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 2015**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

**1** From the study by Mann et al. (lying):

**(a)** Explain what is meant by 'cognitive load'. [2]

**(b)** To what extent do the results of the study support the effect of cognitive load on the behaviour of liars? [2]

**2** Describe **two** ways in which Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) ensured their study was ethical. [4]

**3** In the study by Held and Hein, after two days of testing the passive kittens in group X were put in a continuously illuminated room for 48 hours.

**(a)** Why were this group of kittens treated in this way? [2]

**(b)** What did the results of this part of the study show? [2]

**4** In the study by Milgram (obedience) the participants had a range of occupations.

**(a)** Identify **two** of these occupations. [2]

**(b)** Explain why it was important that there was a range of occupations. [2]

**5** From the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation):

**(a)** What did the guards believe about the purpose of the experiment? [2]

**(b)** Why was it important that the guards believed this? [2]

**6** From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):

**(a)** Describe the behaviour of the model in the model conditions. [2]

**(b)** Describe **two** effects of the model helping on the behaviour of passengers. [2]

**7** In study 1 by Tajfel, he concludes that only one factor was responsible for the intergroup categorisation shown by the boys.

**(a)** What was the factor responsible for the intergroup categorisation? [2]

**(b)** As the boys knew each other, Tajfel thought this would have caused them to choose fairly. Explain why the results did **not** show this. [2]

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**8** Explain what Bandura et al. did to ensure that differences between individual children could not be responsible for differences in levels of imitative aggression between the groups. [4]

**9** From the study by Freud (little Hans):

**(a)** Describe little Hans's phobia. [2]

**(b)** How did little Hans benefit from having this phobia? [2]

**10** The general aim of Langlois et al. was to investigate whether previous findings about infant facial preference applied to different types of faces.

**(a)** Identify **two** types of faces they investigated. [2]

**(b)** Describe the overall conclusion from Langlois et al. [2]

**11** The study by Nelson (children's morals) found evidence that children look for a logical (congruent) connection between motives and outcomes.

**(a)** How did the children respond when the motive and outcome were incongruent? [2]

**(b)** Describe what Nelson found from presenting outcome information before motive information. [2]

**12** In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion), the extent to which the participants joined in with the euphoric behaviour of the stooge was measured with an 'Activity index'.

**(a)** Describe the 'Activity index' which reflected the nature of the participants' behaviour. [2]

**(b)** State the difference in the results between the Epi Ign and Epi Inf conditions for the euphoric participants. [2]

**13** From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) that used pseudopatients:

**(a)** Describe the aim. [2]

**(b)** Suggest how ecologically valid the study was. [2]

**14** Thigpen and Cleckley used hypnosis to study multiple personality disorder.

**(a)** Describe the incident which caused hypnosis to be used. [2]

**(b)** Describe why hypnosis was used in this study. [2]

**15** In the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) many independent variables were studied.

Describe **two** of the independent variables. [4]

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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 reliability.

Mann et al. (lying)
Maguire et al. (taxi drivers)
Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) [10]

**17** Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss the use of quantitative data.

Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) [10]

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