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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 2008**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

0967546858

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.

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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 quantitative results of the second experiment. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of quantitative results. [2]

2 From the review of studies on picture perception by Deregowski:

(a) What is a cross-cultural study? [2]

(b) Describe the findings of **one** study included in the Deregowski review. [2]

3 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism involved children.

(a) Suggest **one** ethical issue that applies to the children in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest why psychologists have ethical guidelines. [2]

4 Describe **two** of the training methods which Gardner and Gardner adopted to encourage Washoe to use sign language. [4]

5 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

(a) Briefly describe the fixed array condition. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why this condition was included in the study. [2]

6 In the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression the behaviour of the children was observed.

(a) Describe **one** of the categories of behaviour that was observed. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which the reliability of any observation can be checked. [2]

7 From the study by Hodges and Tizard (social relationships) both qualitative data and quantitative data were gathered.

(a) Describe how qualitative data was gathered in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** weakness of qualitative data. [2]

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8 The case study of little Hans by Freud includes details of the 'giraffe episode'.

(a) Briefly describe the 'giraffe episode'. [2]

(b) Explain why this is evidence for the Oedipus complex. [2]

9 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion, participants were deceived. Give **two** ways in which participants were deceived. [4]

10 The study by Sperry (split brain) involved a small number of participants.

(a) Give **one** advantage of the case study method. [2]

(b) Give **one** limitation when generalising from a small number of participants. [2]

11 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 NGRIs (participants claiming not guilty for reasons of insanity) and the control group. [2]

12 From the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation):

(a) Describe how participants were selected for the study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** weakness with the way participants were selected for the study. [2]

13 The review by Gould on intelligence testing described the work of Yerkes.

(a) Outline **one** assumption made by Yerkes in relation to intelligence testing. [2]

(b) Suggest whether the findings of the testing supported this assumption. [2]

14 The study by Hraba and Grant measured racial preference by asking children to choose between a black doll and a white doll.

(a) Suggest **one** problem with this technique. [2]

(b) Suggest an alternative way the choices of the children could be measured. [2]

15 In the study on multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley carried out a number of tests. Briefly describe the findings of **two** of these tests. [4]

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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.

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
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 Psychologists sometimes gather data about behaviour and experience by observing the ways in which people behave.

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

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)

(a) Describe how observational data was gathered in your chosen study. [10]

(b) Describe the results of the observations in your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using examples from your chosen study, what are the advantages and disadvantages of observations? [10]

(d) Suggest **one** other way of gathering data in your chosen study, and say how you think this might affect the results of the study. [10]

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