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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/12**

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

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.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 In the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony participants watched film clips of car crashes. Give **two** differences between watching film clips and watching a real car accident. [4]

2 From the review by Deregowski on perception:

(a) Identify **two** depth cues that were used in Hudson's picture of the hunter, antelope and elephant. [2]

(b) Explain how **one** of these cues allows three-dimensional perceivers to conclude that the man is spearing the antelope, rather than the elephant, in the picture presented by Hudson. [2]

3 The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism gathered quantitative data.

(a) Briefly describe the quantitative findings. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of quantitative data. [2]

4 In the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on aggression, participants were allocated to conditions.

(a) Briefly describe the groups which participants were allocated to within the conditions. [2]

(b) Explain why participants were allocated to these conditions. [2]

5 The study by Hodges and Tizard involved ex-institutional children.

(a) Describe why these children are 'ex-institutional'. [2]

(b) Give **one** effect the institutionalisation had on the children. [2]

6 Freud used the case study method to investigate little Hans.

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

(b) Give **one** disadvantage of the case study method as used in this study. [2]

7 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion the stooge behaved either angrily or euphorically.

(a) Outline which groups of participants copied the behaviour of the stooge. [2]

(b) Suggest why these participants copied the behaviour of the stooge. [2]

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8 The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming looked at the relationship between eye movement and estimates of dream duration.

Results of Dream-Duration Estimates
After 5 or 15 mins of Rapid Eye Movements

Participant	5 Minutes		15 Minutes	
	Right Estimate	Wrong Estimate	Right Estimate	Wrong Estimate
DN	8	2	5	5
IR	11	1	7	3
KC	7	0	12	1
WD	13	1	15	1
PM	6	2	8	3
Total	45	6	47	13

Describe **two** conclusions that can be drawn from the table above. [4]

9 In the study of split-brain patients Sperry carried out tests of olfaction (odour or smell).

(a) Describe what happened when participants were presented with an odour through the right nostril to the right hemisphere. [2]

(b) Give an explanation for the behaviour of participants. [2]

10 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans, participants had to complete a continuous performance task (CPT) before the scan started.

(a) Briefly describe the procedure of the continuous performance task. [2]

(b) Suggest why participants had to complete this task. [2]

11 Before his study on obedience, Milgram asked students to predict the levels to which participants would go in the actual experiment.

(a) Outline the prediction made by these students. [2]

(b) Suggest whether the findings of the experiment supported this prediction. [2]

12 The prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo was stopped early.

(a) Give **one** reason why the study was stopped early. [2]

(b) Suggest whether this study should or should not have been done. [2]

13 In the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:

(a) Outline **one** ethical guideline that was broken. [2]

(b) Outline **one** ethical guideline that was *not* broken. [2]

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14 The study by Hraba and Grant in 1969 on doll choice was a replication of a study carried out by Clark and Clark.

(a) Identify **two** features that were the same. [2]

(b) Identify **two** features that were different. [2]

15 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley on Eve is a longitudinal study.

(a) Using an example from Thigpen and Cleckley, explain what is meant by a longitudinal study. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of longitudinal studies. [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 of informed consent.

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

Gardner and Gardner (Project Washoe)
Gould (IQ testing)
Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

(a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study and say whether informed consent could be given. [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 make it more ethical and say what effect, if any, these would have on the results. [10]

17 Psychologists sometimes gather data about behaviour and experience by observing the ways in which people behave. Such observations may be done in a laboratory or in a natural environment.

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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