants when carrying out research. [10]

(d) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data for your chosen study that would cause less harm and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]

17 Psychological research is often carried out in laboratories. Some people would argue that this is the best place to conduct research but others would suggest it has a number of limitations.

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

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

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

(b) Describe how being in a laboratory helped the experimenter to control variables in your chosen study. [10]

(c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using a laboratory to conduct your chosen study? [10]

(d) Suggest **one** way in which data could have been gathered outside a laboratory for your chosen study and say how you think this might affect the results. [10]

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