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

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **October/November 2012**

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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1 Describe **two** characteristics of the participants from the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories). [4]

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

(a) What is meant by 'theory of mind'? [2]

(b) The control group were much better on the eyes test than the experimental group (of high functioning autistics and people with Asperger syndrome). What does this tell us about theory of mind? [2]

3 The Held and Hein (kitten carousel) study was a laboratory experiment. Describe **two** features of a laboratory experiment. [4]

4 The study by Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans) was a field experiment.

(a) Describe **one** independent variable that was manipulated. [2]

(b) Give **one** advantage of a field experiment as used in this study. [2]

5 In experiment 2 of Tajfel's study on intergroup categorisation, participants used a matrix (like the one below) to award points. There were three options open to participants: maximum in-group profit, maximum joint profit and maximum difference.

24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

(a) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicates **maximum joint profit**. [2]

(b) Using the matrix above, identify the pair of numbers that indicates **maximum difference**. [2]

6 In their study of aggression, Bandura et al found several differences in behaviour between groups of participants.

(a) Outline **one** difference in behaviour between male and female participants. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason for this difference. [2]

7 Freud says in his study of little Hans that his approach does not have any scientific value. Outline **two** criticisms that can be made about the scientific value of Freud's work. [4]

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8 From the study by Langlois et al (infant facial preference), describe **two** findings from study 1. [4]

9 Describe **two** conclusions from the study by Nelson (children's morals). [4]

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

(a) All the participants in this study were cleared by the student health service. Give **two** features of the sample apart from being cleared. [2]

(b) Describe why the experimenters had to clear every participant with the student health service. [2]

11 From the study by Maguire et al (taxi drivers):

(a) Describe the sequential non-topographical task. [2]

(b) Why was it important to do this task as well as the sequential topographical one? [2]

12 Prior to the experiment conducted by Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness) the participants filled in a confidential questionnaire asking about their senses and general health.

(a) Give **two** examples of the questions asked. [2]

(b) Explain why **one** of these questions was asked. [2]

13 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):

(a) Give **one** example of how staff interpreted the behaviour of the pseudopatients. [2]

(b) How did the real patients interpret the behaviour of the pseudopatients? [2]

14 In the study on multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley carried out a number of tests. Briefly describe the findings of **two** of these tests. [4]

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

(a) Why, according to the cognitive behavioural model of body dysmorphic disorder, is mirror gazing damaging? [2]

(b) Give **two** objects or surfaces, other than mirrors, used by body dysmorphic disorder patients for mirror gazing. [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 ethnocentric bias.

Mann et al (lying)
Milgram (obedience)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) [10]

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

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Langlois et al (infant facial preference)
Billington et al (empathising and systemising) [10]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 5 © Tajfel, H; *Experiments in Intergroup Discrimination*; Scientific American 223; pp. 96–102; 1970.

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