

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

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/01**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

May/June 2003

**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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** The study by Deregowski is a review of a number of studies of picture perception in different cultures.
- (a) What is a cross-cultural study? [2]
- (b) Describe **one** cross-cultural study included in the Deregowski review. [2]
- 2** In the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism, the children were asked four questions.
- (a) Name **two** of the questions the children were asked. [2]
- (b) Which question did the autistic children answer incorrectly? Explain your answer. [2]
- 3** Describe **two** of the training methods which Gardner and Gardner used to encourage Washoe to use sign language. [4]
- 4** From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:
- (a) Outline the main difference between the children's responses to the 'one question condition', compared to the 'two question condition' (Piaget's original design). [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** reason for this difference. [2]
- 5** All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues raised in the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression. [4]
- 6** In the study by Freud, little Hans is referred to as 'a little Oedipus'.
- (a) Briefly describe the Oedipus complex. [2]
- (b) Give **one** piece of evidence from the study which suggests that Hans is 'a little Oedipus'. [2]
- 7** In the study by Dement and Kleitman it is suggested that rapid eye movements (REM) only occur during dreaming.
- (a) Give **one** piece of evidence which supports this statement. [2]
- (b) Give **one** piece of evidence which challenges this statement. [2]

- 8 In the study by Sperry on split brain patients:
- (a) What is meant by the term 'split brain'? [2]
- (b) Outline **one** piece of evidence in Sperry's study that suggests split brain patients have two minds. [2]
- 9 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse:
- (a) Name **two** of the cortical areas that were studied. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** difference in brain activity between the NGRI's (participants claiming not guilty for reasons of insanity) and the control group. [2]
- 10 In the Milgram study on obedience to authority, many participants showed signs of extreme tension.
- (a) Give **one** example of the participants' behaviour that indicated extreme tension. [2]
- (b) Milgram suggested that the tension was caused by the conflicts produced by the study. Outline **one** of these conflicts. [2]
- 11 In the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on helping behaviour:
- (a) Briefly describe the location for the study. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** methodological problem with this study. [2]
- 12 In Tajfel's study on intergroup discrimination, participants used a matrix (like the one below) to award points. The three options presented to participants were: maximum in-group profit, maximum joint profit, and maximum difference.

20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24

- (a) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicate maximum joint profit. [2]
- (b) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicate maximum difference. [2]
- 13 In the study by Gould on intelligence testing:
- (a) What is meant by the term 'moron'? [2]
- (b) Gould's article is called 'A Nation of Morons'. Who was Gould referring to and why? [2]

**14** From the study by Hrabá and Grant on doll choice:

- (a)** What was the aim of the study? [2]
- (b)** Briefly describe the conclusions reached by Hrabá and Grant. [2]

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

- (a)** Briefly describe how the pseudopatients attempted to gain admission to the mental hospitals. [2]
- (b)** Briefly describe what happened after the pseudopatients were admitted to the mental hospitals. [2]

**Section B**

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

- 16** One of the most common methods of collecting psychological evidence is to ask the participants questions and then to analyse their answers. Such methods are usually referred to as **self report measures**. The studies below all use some sort of self report measure.

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

Freud (little Hans)

Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (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** Psychological research is often carried out on people who are most available to the researchers. These are most frequently psychology students, and they often study at the same university as the researchers.

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)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

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

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