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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/12**

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 Suggest **two** reasons why Loftus and Palmer, in their study of eyewitness testimony, used a laboratory experiment rather than a field experiment. [4]

2 The study by Deregowski is a review of picture perception in different cultures.

(a) Give **one** problem the participants may have had when looking at the pictures. [2]

(b) Give **one** problem the researchers may have had when recording the results. [2]

3 Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith conclude that theory of mind is a feature of autism.

(a) What do they conclude about autism and development/age? [2]

(b) What do they conclude about autism and intelligence? [2]

4 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study on Washoe by Gardner and Gardner. [4]

5 When studying little Hans, Freud gathered qualitative data.

(a) Briefly describe how qualitative data were gathered in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** strength of qualitative data. [2]

6 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:

(a) Briefly describe how quantitative data were gathered. [2]

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

7 From the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming:

(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]

8 The study by Sperry (split brain) involved various pieces of equipment.

(a) Describe the equipment needed to conduct one of the experiments. [2]

(b) Suggest why the same equipment is used for each participant. [2]

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9 The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans lists five 'potential confounds'.

(a) What is a confounding variable? [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse do not believe their study is confounded. [2]

10 The study by Milgram on obedience broke some ethical guidelines.

(a) Explain why we should conduct studies which are unethical. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which the Milgram study was **ethical**. [2]

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

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

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

12 The subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin used a stooge.

(a) What is a stooge for? [2]

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

13 In Tajfel's study of intergroup categorisation a number of terms were used:

(a) Explain what is meant by the term 'social norm'. [2]

(b) How does prejudice differ from discrimination? [2]

14 Rosenhan says it should be a 'simple matter' to distinguish the sane from the insane.

(a) According to Rosenhan what distinguishes the sane from the insane? [2]

(b) Outline how Rosenhan tested whether psychiatrists could distinguish the sane from the insane. [2]

15 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley on multiple personality disorder used self reports.

(a) Describe **one** advantage of using the self report method to gather data. [2]

(b) Give **one** problem with using self report data in this study. [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 Some studies are described as snapshot because they take only hours or minutes to complete. Other studies are longitudinal, where behaviour is observed over weeks, months or years.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Gould (intelligence testing)

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

(b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study explaining how it is a snapshot study. [10]

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

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

17 Psychologists sometimes carry out studies on children.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

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

(b) Describe what your chosen study tells us about children. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of studying children in psychological research? [10]

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

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