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 2013**

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 Mann et al (lying) say that it is hard to investigate the non-verbal behaviours accompanying deception.

(a) Explain why. [2]

(b) How did they overcome this problem? [2]

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

(a) What were the participants told about the aim of the study before participating? [2]

(b) What is meant by 'informed consent'? [2]

3 Baron-Cohen et al (eyes test) provided a glossary of 93 words to help participants to identify mental states. List **four** of these words. [4]

4 Held and Hein (kitten carousel) used observations to record the behaviour of the kittens.

(a) Describe **one** behaviour they assessed using observation. [2]

(b) Outline **one** disadvantage of observations as a research method. [2]

5 Milgram (obedience) found that, of the forty participants involved, fourteen stopped between 300 volts and 375 volts, and twenty-six participants continued to 450 volts.

(a) Suggest **one** reason why some participants continued to 450 volts. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** reason why some participants stopped before 450 volts. [2]

6 Haney, Banks and Zimbardo conducted a prison simulation.

(a) Describe **one** way self report data were obtained in this study. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of obtaining data through self report. [2]

7 The study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation was designed to investigate the origins of prejudice.

(a) How is 'prejudice' different from 'discrimination'? [2]

(b) Explain whether Tajfel investigated prejudice or discrimination. [2]

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8 In the study by Freud, little Hans is asked 'when the horse fell down did you think of your daddy?'.

(a) Give **one** disadvantage with this type of questioning. [2]

(b) How did Freud interpret Hans' fear of horses? [2]

9 In the study by Nelson on moral judgments, children of different ages were compared using an independent groups design.

(a) What were the two ages being compared? [2]

(b) Outline **one** disadvantage of an independent groups design. [2]

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

(a) What are the two factors in the two-factor theory of emotion? [2]

(b) How was each factor manipulated in the study? [2]

11 From the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming:

(a) Outline **two** controls in this study. [2]

(b) Give **two** reasons why it is important for studies such as Dement and Kleitman to use controls. [2]

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

(a) Identify and outline **one** independent variable from the study. [2]

(b) Identify and outline **one** dependent variable from the study. [2]

13 Who were the participants in study 1 and study 2 from Rosenhan (sane in insane places)? [4]

14 Thigpen and Cleckley studied multiple personality disorder.

(a) What is a 'case study'? [2]

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

15 The study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) was an experiment.

(a) Identify the **two** groups of participants being compared. [2]

(b) The experiment was based on the findings of a pilot study. What is the purpose of a pilot study? [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 contribution to the nature-nurture debate.

Bandura et al (aggression)
Langlois et al (infant facial preference)
Billington et al (empathising and systemising) [10]

17 Discuss the extent to which generalisations can be made from psychological research using **one** of the studies listed below as an example.

Milgram (obedience)
Piliavin et al (subway Samaritans)
Demattè et al (smells and facial attractiveness) [10]

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