
PSYCHOLOGY

9698/13

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

October/November 2018

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.

Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories):
- (a) Identify **two** variables that were measured. [2]
 - (b) Describe the results relating to **one** of these variables. [2]
- 2 Baron-Cohen et al. tested participants using the eyes test and questionnaires. This meant that social contact between the experimenter and the participant was limited.
- (a) Suggest **one** advantage of the limited social contact between the participants and the experimenter in this study. [2]
 - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of the limited social contact between the participants and the experimenter in this study. [2]
- 3 The study by Held and Hein used a piece of apparatus called a kitten carousel, which was inside a cylinder.
- (a) Identify **two** features of this cylinder. [2]
 - (b) Explain why a cylinder might have been chosen rather than any other shape. [2]
- 4 The study by Milgram (obedience) had ethical strengths and weaknesses.
- (a) Describe **one** ethical strength of Milgram's study. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** ethical weakness of Milgram's study. [2]
- 5 The results of the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) demonstrated pathological prisoner syndrome.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'pathological prisoner syndrome'. [2]
 - (b) Describe **one** cause of pathological prisoner syndrome in this study. [2]
- 6 From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):
- (a) Describe **one** finding from this study in relation to the ill or drunk victim. [2]
 - (b) Suggest why it might **not** be possible to generalise from the findings of this study. [2]

- 7 In the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) the boys were allocated to groups.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'validity'. [2]
 - (b) Explain how the allocation of boys to groups affected the validity of this study. [2]
- 8 In the study by Bandura et al. (aggression), one of the independent variables was the gender of the model. The male and the female model performed the same behaviours.
- (a) Identify the other **two** independent variables in this study. [2]
 - (b) Suggest **one** feature of the male and the female model, other than their behaviour, that should have been controlled. [2]
- 9 The study by Freud was a case study which claimed that little Hans was passing through psychosexual stages.
- (a) Explain which psychosexual stage Freud believed little Hans was in throughout most of the case study. [2]
 - (b) Suggest **one** problem with identifying changes in psychosexual stages. [2]
- 10 From the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference):
- (a) Explain why the study used infants rather than adults as participants. [2]
 - (b) Describe how facial preference was measured. [2]
- 11 From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):
- (a) Describe what is meant by an 'independent groups design', using this study as an example. [2]
 - (b) Suggest why this experimental design was chosen. [2]
- 12 Describe **two** controls from the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers). [4]
- 13 Demattè et al. concluded that pleasant smells did not change the perception of the visual characteristics of a face but did change a person's emotional reaction to a face.
- (a) Explain the difference between 'visual characteristics of a face' and 'emotional reaction to a face'. [2]
 - (b) The participants rated attractiveness on a scale from 1–9. Suggest how you could measure emotional reaction to a face other than by rating attractiveness. [2]

- 14 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):
- (a) Identify **two** measures used in the study to look for differences between Eve White and Eve Black. [2]
 - (b) Describe how **one** of these measures showed a difference between Eve White and Eve Black. [2]
- 15 Explain **two** reasons why the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) was done. [4]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16 Evaluate **one** of the studies below in terms of its reliability.
- Nelson (children's morals)
Rosenhan (sane in insane places)
Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) [10]
- 17 Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of observations using **one** of the studies listed below.
- Mann et al. (lying)
Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans)
Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) [10]

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.