Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/11**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1 **October/November 2016**

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), only two behaviours showed a significant difference between truths and lies.

(a) Identify these **two** behaviours. [2]

(b) Explain what can be concluded from these results. [2]

2 The study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) raised ethical issues.

(a) Outline **two** ethical guidelines that apply to this study. [2]

(b) Explain how the researchers did or did not follow **one** of these guidelines in this study. [2]

3 Held and Hein (kitten carousel) suggested that either neonates or adults could be used to investigate the effect of exposure to the environment.

Describe these **two** ways to investigate this effect. [4]

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

(a) Describe what is meant by an 'independent groups design'. [2]

(b) Explain why Baron-Cohen et al. used an independent groups design. [2]

5 Milgram calls his study on obedience an experiment and refers to the 'primary dependent variable', although the study does **not** have all the features of an experiment.

(a) Describe the 'primary dependent variable' in this study. [2]

(b) Explain the typical feature of an experiment that is missing from Milgram's study. [2]

6 From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):

(a) Describe how qualitative data were collected in the study. [2]

(b) Describe **one** qualitative finding from this study. [2]

7 From the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):

(a) Describe opportunity sampling and how it was used in this study. [2]

(b) Explain **one** disadvantage of this sampling method. [2]

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8 Identify **two** pieces of apparatus from the study by Bandura et al. (aggression) and explain why each one was used. [4]

9 The study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) consisted of three experiments which used observations to measure the dependent variable.

(a) Explain what is meant by the term 'dependent variable'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** advantage of using observations in this study. [2]

10 From the study by Nelson (children's morals):

(a) Outline what is meant by 'moral development'. [2]

(b) Explain how the developmental nature of children's morals was tested in this study. [2]

11 In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion), the participant sometimes joined in with the euphoric stooge and these behaviours were measured with an 'Activity index' of the participants' behaviour.

(a) Describe how the value or 'weighting' of the items on the index was decided. [2]

(b) Describe the effects of the injections on bodily state in the euphoria condition. [2]

12 Describe **two** variables that were controlled in the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming). [4]

13 It can be argued that the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers) has high ecological validity.

(a) Describe what is meant by 'ecological validity'. [2]

(b) Explain why the study by Maguire et al. has high ecological validity. [2]

14 In the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness), the smells used were analysed for pleasantness.

(a) Describe what was found about the pleasantness ratings of the smells. [2]

(b) Explain why it was important to test the pleasantness ratings of the smells. [2]

15 Describe **two** quantitative results from the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places). [4]

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Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Discuss the use of snapshot versus longitudinal data in psychological research using **one** of the studies listed below.

Freud (little Hans)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) [10]

17 Evaluate the individual differences approach using **one** of the studies listed below.

Milgram (obedience)
Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) [10]

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