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 2011**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

7228313217

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 by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony involved leading questions.

(a) Suggest an implication the findings have for real life. [2]

(b) Give **one** example from another core study that may have included leading questions. [2]

2 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith used an independent groups design.

(a) Suggest why a repeated measures design was **not** used in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with an independent groups design. [2]

3 The study by Gardner and Gardner involved an animal named Washoe.

(a) Suggest **one** ethical issue that applies to Washoe in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest why psychologists have ethical guidelines for animals. [2]

4 From the study on conservation by Samuel and Bryant:

(a) Give **one** reason why they conducted the study. [2]

(b) Describe **one** finding that justified the reason for conducting the study. [2]

5 The study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships collected qualitative data.

(a) Give **one** advantage of collecting qualitative data in this study. [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of collecting qualitative data in this study. [2]

6 From the study by Freud (little Hans):

(a) Describe the participant. [2]

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

7 In the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) it is suggested that rapid eye movements (REM) only occur during dreaming and not during non rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep.

(a) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports this. [2]

(b) Give **one** piece of evidence which challenges this. [2]

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8 The study by Sperry involves split brain patients sometimes being blindfolded over one eye and an image being presented to **one** visual field of the other eye.

(a) Suggest what would happen if the image was presented to both visual fields. [2]

(b) Suggest what would happen if the image was presented to both eyes. [2]

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

(a) What was the overall conclusion drawn from this study? [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why we should not assume cause and effect in relation to the overall conclusion. [2]

10 The study by Milgram on obedience is a snapshot study.

(a) Why would Milgram's study be described as snapshot rather than longitudinal? [2]

(b) Give **two** disadvantages of snapshot studies. [2]

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

(a) Give **two** examples of high ecological validity in this study. [2]

(b) Give **two** examples of the way in which the study was unethical. [2]

12 In the second experiment by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation, there were three choices of response for the participants: 'maximum joint profit', 'maximum in-group profit' and 'maximum difference'.

(a) Describe what is meant by 'maximum joint profit' and 'maximum in-group' profit. [2]

(b) Of the three choices, which did the boys make and what does this choice tell us about the behaviour of the boys? [2]

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

(a) What were Hraba and Grant trying to measure with the questions they asked? [2]

(b) How did Hraba and Grant measure the children's everyday 'behavioural consequences of racial preference and identification'? [2]

14 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) produced some interesting findings.

(a) Suggest why Rosenhan did not use a self report interview or questionnaire to gather data. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of the method Rosenhan did use to gather data. [2]

15 All studies raise some ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues raised by the study of multiple personality disorder by Thigpen and Cleckley. [4]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 Psychologists often make statements about how most people behave most of the time. These statements are called generalisations.

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

Deregowski (picture perception)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Gould (intelligence testing)

(a) Describe the procedure 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 changes to your chosen study that would allow generalisations about human behaviour and experience to be made and say what these generalisations are. [10]

17 One way of carrying out research in psychology is to use the experimental method.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

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

(b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study, explaining how the experimental method was used. [10]

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

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

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