

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 2006

**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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study on eyewitness testimony:
  - (a) Outline the **two** types of memory suggested by Loftus and Palmer. [2]
  - (b) Outline how the findings of this study could be useful to police when they interview people. [2]
- 2 The study by Deregowski is a review of a number of studies of picture perception in different cultures.
  - (a) Identify **one** cultural difference in perceptual skills. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** problem with interpreting the results of cross-cultural studies. [2]
- 3 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism involved three groups of children.
  - (a) Outline **one** finding that was the same between the groups of children. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** finding that was different between the groups of children. [2]
- 4 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:
  - (a) Briefly describe **one** finding. [2]
  - (b) Suggest how **one** finding can be useful to teachers in a classroom. [2]
- 5 Hodges and Tizard observed differences in the ex-institutional children who were restored to their biological parents and those who were adopted by new parents.
  - (a) Outline **one** of these differences. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** explanation for these differences. [2]
- 6 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the study by Sperry (split brain). [4]
- 7 From the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans:
  - (a) Suggest **two** similarities between the experimental group and the control group. [2]
  - (b) Why are control groups used in experimental research? [2]

- 8 In the study by Milgram on obedience:
- (a) How was the dependent variable measured? [2]
  - (b) To what extent did the results of the study support Milgram's hypothesis? [2]
- 9 In the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo the guards and prisoners were each given a uniform.
- (a) Identify **two** features of the guard uniform. [2]
  - (b) Identify **two** features of the prisoner uniform. [2]
- 10 In the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans):
- (a) Describe **one** dependent measure that was observed. [2]
  - (b) Describe the results of **one** dependent measure. [2]
- 11 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:
- (a) What is meant by the term 'discrimination'? [2]
  - (b) How did the participants in the study show discrimination? [2]
- 12 In the study on intelligence testing by Gould, some army recruits were given the army alpha test. Briefly describe **two** types of question from the army alpha test giving an example of each. [4]
- 13 From the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:
- (a) Describe **two** features of the sample used by Hraba and Grant. [2]
  - (b) State **two** of the questions the participants were asked by the researchers. [2]
- 14 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) Give **one** example of how staff interpreted the behaviour of the pseudo-patients. [2]
  - (b) How did the real patients interpret the behaviour of the pseudo-patients? [2]
- 15 In their study on multiple personality disorder Thigpen and Cleckley describe the appearance of Jane.
- (a) Briefly describe Jane's personality. [2]
  - (b) What test was given to Jane and what did this test reveal? [2]

**Section B** (40 marks)

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

- 16** A number of core studies use the case study method which collects detailed information about a participant.

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

Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)  
Freud (little Hans)  
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Briefly describe the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Describe how the case study was carried out in your chosen study. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the case study method? [10]
- (d) Suggest how **one** other psychological method could be used to investigate your chosen study and say how this would affect the result of the study. [10]

- 17** When carrying out experimental research, one of the most important factors that psychologists have to consider is which variables need to be controlled and how that control is to be achieved.

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)  
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)  
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Describe the procedure 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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