



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

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/01**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

**May/June 2007**

**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.

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



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:
  - (a) Briefly describe the results of the second experiment. [2]
  - (b) Suggest an explanation for these results. [2]
- 2 From the review of studies on picture perception by Deregowski:
  - (a) Describe the findings from **one** study. [2]
  - (b) What can be concluded about picture perception from this study? [2]
- 3 In the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism, the children were asked four questions.
  - (a) Identify **two** questions used as controls. [2]
  - (b) Why were the children asked control questions? [2]
- 4 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe was conducted in a laboratory.
  - (a) Suggest **one** reason why this was an advantage. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** problem with studying animals in a laboratory. [2]
- 5 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]
- 6 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression found a number of differences in the behaviour of participants.
  - (a) Outline **one** difference in behaviour between the male and the female participants. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** explanation for this difference in behaviour. [2]
- 7 From the study by Hodges and Tizard (social relationships):
  - (a) What did teachers say about the ex-institutional children? [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** problem with gathering information from teachers in this study. [2]

- 8 Freud wrote that the case study of little Hans provided support for the Oedipus complex. Outline **two** pieces of evidence from the study that support Freud's theory of the Oedipus complex. [4]
- 9 One study by Dement and Kleitman looked at the relationship between eye movements and dream content.
- (a) Briefly describe the dream content for one participant. [2]
  - (b) What did Dement and Kleitman conclude about the relationship between eye movements and dream content? [2]
- 10 From the study by Sperry (split brain):
- (a) Briefly describe the apparatus used by Sperry. [2]
  - (b) Suggest why Sperry refers to the left hemisphere as 'the dominant hemisphere'. [2]
- 11 In the study by Milgram on obedience:
- (a) How did the experimenter try to prevent participants from withdrawing from the study? [2]
  - (b) Why are participants given the right to withdraw from psychology experiments? [2]
- 12 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin made a number of conclusions about subway Samaritans.
- (a) Describe **one** conclusion from the study. [2]
  - (b) Describe the evidence for this conclusion. [2]
- 13 According to Tajfel (intergroup discrimination):
- (a) What is the cause of intergroup discrimination? [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** way in which intergroup discrimination may be reduced. [2]
- 14 In the study by Gould, army recruits were given the beta test which involved participants drawing parts missing from pictures. Draw **two** examples of these pictures, identifying which part is missing from each of your drawings. [4]
- 15 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues raised in the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places). [4]

**Section B** (40 marks)

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

- 16** One common way of collecting data in psychology is to ask participants questions and then to analyse the answers. Such data are referred to as a self report measure.

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

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)  
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)  
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

- (a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Describe the self report measure that was used in your chosen study. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of using self report measures? [10]
- (d) Suggest how **one** other method could be used to investigate your chosen study and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]

- 17** Psychological research is often carried out on a restricted sample of participants. For example, some studies use children, some studies use students and some studies use those who have been charged with murder.

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

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)  
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

- (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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