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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **May/June 2013**

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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.

Answer **all** questions.

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.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 The study by Mann et al looked at lying. Describe **two** differences in the behaviour of criminals telling the truth and criminals lying, found in this study. [4]

2 Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test) investigated Asperger syndrome/high-functioning autism (AS/HFA) participants.

(a) Identify **two** of the four tests from the WAIS-R used to assess IQ in the AS/HFA group. [2]

(b) Describe the overall score on this test for the AS/HFA group. [2]

3 From the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel):

(a) What was already known about adult human visual adaptation prior to this study? [2]

(b) Explain whether the results for baby animals (neonates) were the same as those for human adults or different. [2]

4 From the study by Milgram (obedience):

(a) Briefly describe **one** piece of apparatus used. [2]

(b) Explain why this apparatus was necessary to the study. [2]

5 The participants in the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) were informed about some aspects of the procedure.

(a) Describe **one** way in which the participants were informed and **one** way in which they were deceived. [2]

(b) Deception is often used in psychological research. Explain **one** advantage of using deception in research. [2]

6 From the study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation:

(a) Outline **two** controls used in the study. [2]

(b) Explain **one** problem with the use of controls in experiments. [2]

7 The study by Bandura et al (aggression) used a matched pairs design.

(a) What is meant by a ‘matched pairs design’? [2]

(b) Describe **one** advantage of using a matched pairs design in this study. [2]

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8 From the study by Freud, give **two** pieces of evidence that suggest that little Hans was in the Oedipus complex. [4]

9 Langlois et al investigated infant facial preference. Describe **four** features of the stimuli used in study 1. [4]

10 From the study by Nelson on children's morals:

(a) Describe the scale used by Nelson to measure judgements of the 'goodness' of actions in the stories. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of using this type of scale. [2]

11 The study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) collected data about dream duration and used an electroencephalograph (EEG).

(a) Describe the data for dream-duration estimates after 5 minutes and 15 minutes of REM. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of using an EEG in this part of the study. [2]

12 The study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers) used positron emission tomography (PET) scans.

(a) Outline what a PET scan can discover. [2]

(b) What other brain scan was used by Maguire et al and why? [2]

13 Give **four** features of the sample of participants used in the study by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness). [4]

14 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) most of the pseudo-patients were admitted to hospital with an incorrect diagnosis of 'schizophrenia'. Give **two** possible explanations for why the hospitals made these mistakes. [4]

15 In their study of multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley collected empirical evidence from psychological tests. They also gathered anecdotal evidence including events that happened to Eve.

(a) Briefly describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence from the study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** problem with anecdotal evidence. [2]

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Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of its usefulness/applications.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)
Schachter and Singer (emotion)
Billington et al (empathising and systemising) [10]

17 Discuss the use of qualitative data in psychology using **one** of the studies listed below as an example.

Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans)
Freud (little Hans)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) [10]

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