Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **October/November 2014**

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 In the study by Mann et al. (lying) inter-rater reliability was checked.

(a) What is meant by inter-rater reliability? [2]

(b) Explain how inter-rater reliability was checked in this study. [2]

2 In the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) they describe a similar procedure used by Hyman et al. Describe **two** ways in which this study differed from that of Loftus and Pickrell. [4]

3 In the revised eyes test, Baron-Cohen et al. wanted to solve a problem about the comprehension of the words used to describe the mental states.

(a) Explain the possible problem with comprehension of words in the original eyes test. [2]

(b) Explain how they solved this problem in the revised eyes test. [2]

4 In the study by Held and Hein, the kittens spent some of their time in the carousel apparatus.

(a) Describe how the kittens were kept when they were not in the carousel. [2]

(b) Why was their exposure to light restricted? [2]

5 In the study by Milgram (obedience), there was a 'teacher' and a 'learner'. Some results were collected by observation.

(a) Who was being observed, the teacher or the learner, and from where? [2]

(b) Describe **one** example of the observational data collected. [2]

6 Prior to their investigation, Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) identified three ways in which the prison system, despite reforms, was still failing. Describe **two** of these ways. [4]

7 In the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans) the effect of race on helping was investigated. Only one of the 'victims' was black but Piliavin et al. did not consider this to be a problem.

(a) Explain why having only one black victim might have been a problem. [2]

(b) Describe when helping did differ for white and black victims and why. [2]

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

(a) Explain why they expected to find a sex difference in the behaviour of the children. [2]

(b) Describe **one** piece of qualitative data which supports this expectation. [2]

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9 In the conclusion of the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference), two reasons are suggested to explain why infants prefer attractive faces. Describe **both** of these reasons. [4]

10 The study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) used a physiological measure to assess the effect of epinephrine.

(a) Name this physiological measure and describe how it changed when epinephrine was given to the participants. [2]

(b) Describe how the change in participants given epinephrine differed between the euphoria and anger conditions. [2]

11 In the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) they say that dreaming can be measured objectively and that this has useful applications.

(a) Use an example to describe what is meant by 'an objective measure'. [2]

(b) Suggest **two** useful applications of the objective measurement of dreaming, either ones which Dement and Kleitman suggested or any other useful application. [2]

12 From the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness):

(a) Explain why each smell was diluted differently. [2]

(b) In the high **and** low facial attractiveness conditions, which pleasant odour produced the highest rating of attractiveness? [2]

13 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients said some things that were true and others that were not in their appointment.

(a) Give **two** things the pseudo-patients said in their appointment that were true. [2]

(b) Give **two** things the pseudo-patients said in their appointment that were **not** true. [2]

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

(a) Why is it useful for psychologists to obtain **qualitative** data? [2]

(b) Why did Thigpen and Cleckley also need to collect **quantitative** data? [2]

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

(a) Describe what was meant by a short mirror session. [2]

(b) How did the length and frequency of short mirror sessions differ between the control and the body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) patients? [2]

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Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate the laboratory experiment as a research method using **one** of the studies listed below.

Maguire et al. (taxi drivers)
Nelson (children's morals)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) [10]

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

Freud (little Hans)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) [10]

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