

## **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/11

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.



## Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1	From the study by Mann et al. (lying):	
	(a) Describe one result from the study.	[2]
	(b) Explain one conclusion from the study.	[2]
2	From the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel):	
	(a) Describe the results of the visually guided paw-placement test.	[2]
	(b) Explain one conclusion from the visually guided paw-placement test.	[2]
3	In the study by Milgram (obedience) some data were collected by self report.	
	(a) Explain what is meant by 'self report'.	[2]
	(b) Suggest why it was useful to have collected some data by self report in this study.	[2]
4	In some ways the prison simulation by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo was realistic, in other was not.	ways it
	(a) Suggest two ways in which the prison simulation was realistic.	[2]
	(b) Explain one way in which the prison simulation was not realistic.	[2]
5	Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans) studied bystander apathy. This could also be invesusing the case study method.	tigated
	(a) Suggest one advantage of using case studies to investigate bystander apathy.	[2]
	(b) Suggest one disadvantage of using case studies to investigate bystander apathy.	[2]
6	Freud studied little Hans's phobia of horses.	
	(a) Explain what Freud suggested was the cause of little Hans's phobia.	[2]
	(b) Suggest one alternative cause of little Hans's phobia.	[2]
7	Describe <b>two</b> controls from the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference).	[4]

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8	From the study by Nelson (children's morals):			
	(a) Describe what is meant by an 'independent groups design', using this study as an exa	mple. [2]		
	(b) Describe one advantage of this experimental design in this study.	[2]		
9	From the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion):			
	(a) Identify two features of the sample of participants used.	[2]		
	(b) Suggest why the findings about emotions may <b>not</b> generalise from this sample.	[2]		
10	Dement and Kleitman conducted an experiment to compare dream recall between RENNREM sleep.	1 and		
	Explain why the research method was an experiment, using <b>two</b> examples from the study.	[4]		
11	From the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers):			
	(a) Identify two ways in which the study was ethical.	[2]		
	(b) Suggest why one of these ways was necessary in this study.	[2]		
12	From the study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness):			
	(a) Describe one conclusion about the effect of the pleasantness of smells.	[2]		
	(b) Describe one conclusion about the effect of body-relevance of smells.	[2]		
13	From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):			
	(a) Describe one way in which the pseudo-patients collected data.	[2]		
	(b) Suggest one problem with collecting data in this way in this study.	[2]		
14	From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):			
	Suggest <b>two</b> reasons why the findings of this study may <b>not</b> be generalisable.	[4]		
15	Describe <b>two</b> quantitative results from the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemi	sing). [4]		

## Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

16 Evaluate one of the studies below in terms of its usefulness/applications.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) Bandura et al. (aggression) Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)

[10]

17 Discuss the use of quantitative data using **one** of the studies listed below.

Mann et al. (lying) Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

[10]

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