

### **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/11

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

May/June 2016 1 hour 30 minutes

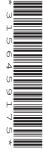
No Additional Materials are required.

#### **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.



International Examinations

# Section A (60 marks)

## Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	The study by Mann et al. (lying) was an experiment.				
	(a)	Identify <b>two</b> characteristics of experiments.	[2]		
	(b)	Mann et al. could alternatively have conducted a case study on one suspect. Describe <b>one</b> advantage of this method of studying lying.	[2]		
2	In th	ne study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) the participants were interviewed twice.			
	(a)	Describe what the experimenters asked the participants to do before the second interview	'. [2]		
	(b)	Suggest why the experimenters asked them to do this.	[2]		
3	In th	ne study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test), quantitative data were collected.			
	(a)	Describe what is meant by quantitative data, using an example from this study.	[2]		
	(b)	Describe the Autism Quotient results for the normal student group (group 3).	[2]		
4	Fror	m the 'kitten carousel' part of the study by Held and Hein:			
	(a)	Explain the research method used.	[2]		
	(b)	Suggest <b>one</b> advantage of using this research method in this study.	[2]		
5 In the study by Mil		ne study by Milgram (obedience), some self report data were collected from the participants	3.		
	(a)	Describe what the participants said.	[2]		
	(b)	Explain <b>one</b> advantage of collecting self report data in this study.	[2]		
6	Des	scribe <b>two</b> reasons why the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans) was done.	[4]		
7	7 From the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation):				
	(a)	Describe the results for study 2.	[2]		
	(b)	Explain how the allocation of participants to groups ensured that Tajfel knew the reason these results.	for [2]		
8	Fror	m the study by Freud (little Hans):			
	Ехр	lain one finding that Freud believed was evidence for the Oedipus complex.	[4]		

© UCLES 2016 9698/11/M/J/16

9	In study 1 by Langlois et al., the results for facial preference were analysed to investige relationship between infant sex and the sex of the stimulus face.			
	(a)	Describe the results of this analysis.	[2]	
	(b)	Describe <b>one</b> ethical guideline that it would have been important for Langlois et al. to follow	ow. [2]	
10	From the study by Nelson (children's morals):			
	(a)	Outline Piaget's theory of the development of morality in children on which Nelson's stuwas based.	idy [2]	
	(b)	Explain whether Nelson's findings supported Piaget's theory.	[2]	
11	In the study by Dement and Kleitman, each participant was woken after different lengths sleep.			
	(a)	Describe the experimental design used in this part of the study.	[2]	
	(b)	Describe <b>one</b> advantage of using this experimental design in this part of the study.	[2]	
12	In the study by Maguire et al. the sampling method is not stated, although it is known the participants were recruited through the Public Carriage Office which gives licences to taxi d in London.			
	(a)	Describe <b>one</b> sampling method they <b>could</b> have used to obtain the taxi driver participants.	[2]	
	(b)	Explain <b>one</b> advantage of this sampling method.	[2]	
13	In the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness), the odours tested differences. One way was whether they were pleasant or unpleasant.		WO	
	(a)	Describe the <b>other</b> odour-related variable that was tested.	[2]	
	(b)	Explain why it was important to test this variable.	[2]	
14	From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):			
(a) Describe how two different pieces of quan		Describe how two different pieces of quantitative data were collected by the pseudo-patier	nts. [2]	
	(b)	Suggest <b>one</b> advantage of the way that <b>one</b> of these pieces of data was collected.	[2]	
15	In th	ne study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing), data were collected by self report.		
	(a)	Describe the aim of the question that was asked about focus of attention.	[2]	
	(b)	Describe the <b>findings</b> about the focus of attention.	[2]	

### Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

16 Discuss one of the studies listed below in terms of applications and/or usefulness.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) Bandura et al. (aggression) Schachter and Singer (emotion)

[10]

17 Evaluate the use of psychometric tests in psychological research using one of the studies listed below.

Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test)
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
Billington et al. (empathising and systemising)

[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.

© UCLES 2016 9698/11/M/J/16