Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/11**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **May/June 2014**

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 From the study by Mann et al. (lying) 'self-manipulations', 'illustrators' and 'pauses' were recorded behaviours. Describe **two** examples of these behaviours. [4]

2 Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) used a repeated measures design to compare recall of true and false events.

(a) Describe what is meant by a 'repeated measures design'. [2]

(b) Describe the results for the number of words that were used to recall true and false memories. [2]

3 Baron-Cohen et al. found a small but non-significant gender difference in the revised eyes test for the general population and student controls (groups 2 and 3).

(a) State the gender difference they expected to find and why they expected to find this difference. [2]

(b) What reason did Baron-Cohen et al. give for these results being non-significant? [2]

4 To test depth perception in kittens, Held and Hein used the visual cliff apparatus.

(a) Describe the visual cliff apparatus. [2]

(b) Describe the results of the visual cliff test for the active kittens. [2]

5 According to Milgram, his study on obedience produced **two** surprising findings. Describe **both** of these surprising findings. [4]

6 In the study by Bandura et al. (aggression), most results were obtained by observation.

(a) Give an example of **one** behaviour that was recorded as 'imitative aggression' and **one** behaviour that was recorded as 'non-imitative aggression'. [2]

(b) Describe the results for 'imitative aggression'. [2]

7 Of the 110 infant participants in the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference), 50 were eliminated for various reasons including 'fussing'.

(a) State **two** other reasons for which infants were eliminated. [2]

(b) Not using 'fussy' babies was helpful to the experimenters but could also have been a disadvantage in terms of interpreting the results. Explain why. [2]

8 In the study by Nelson (children's morals) a story about a boy throwing a ball was chosen.

(a) Explain how and why this story was chosen. [2]

(b) Describe the difference between the good and bad motive stories. [2]

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9 In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion), the experimenter deceived the participants.

(a) State **two** ways in which the participants were deceived. [2]

(b) Suggest why it was necessary to deceive the participants in this study. [2]

10 In the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) an electroencephalograph (EEG) was used to detect eye movements and brain waves.

(a) Describe the EEG patterns associated with rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. [2]

(b) What advantage did being able to detect this association reliably give Dement and Kleitman? [2]

11 In the study by Maguire et al., taxi drivers were given positron emission tomography (PET) scans.

(a) Why were magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans also used in the study? [2]

(b) Evidence from the PET scans showed that a network of brain regions which includes the right hippocampus serves two different spatial functions. Outline these **two** functions. [2]

12 From the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness):

(a) Explain how the odours were chosen. [2]

(b) State **one** pleasant and **one** unpleasant odour used. [2]

13 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients interacted with the staff and with the real patients.

(a) **How** did these interactions differ? [2]

(b) **Why** did these interactions differ? [2]

14 Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) propose that on average, females have a stronger drive to empathise and males have a stronger drive to systemise.

(a) Give **one** piece of evidence that supports the average pattern. [2]

(b) Billington et al. say that although this is statistically so, it is also important to state that these are only averages. Why is it important to say this? [2]

15 From the study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing):

(a) Name the experimental design used and explain how this was used in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of this experimental design. [2]

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Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate the use of longitudinal studies using **one** of the studies listed below.

Freud (little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places) [10]

17 Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the social approach to psychology using **one** of the studies listed below.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) [10]

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