

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

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/13

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

October/November 2010
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

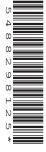
Answer all questions.

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.





Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	In the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony an independent groups des used.	ign was
	(a) What is an independent groups design?	[2]
	(b) Suggest one advantage of using an independent groups design in this study.	[2]
2	Deregowski reviewed studies of picture perception in different cultures.	
	(a) What is a review of studies?	[2]
	(b) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of a review.	[2]
3	The study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism 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]
4	Gardner and Gardner studied Washoe using the case study method.	
	(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]
5	The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross looked at the imitation of aggression.	
	(a) Outline one hypothesis from this study.	[2]
	(b) What was the conclusion in relation to this hypothesis?	[2]
6	From the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships:	
	(a) What was the difference between the samples of 'ex-institutional' and 'comparison' c	hildren? [2]
	(b) What was the difference between the samples of adopted and restored children?	[2]
7	What two generalisations can be made about the cycle of sleep from the study by Dem Kleitman?	ent and [4]

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8	The study by Sperry looks at how material presented to the left and right visual fields is sent to th visual cortex of the brain. Sketch a brain marking the left and right hemispheres, the visual field and the route of the visual pathways.		
9	The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scans has five conclusions about what this study does and does not indicate. Describe two conclusions from the study.		
10		explain bystander behaviour, Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin propose a cost-benefit mode conse to emergencies.	l of
	(a)	Suggest two benefits of helping any victim.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest two possible costs of helping any victim.	[2]
11		ome psychological studies participants are psychology students at the university where dy is being conducted.	the
	(a)	Identify two studies which used students as participants.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest one disadvantage of using students as participants.	[2]
12			may [4]
13	Fror	m the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:	
	(a)	Briefly describe how they used the self report method to gather data.	[2]
	(b)	Give one problem with self report data in this study.	[2]
14	In th	ne study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):	
	(a)	Who were the pseudopatients?	[2]
	(b)	Who were the participants?	[2]
15		ing interviews, Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) were told anecdotal sto ut the behaviour of Eve.	ries
	(a)	Outline one of these anecdotes.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest one problem with this type of anecdotal evidence.	[2]

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 whether participants were deceived.

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

Milgram (obedience)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)

(a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study.

[10]

(b) Describe how participants were deceived 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 results of the study. [10]
- 17 Psychological research is often conducted in everyday environments such as the home, school or on a journey.

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

Freud (little Hans)

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

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

[10]

(b) Describe features of the everyday environment that was used in your chosen study.

[10]

- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of carrying out studies in everyday environments? [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]

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