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

9698/01 **PSYCHOLOGY**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

May/June 2004

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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 on both sides of the paper.

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.

Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

1	In the second study by Loftus and Palmer participants were given the question 'How fast w cars going when they smashed into each other?'. One week later, participants were ask you see any broken glass?'.			
	(a)	How did participants answer this question?	[2]	
	(b)	Why did the participants answer in this way?	[2]	
2		one study reported by Deregowski, the participants were shown the following drawing. The then given materials and asked to construct what they saw.	теу	
	(a)	What was the difference between the two-dimensional perceivers and the three-dimension perceivers in the way the object was constructed?	nal [2]	
	(b)	Give an explanation for this difference.	[2]	
3	whe	re is some discussion about the study by Gardner and Gardner on Washoe concernether Washoe learned language or whether she just learned to imitate gestures. Give the sees of evidence from the study that suggest Washoe did not learn language.	_	
4	Son	ne findings of the study by Samuel and Bryant support the work of Piaget, yet others do not		
	(a)	Give one piece of evidence that challenges Piaget.	[2]	
	(b)	Give one piece of evidence that supports Piaget.	[2]	
5		ne study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression, the researchers observative aggression (copying the behaviour of the model) and non-imitative aggression.	/ed	
	(a)	Give one example of imitative aggression.	[2]	
	(b)	Give one example of non-imitative aggression.	[2]	
6	Fror	m the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships, describe two ways in which the d	ata	

[4]

was gathered.

7	In the article by Freud on little Hans, Freud begins by writing that his approach does not have any scientific value. Give two criticisms that can be made about the scientific value of Freud's work. [4]			
8		studies in psychology involve ethical issues. Outline two ways in which participants we eived in the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion.	ere [4]	
9	The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming looked at a number of different relationships between eye movements and dreaming. Briefly describe two of the relationships that were investigated.			
10	In the study by Milgram on obedience to authority, of the forty participants involved, fourte stopped at 300 volts or before, whilst twenty-six participants continued to 450 volts.			
	(a)	Give one reason why some participants continued to 450 volts.	[2]	
	(b)	Give one reason why some participants stopped before 450 volts.	[2]	
11		ne study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo the participants went through an induction proceduscribe two features of the induction procedure that were true to real life.	re. [4]	
12	Fro	m the Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin study on subway samaritans:		
	(a)	Outline one independent variable that was manipulated by the experimenters.	[2]	
	(b)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the [2]	
13	In th	ne study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:		
	(a)	Outline one key feature of ethnocentrism.	[2]	
	(b)	According to Tajfel, what are the minimum conditions for creating ethnocentrism?	[2]	
14	Fro	m the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:		
	(a)	What were Hraba and Grant trying to measure in this study?	[2]	
	(b)	How did they measure it?	[2]	
15	diag	he study by Rosenhan most of the patients were admitted to hospital with the incorregnosis of 'schizophrenia'. Give two possible explanations why the hospitals made the takes.		

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Section B

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

16 Psychological research is often carried out in laboratories using specialised apparatus and complex recording devices. Such equipment may produce very precise, detailed and accurate data.

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans) Sperry (split brain)

- (a) Describe the way in which the equipment was used to collect data in your chosen study. [10]
- **(b)** Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this equipment in your chosen study?
- (d) Suggest **one** way in which data could have been gathered for your chosen study without the use of this equipment and say how you think this might affect the results. [10]
- 17 Psychometric testing attempts to give some insight into human behaviour and experience through the use of reliable and standardised tests.

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

Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
Gould (IQ testing)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Outline why a psychometric test was used in your chosen study. [10]
- **(b)** Describe the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using psychometric tests in psychological studies? [10]
- (d) Suggest an alternative way of gathering data for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]