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 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 The study by Mann et al. looked for differences between behaviours in clips of suspects telling truths and lies.

(a) Identify **two** behaviours that did **not** show a difference between truths and lies. [2]

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

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

(a) Describe the research method used in the study comparing the active and passive kittens. [2]

(b) Suggest **one** advantage of this research method in this study. [2]

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

(a) Describe **one** control used in the study. [2]

(b) Explain the importance of this control in the study. [2]

4 From the study by Milgram (obedience):

(a) Describe **one** quantitative finding. [2]

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

5 Describe how the prisoners in the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo responded when offered parole. [4]

6 The study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans) raised ethical issues.

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

(b) Explain how **one** of these guidelines was followed, or not followed, in the study. [2]

7 From the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):

(a) Describe the matrices used to collect quantitative data. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of collecting quantitative data. [2]

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8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):

(a) Describe how data were collected about little Hans. [2]

(b) Explain **one** advantage of collecting data in this way. [2]

9 Fig. 1 shows the cartoon used in the study by Nelson (children's morals) in the 'picture motive-explicit' condition.

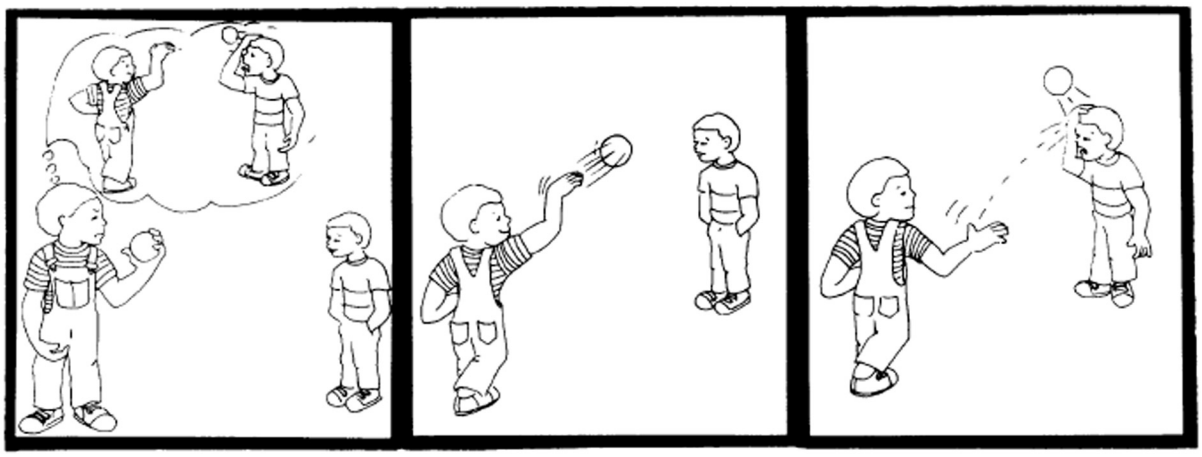


Fig. 1

(a) Describe the story illustrated by this cartoon. [2]

(b) Describe how the cartoon in the 'picture motive-implicit' condition differed from the one shown. [2]

10 In the study by Dement and Kleitman, participants reported the content of their dreams and had their eye movements monitored.

(a) State how the eye movements in the 'ladders' dream differed from the eye movements in the 'tomatoes' dream. [2]

(b) Explain why there were differences in eye movements in these two dreams. [2]

11 In the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers), two different brain scanners were used to collect quantitative data.

(a) Outline how **one** of these brain scanners works. [2]

(b) To what extent are the quantitative data produced by this piece of apparatus reliable? [2]

12 Describe **two** ways in which the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) could be said to have high ecological validity. [4]

13 Describe **two** of Thigpen and Cleckley's conclusions from their study of multiple personality disorder. [4]

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14 The study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) used self report questionnaires to collect data.

(a) Describe **one** advantage of using self reports in this study. [2]

(b) Describe **one** disadvantage of using self reports in this study. [2]

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

(a) Describe how the use of different types of reflective surfaces was investigated. [2]

(b) Describe the results about the use of different types of reflective surfaces. [2]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate **one** of the studies listed below in terms of its weaknesses.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)
Nelson (children's morals)
Schachter and Singer (emotion) [10]

17 The same aim may sometimes be tested using humans and animals.

Evaluate the extent to which humans and animals could be used effectively using **one** of the studies listed below.

Bandura et al. (aggression)
Langlois et al. (infant facial preference)
Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) [10]

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