Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/12**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **May/June 2015**

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 One ethical issue in the study by Mann et al. (lying) was the sensitive content of the video clips because they were of suspects of crimes:

(a) Outline **one** practical problem caused by this ethical issue. [2]

(b) Describe how Mann et al. overcame this problem. [2]

2 From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):

Describe **two** features of the interviews. [4]

3 From the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test):

(a) Describe where the participants did the eyes test. [2]

(b) Outline **two** other tasks that some of the participants were asked to complete. [2]

4 From the study by Milgram (obedience):

(a) Describe the sample electric shock given to the participant. [2]

(b) Explain why this was necessary. [2]

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

(a) Give **two** reasons why the prisoners were given uniforms. [2]

(b) For **one** of these reasons, choose an item of the uniform and explain how it served that function. [2]

6 Following the study by Bandura et al. (aggression), an interesting comparison would be between a neutral aggressive model and a feared aggressive model.

(a) Suggest **one** control that could be used in a study comparing neutral and feared models. [2]

(b) Describe an ethical guideline that would be relevant to the proposed study. [2]

7 From the study by Nelson (children's morals):

(a) Describe the results for the variable of good/bad motive. [2]

(b) Describe the results for the variable of implicit/explicit motive. [2]

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8 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):

(a) Describe how the qualitative data were collected by self-report. [2]

(b) Describe **one** strength of collecting qualitative data in this study. [2]

9 Dement and Kleitman measured dream duration and the number of words used in dream narratives.

(a) Describe the relationship they were expecting and what they found. [2]

(b) Explain the results you have described. [2]

10 In the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers) a control task was compared to a routes task.

(a) Outline **both** of these tasks. [2]

(b) Name **two** areas of the brain that are activated in the routes task. [2]

11 In the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) counterbalancing was used.

(a) Describe what is meant by counterbalancing. [2]

(b) Explain why counterbalancing was necessary in this study. [2]

12 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places), each pseudo-patient had to get themselves discharged from the mental institution.

(a) Describe how the pseudo-patients were instructed to achieve this by Rosenhan. [2]

(b) Identify **two** behaviours of the pseudo-patients that contributed to their discharge. [2]

13 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):

(a) Describe the relationship that Eve White had with her parents and Eve Black had with her parents. [2]

(b) Describe how the information about these relationships was obtained. [2]

14 From the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising):

(a) Describe what was meant by the 'affective component of empathising'. [2]

(b) Describe the participants who were 'extreme empathisers'. [2]

15 In the study by Veale and Riley it was found that body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) patients had a different focus of attention during long mirror gazing sessions than the controls.

Describe **two** of these differences in focus of attention. [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 its weaknesses.

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

17 Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss the use of laboratory experiments in psychology.

Held and Hein (kitten carousel)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) [10]

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