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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/11**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1 **October/November 2009**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

9943108368

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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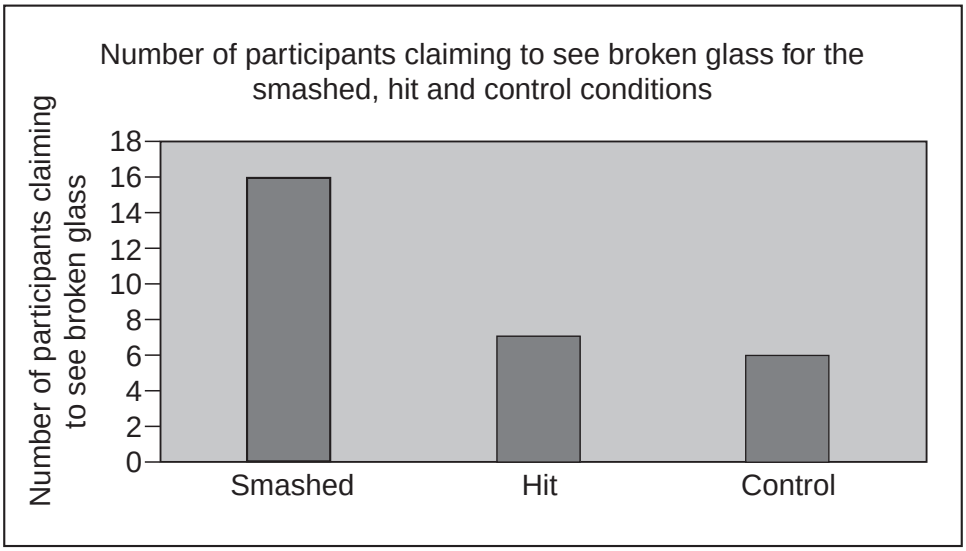
Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 In experiment 2 of the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony, participants were asked the question: Did you see any broken glass?

Their answers appear in the chart below. Describe **two** findings from the data. [4]



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

(a) Briefly describe the apparatus used by Hudson for studying perceived depth. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of using the same apparatus with each participant. [2]

3 The study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe is a longitudinal study.

(a) What is meant by the term 'longitudinal study'? [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why this was a longitudinal study. [2]

4 The prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo is unethical in many ways. Suggest **two** reasons to support the view that the study **should** have been done. [4]

5 In the study on intergroup categorisation, Tajfel outlines 'generic norms of behaviour towards outgroups'.

(a) What is meant by the term 'generic norm'? [2]

(b) According to Tajfel three important consequences follow from such generic norms. Outline **one** of these consequences. [2]

6 According to Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin, the observation of an emergency situation creates arousal which has to be reduced.

(a) Suggest **two** ways in which arousal can be reduced. [2]

(b) Outline the model of response to emergency situations proposed by Piliavin. [2]

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7 In the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:

(a) Why were the children asked the 'pre-transformational' question? [2]

(b) Why were the children asked the 'post-transformational' question? [2]

8 The study by Hodges and Tizard on attachment used psychometric tests.

(a) Identify **one** psychometric test used in this study and say who it was given to. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of any psychometric test. [2]

9 In his article Freud begins by outlining two objections to his case study of little Hans. Briefly describe the **two** objections. [4]

10 The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse examines different regions of the brain. Identify and briefly describe the function of **two** cortical regions of the brain. [4]

11 One test by Sperry on split brain patients looks at vision and **memory**.

(a) Briefly describe the procedure of this test. [2]

(b) What was the finding of this test? [2]

12 From the review by Gould on intelligence testing:

(a) Describe **one** conclusion. [2]

(b) Outline the evidence to support this conclusion. [2]

13 In their study of multiple personality disorder Thigpen and Cleckley present empirical evidence in the form of psychological tests. They also present anecdotal evidence including events that happened to Eve.

(a) Briefly describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence from the study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with anecdotal evidence. [2]

14 The study by Rosenhan in mental institutions involves participant observation.

(a) What is participant observation? [2]

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of participant observation. [2]

15 The study on doll choice by Hraba and Grant replicated that of Clark and Clark:

(a) What were the skin colours of the participants in both studies? [2]

(b) What difference was found in relation to skin colour? [2]

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Section B (40 marks)

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

16 One of the ethical issues that causes concern in the conduct of psychological investigations is that participants were deceived.
Choose any **one** of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Milgram (obedience)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

(a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study. [10]

(b) Describe how deception was used in your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, give reasons for and against research involving deception. [10]

(d) Suggest ways in which your chosen study could be conducted without deception and say how this would affect the result of the study. [10]

17 When carrying out research, psychologists manipulate the independent variable and try to control as many irrelevant variables as possible.
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)
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)

(a) Describe the findings 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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