



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

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/01**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

**October/November 2008**

**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.  
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.



**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 results of the first experiment. [2]
  - (b) Suggest a generalisation that can be made from these findings. [2]
- 2 From the Deregowski review of picture perception:
- (a) Give **one** example of the anecdotal reports made by explorers of how African people responded to pictures. [2]
  - (b) State **one** problem with this type of anecdotal evidence. [2]
- 3 From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith, give **four** behaviours that can be used to identify autism. [4]
- 4 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation, outline **two** factors that were found to affect the children's ability to conserve. [4]
- 5 In the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross the researchers observed imitative aggression (copying the behaviour of the model) and non-imitative aggression.
- (a) Give **one** example of imitative aggression. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** example of non-imitative aggression. [2]
- 6 In the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships, the ex-institutional children were matched with a comparison group.
- (a) Identify **two** ways in which the children were matched. [2]
  - (b) In any psychological study, why are participants matched? [2]
- 7 The study by Dement and Kleitman looked at different aspects of sleep and dreaming.
- (a) Outline **one** of the aims of the study. [2]
  - (b) What were the results in relation to this aim? [2]

- 8 From the study by Sperry (split brain):
- (a) Identify which hemisphere is the major hemisphere and which is the minor hemisphere. [2]
  - (b) Suggest why Sperry refers to one hemisphere as being 'major'. [2]
- 9 From the Milgram study on obedience, give **two** reasons why some participants did not continue to 450 volts. [4]
- 10 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:
- (a) Identify **two** features of the procedure for prisoners before they arrived at the prison. [2]
  - (b) Identify **two** psychological effects this procedure had on the prisoners. [2]
- 11 The study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin on 'subway Samaritans' is a field study.
- (a) Explain why a field study was used. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** disadvantage of this field study. [2]
- 12 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination:
- (a) Outline **one** key feature of ethnocentrism. [2]
  - (b) Give **one** real life example that produces ethnocentrism. [2]
- 13 From the review by Gould on intelligence, three 'facts' resulted from the mass testing of recruits.
- (a) Outline **one** of the 'facts' from the testing. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** implication of this 'fact'. [2]
- 14 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues raised in the study by Hraba and Grant (doll choice). [4]
- 15 In their study of multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley gathered data in a number of ways.
- (a) Outline **one** way in which qualitative data was gathered. [2]
  - (b) Outline **one** way in which quantitative data was gathered. [2]

**Section B** (40 marks)

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

- 16** A number of core studies use the case study method which collects detailed information about a participant.

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

Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)  
 Freud (little Hans)  
 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

- (a) Briefly describe the main findings of your chosen study. [10]  
 (b) Describe how the case study was carried out in your chosen study. [10]  
 (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the case study method? [10]  
 (d) Suggest how **one** other method could be used to investigate your chosen study and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]

- 17** When carrying out experimental research, one of the most important factors that psychologists have to consider is which variables need to be controlled and how that control is to be achieved.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and La Casse (brain scans)  
 Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

- (a) Describe the procedure 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 an alternative way to gather data and say how this would affect the results of the study. [10]

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