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 2015**

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 In the study by Mann et al. (lying), some true information about the suspect was not included in the examples of clips used for truth telling.

(a) Identify this true information. [2]

(b) Explain why this true information was not included in the analysis. [2]

2 In the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories), they state that they **cannot** make claims about the percentage of people who might be misled by false suggestions.

(a) Explain why Loftus and Pickrell made this statement. [2]

(b) Describe what Loftus and Pickrell **were** able to claim and why this is important. [2]

3 Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) used four groups of participants.

Describe **two** of these groups. [4]

4 From the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel):

(a) Describe how the passive kitten's movement was restricted. [2]

(b) Describe the results that showed how this treatment affected the ability of the passive kittens to make visually-guided paw placements. [2]

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

(a) Describe whether the self-evaluations of the guards and of the prisoners became more or less positive over time. [2]

(b) Describe how the verbal behaviour of the guards changed over time. [2]

6 In the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans), two suggestions were given for why the findings did not support diffusion of responsibility.

(a) Describe **one** of these suggestions. [2]

(b) What **two** types of study did Piliavin et al. suggest would be necessary to fully understand the conditions affecting diffusion of responsibility? [2]

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7 The study by Bandura et al. (aggression) was an experiment. Alternatively, they could have conducted a case study on a child.

(a) Explain **one** advantage of using an experiment *in this study* rather than a case study. [2]

(b) Explain **one** disadvantage of using an experiment *in this study* rather than a case study. [2]

8 In the study about little Hans, Freud refers to the 'ego'.

(a) Describe what is meant by the 'ego'. [2]

(b) Explain the importance of Hans's ego in his psychosexual development. [2]

9 In the study by Langlois et al., the responses of 6-month old infants to faces of babies was tested.

(a) Describe the findings relating to the infants' ability to discriminate between attractive and unattractive faces of babies. [2]

(b) Describe the findings relating to the infants' ability to discriminate between male and female faces of babies. [2]

10 In the study by Nelson, the children saw drawings of a story and were tested on their moral understanding.

(a) Describe how the children were tested on their moral understanding **immediately** after seeing the drawings. [2]

(b) The children were then asked to point to one of several faces. Explain how this test was different from the one you have just described. [2]

11 In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion), some participants were given injections of epinephrine (adrenaline). Five participants did not experience the intended effects of the epinephrine, so their results were not used.

(a) What physical effects did the researchers intend the epinephrine injections to have? [2]

(b) Explain why the researchers did not use the data from these five participants. [2]

12 In the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming), an electroencephalograph (EEG) was used.

(a) Describe what researchers are able to learn about sleep from an EEG. [2]

(b) The EEG electrodes were gathered into a single cord at the top of the participant's head. Explain why this was done. [2]

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13 In the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers), speech output was recorded in four experimental conditions.

(a) Identify **one** of these conditions and explain how the results differed from the control (baseline). [2]

(b) Describe why there was a difference between experimental results and those from the control (baseline) task. [2]

14 Prior to the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness), other researchers had shown that smelling perfume could make pictures of people seem more attractive, when compared to the smell of banana.

(a) Describe **one** way in which the study by Demattè et al. is more valid than the previous study. [2]

(b) Identify and explain **one** problem with the Demattè et al. study. [2]

15 The study by Billington et al. tested students using the SQ-R, which investigates systemising in various domains. One example is the 'spatial' domain, which includes the system of map reading. All systems share the same overall structure.

(a) Name **two** other domains. [2]

(b) Describe the overall structure that all systems share. [2]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of ecological validity.

Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) [10]

17 Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss the use of quantitative data in psychology.

Milgram (obedience)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) [10]

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