

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

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/01**

Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

October/November 2003

**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 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.

## Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 In the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:
- (a) Identify **two** of the five words that were used to describe the car crash. [2]
  - (b) What are the **two** kinds of information that go into a person's memory after a complex event? [2]
- 2 From the study by Deregowski on perception:
- (a) Name **two** depth cues. [2]
  - (b) Describe how **one** of these cues allows three-dimensional perceivers to conclude that the man is pointing the spear at the antelope, rather than the elephant, in the picture presented by Hudson. [2]
- 3 Gardner and Gardner claim that by the 22nd month of their study on Washoe she had reliably used twenty-eight signs. Name and describe **two** of these signs. [4]
- 4 From the study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation:
- (a) What is meant by the term 'conservation'? [2]
  - (b) Explain why children as young as five years old participated in the study. [2]
- 5 In the study by Hodges and Tizard on social relationships:
- (a) After the period of institutionalisation what happened to the children? [2]
  - (b) Give **one** effect the institutionalisation had on the children. [2]
- 6 Freud used the case study method to investigate little Hans.
- (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]
- 7 In the paper by Sperry on split brain patients:
- (a) Explain why the participants had the 'split brain operation'. [2]
  - (b) To what extent was the operation successful for the participants? [2]

- 8 In the study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse:
- (a) Describe the type of brain scan that was used.
  - (b) Suggest **one** problem with this type of brain scan.
- 9 From the study by Milgram on obedience to authority:
- (a) Give **two** ways in which the participants were deceived. [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** way Milgram tried to prevent the participants from withdrawing from the study. [2]
- 10 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo, the prisoners were given a distinctive uniform.
- (a) Describe the prisoners' uniform. [2]
  - (b) Outline what effect the uniform had on prisoners' behaviour. [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 In the article by Gould on intelligence testing, one conclusion was that 'the eugenicists battled and won one of the greatest victories of scientific racism in American history'.
- (a) What did the eugenicists believe? [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** piece of evidence which contradicts the eugenicists' argument. [2]
- 13 From the study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice:
- (a) Describe the sample used by Hraba and Grant. [2]
  - (b) State **two** of the questions the participants were asked by the researchers. [2]
- 14 In the study by Rosenhan some of the pseudopatients approached members of the hospital staff with simple requests for information.
- (a) How did the staff respond to these requests? [2]
  - (b) How did this make the patients feel? [2]
- 15 In their study of multiple personality disorder Thigpen and Cleckley used a number of psychological tests.
- (a) Describe **one** psychological test that was used in the study. [2]
  - (b) What did the results of this psychological test reveal? [2]

**Section B**

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

- 16** Psychological research is often carried out using the experimental method. This involves manipulating the independent variable and measuring its effect on the dependent variable. The control of as many other variables as possible is essential.

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

Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)  
Schachter and Singer (emotion)  
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

- (a) Describe the procedure of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Outline the controls that were applied to the participants and the situation in your chosen study. [10]
- (c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of applying these controls? [10]
- (d) Suggest a different method for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]

- 17** Psychologists sometimes carry out longitudinal studies (where behaviour is observed over weeks, months or years). Other studies are described as snapshot studies because they may take only minutes or hours to complete.

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

Samuel and Bryant (conservation)  
Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)  
Tajfel (intergroup discrimination)

- (a) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
- (b) Describe the procedure of your chosen study explaining how it is a snapshot study. [10]
- (c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using snapshot studies in psychological research? [10]
- (d) Suggest how a longitudinal study could be used for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]