

Cambridge  
International  
AS & A Level

**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

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**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

**October/November 2017**

**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.



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This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

**Section A** (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** In the study by Mann et al. (lying), a possible problem was that the number of people at the suspect's interview varied.
- (a) Suggest **one** reason why the number of people varied. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** reason why this could have been a problem. [2]
- 2** The study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) used a sample with a wide age range.
- (a) Describe **two** other features of the sample. [2]
- (b) Explain why the age range used in this study was important. [2]
- 3** Although Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) used an experiment to study autism, they could alternatively have used a case study.
- (a) Identify **two** features of a 'case study'. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using a case study rather than an experiment in this study. [2]
- 4** The study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel) aimed to distinguish between two possible explanations for the development of visually guided behaviour.
- Describe these **two** possible explanations in relation to Held and Hein's kittens. [4]
- 5** Milgram studied obedience.
- (a) Describe what is meant by 'qualitative data', using an example from this study. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of using qualitative data. [2]
- 6** In the 'subway Samaritans' experiment by Piliavin et al., it was hoped that each participant would only see one trial, so it would have been an independent groups design.
- (a) Use an example from this study to explain why it is an independent groups design. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** advantage of this experimental design in this study. [2]
- 7** From the study by Bandura et al., several conclusions could be drawn about the imitation of aggression.
- Describe **two** of these conclusions. [4]

- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Identify **two** ethical problems raised by the study. [2]
  - (b) Explain **one** of these ethical problems in relation to this study. [2]
- 9 Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) compared each infant's response in pairs of conditions.
- (a) Explain the experimental design in **one** of the studies by Langlois et al. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** advantage of this experimental design in this study. [2]
- 10 In the study by Nelson (children's morals), a seven-point scale was used to collect data.
- (a) Suggest **one** advantage of using this scale in this study. [2]
  - (b) Describe how three-year old and seven-year old children responded to stories with a negative valence (a bad motive or a bad outcome). [2]
- 11 In the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) there was an angry stooge and a euphoric stooge.
- (a) Describe the effects of the angry stooge on the participants. [2]
  - (b) Describe the effects of the euphoric stooge on the participants. [2]
- 12 Use the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming) to explain **two** features of a laboratory experiment. [4]
- 13 Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) suggested that more ecologically valid studies should be done on the effect of smells on social/sociosexual behaviour.
- (a) Suggest **two** social/sociosexual behaviours that could be studied in relation to smell. [2]
  - (b) Using **one** of your suggestions from (a), explain why it would be better to study this behaviour in a field experiment than a laboratory experiment. [2]
- 14 The participants observed in the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) were the doctors and nurses.
- (a) Describe the sampling technique used. [2]
  - (b) Describe what was recorded by the pseudo-patients. [2]
- 15 The study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) used self reports.
- (a) Describe the self report method. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using the self report method in this study. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16** Discuss **one** of the studies listed below in terms of validity.

Maguire et al. (taxi drivers)

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

Veale and Riley (mirror gazing)

[10]

- 17** Use **one** of the studies listed below to evaluate the social approach.

Milgram (obedience)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

[10]

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