

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

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/1**

PAPER 1 The Core Studies 1

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:  
Answer paper

**TIME** 1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions.

**Section B**

Answer any **one** question.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

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**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**

**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Loftus and Palmer, the subjects were shown film clips of car accidents. Identify **two** differences between witnessing these film clips and witnessing a real accident and, for each difference, say how this might affect the results of the study. [4]
- 2 From the Deregowski paper on perception:
  - (a) Give **one** example of the reports that were made by Western explorers in Africa of how African people responded to pictures or photographs. [2]
  - (b) State **one** problem with this type of anecdotal evidence. [2]
- 3 (a) What are autistic children unable to do in the 'Sally-Anne Test'? [2]  
(b) What reason do Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith give for this failure? [2]
- 4 In project Washoe by Gardner and Gardner one aspect of Washoe's signing was her ability to differentiate.
  - (a) In this study what is meant by differentiation? [2]
  - (b) Give **one** example of differentiation used by Washoe. [2]
- 5 From the Samuel and Bryant study on conservation:
  - (a) Name **two** kinds of material that were used. [2]
  - (b) Briefly describe how **one** kind of material was used in the study. [2]
- 6 The study by Hodges and Tizard on institutional children used a range of methods to collect evidence.
  - (a) Briefly describe **one** of these methods. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** strength of the method you chose in (a). [2]
- 7 (a) How did Dement and Kleitman test the theory that dreaming is more likely to occur in REM sleep than N-REM sleep? [2]  
(b) If the participants slept in their own bed rather than in a laboratory, what effect might this have on the results? [2]

- 8 (a) In the study by Sperry, what is meant by the term 'split brain'? [2]
- (b) Explain **one** problem with making generalisations about normal brain activity from a study of people with split brains. [2]
- 9 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scanning:
- (a) Identify **two** ways in which the experimental group and control group were matched. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** finding of this study. [2]
- 10 In the study by Milgram on obedience:
- (a) How were the participants recruited? [2]
- (b) Give **one** disadvantage of recruiting participants in this way. [2]
- 11 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo, features of the procedure led to the prisoners becoming dependent on the guards.
- (a) Identify **two** behaviours for which the prisoners were dependent on the guards. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** psychological effect this dependency had on the prisoners. [2]
- 12 (a) In the study on ethnocentrism by Tajfel, how did the boys believe they had been allocated to groups? [2]
- (b) Give **one** real life example of the allocation to groups that produces ethnocentrism. [2]
- 13 From the article by Gould on IQ testing:
- (a) What did Yerkes mean when he said that the tests measure 'native intellectual ability'? [2]
- (b) Give **one** reason why the tests did not measure 'native intellectual ability'. [2]
- 14 (a) In the study on doll choice by Hraba and Grant, the children were asked a number of questions. Name **two** of these questions. [2]
- (b) In addition to asking the children to choose a doll, Hraba and Grant also collected data in two other ways. Name **one** other way in which data was collected. [2]
- 15 All studies raise some ethical dilemmas. Outline **two** ethical issues raised by the study of multiple personality disorder by Thigpen and Cleckley. [4]

**Section B**

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

- 16** Psychologists often want to make statements about how most people behave or experience the world. These statements are called **generalisations**. However, generalisations are often based on a limited sample of participants or are based on a limited range of activity; they are carried out in a laboratory or are centred around the behaviour of people in a particular culture.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scanning)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

- (a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) What generalisations can be made about human behaviour and experience from the findings of your chosen study? [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of making generalisations about human behaviour and experience? [10]
- (d) Suggest changes to your chosen study that would allow more generalisations about human behaviour and experience to be made. [10]

- 17** One of the **ethical issues** that causes concern in the conduct of psychological investigations is that of informed consent.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (imitation of aggression)

Freud (little Hans)

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

- (a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study and say whether informed consent was used. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of gaining informed consent in psychological studies? [10]
- (d) Suggest changes to your chosen study that would give participants informed consent and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]