

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

9698/11 **PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

October/November 2010 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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

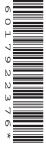
Answer all questions.

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.



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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	From the study by Deregowski:			
	(a) What generalisation can be made about the learning or inheritance of picture perception	า? [2]		
	(b) Suggest one problem with making any generalisation.	[2]		
2	From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism:			
	(a) Identify two pieces of equipment needed to conduct the study.	[2]		
	(b) Suggest how it was known that the children understood the procedure.	[2]		
3	Gardner and Gardner claim that Washoe's use of 34 signs was stable by the 22nd month of study. Name and describe two of these signs.	f their [4]		
4	Samuel and Bryant conducted a study on the conservation of volume. This involved containe liquid in the pre-transformation, the transformation and the post-transformation positions. D labelled diagram to show the procedure for the conservation of volume.			
5	The study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships involved interviews with adolescent interviews with mothers.	s and		
	(a) Suggest one advantage of using interviews.	[2]		
	(b) Suggest why the adolescents gave different answers to some questions compared with mothers' answers.	their [2]		
6	The study by Freud of little Hans was a longitudinal study.			
	(a) Give one reason why Freud's study of little Hans was a longitudinal study.	[2]		
	(b) Give one disadvantage of any other longitudinal study.	[2]		
7	The study by Schachter and Singer on emotion involved an angry or a euphoric stooge.			
	(a) Give one advantage of using a stooge in this study.	[2]		
	(b) Give one problem with the use of a stooge in psychological research.	[2]		

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8	ıne	study by Dement and Kleitman involved the reporting of dreams.	
	(a)	Why were some reports not counted?	[2]
	(b)	Why were the participants never informed on awakening whether or not their eyes had be moving?	een [2]
9	Spe	rry used the case study method to investigate split brain patients.	
	(a)	Give one advantage of the case study method as used in this investigation.	[2]
	(b)	Give one disadvantage of the case study method as used in this investigation.	[2]
10	The	subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin is a field experiment.	
	(a)	In what way is a field experiment similar to a laboratory experiment?	[2]
	(b)	In what way is a field experiment different from a laboratory experiment?	[2]
11	Fror	n the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):	
	(a)	Briefly describe the sample of participants in experiment two.	[2]
	(b)	Give one advantage of using a restricted sample of participants.	[2]
12		studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline two ethical issues in the study by Go elligence testing).	uld [4]
13	Fror	n the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:	
	(a)	Give one way in which the study was not ecologically valid.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest one way in which the study could be made more true to real life.	[2]
14	The	study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) used participant observation.	
	(a)	Give one advantage of participant observation used in this study.	[2]
	(b)	Give an example of a behaviour that the nurses attributed to the pseudo-patients' insanity.	[2]
15	The	study by Thigpen and Cleckley on multiple personality disorder involved psychometric test	S.
	(a)	Identify one psychometric test used in this study and say what was found using this test.	[2]
	(b)	Give one advantage of any psychometric test.	[2]

Section B (40 marks)

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

16 One of the ethical issues that causes concern when carrying out psychological investigations is whether participants are physically or psychologically harmed by the research.

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

Milgram (obedience) Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression) Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

(a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study.

[10]

(b) Describe how participants may have been harmed in your chosen study.

[10]

- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, give arguments for and against causing harm to participants when carrying out research. [10]
- (d) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data for your chosen study that would cause less harm and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]
- 17 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.

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

(a) 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]

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