

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level  
and Advanced Level**

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/1**

PAPER 1 The Core Studies 1

**MAY/JUNE 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.

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**This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.**



**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Loftus and Palmer, the subjects gave different estimates of the speed of the cars depending on how the question was asked. Give **two** explanations for this. [4]
- 2 The study by Deregowski (perception) discusses whether there are some features of perception that are common to all cultures (cultural universals).
  - (a) Give **one** piece of empirical evidence which shows that drawings are not a universal means of communication in all cultures. [2]
  - (b) If psychologists find a cultural universal of behaviour, what does it tell us about that behaviour? [2]
- 3 Give **four** behaviours that can be used to identify autism. [4]
- 4 Some psychologists criticise Gardner and Gardner's work with Washoe. They suggest that the chimpanzee only learned to imitate gestures and did not learn language as the Gardners claimed. Give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest Washoe uses language. [4]
- 5 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues raised in the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression. [4]
- 6 Hodges and Tizard (attachment) observed some differences between the ex-institutional children who were restored to their biological parents and those who were adopted by new parents.
  - (a) Outline **one** of these differences. [2]
  - (b) Suggest an explanation for this difference. [2]
- 7 Freud wrote that the case study of little Hans provided support for his theory of sexuality. Outline **two** pieces of evidence from the study that support Freud's theory of sexuality. [4]
- 8 The study by Dement and Kleitman looked at different aspects of sleep and dreaming.
  - (a) Outline **one** of the aims of their study. [2]
  - (b) What were the results of the study in relation to this aim? [2]

- 9 In the paper by Sperry on split brain patients, he writes, 'the second hemisphere does not know what the first hemisphere has been doing'.
- (a) Give **one** piece of evidence to support this statement. [2]
- (b) Explain why this problem does not matter in the everyday activities of the patients in this study. [2]
- 10 According to Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin diffusion of responsibility has been demonstrated in laboratory studies on helping behaviour.
- (a) What is meant by the term diffusion of responsibility? [2]
- (b) Why did it not occur in Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin's study on 'subway Samaritans'? [2]
- 11 In Tajfel's experiments on inter-group discrimination:
- (a) What task were the subjects asked to carry out? [2]
- (b) What were the general findings? [2]
- 12 In the study by Gould army recruits had to complete an intelligence test. Suggest **four** reasons why the recruits may not have been able to show their true ability. [4]
- 13 (a) Outline **one** difference between the results on doll choice found by Clark and Clark and those found by Hraba and Grant. [2]
- (b) Give **one** possible explanation for this difference. [2]
- 14 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) Who were the pseudopatients? [2]
- (b) How did the pseudopatients gain access to the mental institutions? [2]
- 15 In their study of multiple personality disorder Thigpen and Cleckley used the case study method. Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of the case study method in relation to this particular study. [4]

**Section B**

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

- 16** The term **ecological validity** refers to whether psychological research is relevant to everyday life. Ecological validity can be assessed in relation to where the study was carried out, how it was carried out, and on whom it was carried out. To be ecologically valid, each of these features should be relevant to everyday life.

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)  
Milgram (obedience)  
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

- (a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) How ecologically valid is your chosen study? [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of studying everyday life in a laboratory? [10]
- (d) Suggest changes to your chosen study that might improve its ecological validity. [10]

- 17** Psychological research is often carried out on a restricted sample of participants. For example, some studies use children, some studies use students and some studies sample those who have been charged with murder.

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

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scanning)

- (a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Describe the sample of your chosen study and say how the participants were selected. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using restricted samples of participants in psychological studies? [10]
- (d) Suggest a different sample for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]