Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **May/June 2017**

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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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 The study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) used self report data.

(a) Explain what is meant by 'self report data' using this study as an example. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of collecting self report data in this study. [2]

2 The study by Milgram (obedience) used observations to collect some data.

(a) Describe **one** way that observations were used to collect data in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why it was useful to conduct these observations. [2]

3 The study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) referred to 'pathological prisoner syndrome'.

(a) Describe what is meant by 'pathological prisoner syndrome'. [2]

(b) Explain what caused 'pathological prisoner syndrome' using an example from the study. [2]

4 The study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) used a repeated measures design because the responses of all participants were measured for 'own' and 'other' group choices.

(a) Describe the difference between a repeated measures design and an independent groups design. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of using a repeated measures design in this study. [2]

5 From the study by Bandura et al. (aggression):

(a) State how old the participants were. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** effect on the results if participants of a different age had been used. [2]

6 The study by Freud used only one participant, little Hans.

(a) Suggest **one** reason why it might be possible to generalise some of the findings from little Hans to other children. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why it might **not** be possible to generalise some of the findings from little Hans to other children. [2]

7 Outline **two** aims from the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference). [4]

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8 The study by Nelson (children's morals) was an experiment.

(a) Explain why this was an experiment using an example from this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using the experimental method for this study. [2]

9 Describe the sample of participants used in the Schachter and Singer study (emotion). [4]

10 In the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming, an EEG (electroencephalograph) was used to record data.

(a) Explain what is measured by an EEG. [2]

(b) Describe how the EEG is used with participants. [2]

11 In the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers), quantitative data and qualitative data were collected.

(a) Explain what is meant by 'quantitative data', using an example from this study. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of collecting **both** quantitative and qualitative data. [2]

12 Demattè et al. studied smells and facial attractiveness.

(a) Explain **one** problem with the smells Demattè chose to use. [2]

(b) Using the results of the study, suggest why some men choose to use fragranced products. [2]

13 Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) described a case study of Eve.

(a) Describe what is meant by a 'case study'. [2]

(b) Explain **one** disadvantage of using the case study method in this investigation. [2]

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

(a) Identify **two** variables that were **not** controlled. [2]

(b) Explain why it would have been important to have controlled **one** of these variables. [2]

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

(a) Describe how the ethical issue of 'protection of participants from harm' was raised by this study. [2]

(b) Explain how **one other** ethical issue in the study was resolved. [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.

Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) [10]

17 Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the cognitive approach.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)
Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test)
Held and Hein (kitten carousel) [10]

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