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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

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 **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 used an independent groups design.

(a) What is an independent groups design and what is a repeated measures design? [2]

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

2 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism involved a number of controls. Outline **two** controls that were applied in this study. [4]

3 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe was conducted in a laboratory.

(a) Suggest why the study was **not** done as a field experiment. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with studying animals in a laboratory. [2]

4 Bandura, Ross and Ross were behaviourists conducting the study on aggression to support one of their assumptions about *all* behaviour.

(a) Give **one** assumption made by Bandura, Ross and Ross about all behaviour. [2]

(b) To what extent did the findings of the study support this assumption? [2]

5 In their study, Hodges and Tizard interviewed the ex-institutional children and their parents.

(a) What was the difference between what the children said and what their parents said about having a special friend? [2]

(b) Give **one** explanation for this difference. [2]

6 The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming involved an electroencephalogram (EEG).

(a) What did Dement and Kleitman use the electroencephalogram to measure? [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of using scientific equipment in psychological experiments. [2]

7 The study by Sperry involved split brain patients.

(a) Why were the experiments performed by Sperry not true to real life? [2]

(b) Explain how split brain patients would behave in real life. [2]

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8 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:

(a) Suggest **one** generalisation that we can make about emotion for *all* people. [2]

(b) Suggest why generalisations about physiological processes are more likely to be true than generalisations about social behaviour. [2]

9 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans. [4]

10 In the study by Milgram on obedience to authority, of the 40 participants 14 stopped at 300 volts or before, whilst 26 participants continued to 450 volts.

(a) Give **one** reason why some participants continued to 450 volts. [2]

(b) Give **one** reason why some participants stopped before 450 volts. [2]

11 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:

(a) What was the dispositional hypothesis that was proposed? [2]

(b) To what extent did the results of the study support the dispositional hypothesis? [2]

12 The study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on subway Samaritans is a snapshot study.

(a) Give **one** advantage of snapshot studies using this study as an example. [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of snapshot studies using this study as an example. [2]

13 In the study on intelligence testing by Gould, some army recruits were given the army beta test. Briefly describe **two** types of question from the army beta test giving an example of each. [4]

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

(a) Outline **one** advantage of using observation to gather data in this study. [2]

(b) Outline **one** disadvantage of using observation to gather data in this study. [2]

15 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used a number of tests.

(a) Identify **one** psychometric test and **one** projective test that were used in the study. [2]

(b) Describe the findings of **either** the psychometric **or** the projective test. [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 Self report measures usually involve obtaining data from participants either by interview, questionnaire or sometimes a combination of both.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Freud (little Hans)
Deregowski (picture perception)

(a) Describe the self report measures used in your chosen study. [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 self report measures? [10]

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

17 When carrying out research, psychologists manipulate the independent variable and try to control as many irrelevant variables as possible.

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

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)
Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)

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

(b) Outline the controls that were used in your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of applying controls in psychological studies? [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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