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 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 **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 In the first experiment on eyewitness testimony by Loftus and Palmer:

(a) What were the conditions of the independent variable? [2]

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

2 Deregowski conducted a review of studies on picture perception.

(a) What is a cross-cultural study? [2]

(b) Describe the findings of **one** study included in the Deregowski review. [2]

3 The study on autism by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith produced the following table of results:

	'normal' children	Down's syndrome children	autistic children
	Percentage (%) correct answers		
Naming question	100	100	100
Memory question	100	100	100
Reality question	100	100	100
Belief question	85	86	20

Using evidence from the above table, describe **two** conclusions. [4]

4 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

(a) Suggest **two** generalisations that can be drawn from the findings. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** implication that the findings have for teachers. [2]

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

(a) Identify **two** items of equipment needed to conduct the study in the aggressive model condition. [2]

(b) Identify **two** different items used to test the children in the observation room. [2]

6 **(a)** Outline **two** features of little Hans' everyday environment in the study by Freud. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** feature that may be an advantage for little Hans but a disadvantage for Freud. [2]

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7 The study by Schachter and Singer on emotion involved gathering different types of data.

(a) Give an example of the observation data that was gathered for the anger condition. [2]

(b) Give an example of the self report data that was gathered for the anger condition. [2]

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

(a) Outline **one** way in which the self report method was used. [2]

(b) Outline **one** way in which the observation method was used. [2]

9 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans:

(a) Why were the participants asked to remain medication free for two weeks before the scan? [2]

(b) How did Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse check to see if the murderers were medication free? [2]

10 From the study by Milgram on obedience to authority:

(a) Identify **two** features of the experimenter that may have led to obedience. [2]

(b) Identify **two** features of the setting that may have led to obedience. [2]

11 In the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) the participants went through an induction procedure.

(a) Identify **two** features of the induction procedure that were true to real life. [2]

(b) Identify **two** features of the induction procedure that were **not** true to real life. [2]

12 From the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on subway Samaritans:

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

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

13 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice found that “23 black and 20 white children made choices favourable to their own race on all four items measuring racial preference”.

(a) What was found out about these children in relation to their friends? [2]

(b) Suggest why Hraba and Grant looked at the relationship between children and their friends in addition to doll choice. [2]

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14 From the review by Gould on intelligence, three 'facts' resulted from the mass testing of army recruits.

(a) Outline **one** of the 'facts' from the testing. [2]

(b) Give **one** example of social control that followed the testing. [2]

15 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):

(a) Briefly describe how the pseudo-patients attempted to gain admission to the mental hospitals. [2]

(b) Briefly describe what happened after the pseudo-patients were admitted to the mental hospitals. [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 on a restricted sample of participants. Samples may be restricted because the participants are school children, because the children may have some disability or because participants have a split brain.

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

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Sperry (split brain)

(a) Describe the sample of your chosen study and say how the participants were selected. [10]

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

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

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

17 Psychologists sometimes carry out longitudinal studies (where behaviour is observed over weeks, months or years). Other studies are carried out which are described as snapshot studies because they may take only minutes or hours to complete.

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

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

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

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

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

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

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