CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/1

PAPER 1 The Core Studies 1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: Answer paper

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

Section A

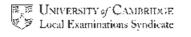
Answer all questions.

Section B

Answer any one question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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	diffe	ne study by Loftus and Palmer, the subjects were shown film clips of car accidents. Identify the rences between witnessing these film clips and witnessing a real accident and, for eaterence, say how this might affect the results of the study.	
2	Fror	m the Deregowski paper on perception:	
	(a)	Give one example of the reports that were made by Western explorers in Africa of h African people responded to pictures or photographs.	ow [2]
	(b)	State one problem with this type of anecdotal evidence.	[2]
3	(a)	What are autistic children unable to do in the 'Sally-Anne Test'?	[2]
	(b)	What reason do Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith give for this failure?	[2]
4		roject Washoe by Gardner and Gardner one aspect of Washoe's signing was her ability rentiate.	to
	(a)	In this study what is meant by differentiation?	[2]
	(b)	Give one example of differentiation used by Washoe.	[2]
5	Fror	m the Samuel and Bryant study on conservation:	
	(a)	Name two kinds of material that were used.	[2]
	(b)	Briefly describe how one kind of material was used in the study.	[2]
6		study by Hodges and Tizard on institutional children used a range of methods to colle	ect
	(a)	Briefly describe one of these methods.	[2]
	(b)	Outline one strength of the method you chose in (a) .	[2]
7	(a)	How did Dement and Kleitman test the theory that dreaming is more likely to occur in RE sleep than N-REM sleep?	ΞM [2]
	(b)	If the participants slept in their own bed rather than in a laboratory, what effect might this had on the results?	ave [2]

8	(a)	In the study by Sperry, what is meant by the term 'split brain'?	[2]
	(b)	Explain one problem with making generalisations about normal brain activity from a study people with split brains.	of [2]
9	In th	ne study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse on brain scanning:	
	(a)	Identify two ways in which the experimental group and control group were matched.	[2]
	(b)	Outline one finding of this study.	[2]
10	In th	ne study by Milgram on obedience:	
	(a)	How were the participants recruited?	[2]
	(b)	Give one disadvantage of recruiting participants in this way.	[2]
11		ne prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo, features of the procedure led to to oners becoming dependent on the guards.	the
	(a)	Identify two behaviours for which the prisoners were dependent on the guards.	[2]
	(b)	Describe one psychological effect this dependency had on the prisoners.	[2]
12	(a)	In the study on ethnocentrism by Tajfel, how did the boys believe they had been allocated groups?	l to [2]
	(b)	Give one real life example of the allocation to groups that produces ethnocentrism.	[2]
13	Fror	m the article by Gould on IQ testing:	
	(a)	What did Yerkes mean when he said that the tests measure 'native intellectual ability'?	[2]
	(b)	Give one reason why the tests did not measure 'native intellectual ability'.	[2]
14	(a)	In the study on doll choice by Hraba and Grant, the children were asked a number questions. Name two of these questions.	of [2]
	(b)	In addition to asking the children to choose a doll, Hraba and Grant also collected data in to other ways. Name one other way in which data was collected.	wo [2]
15		studies raise some ethical dilemmas. Outline two ethical issues raised by the study of multipsonality disorder by Thigpen and Cleckley.	ple [4]

Section B

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

16 Psychologists often want to make statements about how most people behave or experience the world. These statements are called **generalisations**. However, generalisations are often based on a limited sample of participants or are based on a limited range of activity; they are carried out in a laboratory or are centred around the behaviour of people in a particular culture.

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

Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scanning) Schachter and Singer (emotion) Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

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

[10]

- (b) What generalisations can be made about human behaviour and experience from the findings of your chosen study? [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of making generalisations about human behaviour and experience? [10]
- (d) Suggest changes to your chosen study that would allow more generalisations about human behaviour and experience to be made. [10]
- 17 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.

Bandura, Ross and Ross (imitation of aggression)

Freud (little Hans)

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

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

[10]

- (b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study and say whether informed consent was used. [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 give participants informed consent and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]