
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.

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 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 ways it was not.
- (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 investigated using the case study method.
- (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 **two** controls from the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference). [4]

- 8 From the study by Nelson (children's morals):
- (a) Describe what is meant by an 'independent groups design', using this study as an example. [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 **not** generalise from this sample. [2]
- 10 Dement and Kleitman conducted an experiment to compare dream recall between REM and NREM sleep.
- Explain why the research method was an experiment, using **two** 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 **two** reasons why the findings of this study may **not** be generalisable. [4]
- 15 Describe **two** quantitative results from the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising). [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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