

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 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**1 hour 30 minutes**

**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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** The study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony involved two experiments.  
Give **two** differences between experiment one and experiment two. [4]
- 2** From the review by Deregowski on the perception of pictures:
- (a) What was concluded about the learning (nurture) or inheritance (nature) of picture perception? [2]
- (b) What was concluded about pictures as a 'lingua franca' (universal language)? [2]
- 3** There is some discussion about the study by Gardner and Gardner about whether Washoe actually learned *language* or whether she just *communicated* through imitated gestures.  
Give **two** reasons that suggest Washoe learned language. [4]
- 4** From the study on conservation by Samuel and Bryant:
- (a) Describe what is meant by the term 'conservation of number'. [2]
- (b) Give **one** finding related to the conservation of number. [2]
- 5** Give **two** findings from the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression. [4]
- 6** The study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships is a longitudinal study.  
Give **two** problems Hodges and Tizard faced when conducting their longitudinal study. [4]
- 7** The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming was conducted in a controlled laboratory environment.  
Outline **two** controls which ensured the procedure was the same for each participant. [4]
- 8** From the study by Milgram on obedience:
- (a) What was the original aim of the study? [2]
- (b) What did Milgram conclude from his findings? [2]

- 9 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:
- (a) Outline **one** method that was used to record the responses of the participants. [2]
  - (b) What advantage did the use of **one** of these methods give to the study? [2]
- 10 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline **two** ethical issues in the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo. [4]
- 11 In the experiment by Tajfel on intergroup discrimination, there were three choices: maximum joint profit, maximum in-group profit and maximum difference.
- (a) Of the three choices, which did the boys make? [2]
  - (b) What does this choice tell us about the behaviour of the boys? [2]
- 12 In the study by Gould on intelligence testing:
- (a) Name **two** of the three types of test given to the army recruits. [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** reason why most recruits performed poorly on the tests. [2]
- 13 From the study by Hrabá and Grant on doll choice:
- (a) What is meant by the term ethnocentrism? [2]
  - (b) Give **two** ways in which the children were ethnocentric. [2]
- 14 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) Who were the pseudopatients? [2]
  - (b) Who were the participants? [2]
- 15 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) used a number of tests:
- (a) Identify **one** psychometric test and **one** projective test that were used in the study. [2]
  - (b) Describe the findings of **either** the psychometric test **or** the projective test. [2]

**Section B** (40 marks)

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

- 16** The physiological approach considers how our hormones, nervous system and functions of the brain interact to determine our behaviour and experience.

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

Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)  
Sperry (split brain)

- (a) Describe what physiological processes are measured in your chosen study. [10]  
(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]  
(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach? [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]

- 17** Psychological research is often conducted in everyday environments such as the home, school or on the way to work.

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

Freud (little Hans)  
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)  
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

- (a) Describe the everyday environment that was used in your chosen study. [10]  
(b) Outline the main findings of 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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