

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

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/01

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

May/June 2005

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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 on both sides of the paper.
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.

Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the first experiment on eyewitness testimony by Loftus and Palmer:
- (a) What was the independent variable? [2]
 - (b) What was the dependent variable? [2]
- 2 Deregowski refers to different types of evidence on picture perception.
- (a) Briefly describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence. [2]
 - (b) Briefly describe **one** piece of empirical evidence. [2]
- 3 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism involved three groups of children.
- (a) Why were Down's syndrome children used in addition to the autistic children? [2]
 - (b) Why were 'normal' children used in addition to the autistic children? [2]
- 4 From the study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe:
- (a) Outline **one** way in which it was decided whether or not Washoe had learned a new sign. [2]
 - (b) To what extent was Washoe successful at learning sign language? [2]
- 5 The study by Samuel and Bryant looked at the effect of age, question format and type of material on conservation.
- (a) Briefly describe the procedure for **one** type of material. [2]
 - (b) Give **one** conclusion about the effect of type of material on conservation. [2]
- 6 From the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships, outline **two** differences between the ex-institutional children and the matched control group. [4]
- 7 In the article by Freud, little Hans is asked '*when the horse fell down did you think of your daddy?*'
- (a) Give **one** problem with this type of questioning. [2]
 - (b) How did Freud interpret little Hans' fear of horses? [2]

- 8 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion, participants were divided into four groups. What were the **four** groups?
- 9 Dement and Kleitman studied rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep.
- (a) How were REM and NREM sleep measured? [2]
- (b) Give **two** differences between REM sleep and NREM sleep. [2]
- 10 The study by Sperry looks at how material presented to the left and right visual fields is sent to the visual cortex of the brain. Sketch a brain marking the left and right hemispheres and the route of the visual pathways. [4]
- 11 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans, participants were pleading not guilty for reasons of insanity (NGRIs).
- (a) Give **two** reasons for insanity claimed by the NGRIs. [2]
- (b) What task were all participants asked to do immediately before the scan? [2]
- 12 In the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo the guards were given a uniform.
- (a) Briefly describe the uniform. [2]
- (b) Describe what effect the uniform had on the behaviour of the guards. [2]
- 13 From the Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin study on subway Samaritans:
- (a) Give **two** ways in which the 'drunk' victim behaved. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which the results for the 'drunk' condition differ from the results of the 'ill' condition. [2]
- 14 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places). [4]
- 15 In the study by Thigpen and Cleckley, Eve White complained of headaches. Give **two** pieces of evidence that led them to conclude that she was suffering from multiple personality disorder. [4]

Section B (40 marks)

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

- 16** 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.

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
 Milgram (obedience)
 Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

- (a) Briefly 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]

- 17** A number of studies in psychology look at individual differences and cultural diversity. These are the qualities that make one individual different from another and one society different from another.

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

Deregowski (perception)
 Gould (IQ testing)
 Hrabá and Grant (doll choice)

- (a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Outline what your chosen study tells us about individual differences. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and problems of studying diverse groups of people in psychological studies? [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]