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**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/13**

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

**May/June 2018**

**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 The study by Mann et al. (lying) was an experiment. An alternative way to investigate the aim of this study would have been to use a case study.
- (a) Describe the aim of the Mann et al. experiment. [2]
- (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of conducting a case study to investigate this aim. [2]
- 2 In the study by Baron-Cohen et al., 'foils' were used as alternative words to describe the emotions in the eyes test. These were piloted on a group of eight judges.
- Describe how and why this was done. [4]
- 3 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
- Identify **two** pieces of apparatus and explain why each one was used. [4]
- 4 In the study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation), prisoners went through an induction procedure **before** arriving at the 'prison'.
- (a) Suggest **two** ways in which the induction procedure was realistic. [2]
- (b) Suggest **two** ways in which the induction procedure was **not** realistic. [2]
- 5 Ethical guidelines are relevant to the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans).
- (a) Identify **two** ethical guidelines. [2]
- (b) For **one** of these guidelines, suggest how it could be relevant to this study. [2]
- 6 In the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) the boys were unaware that their allocation to groups was random.
- Describe how the boys thought they were allocated to groups in Experiment 1 **and** in Experiment 2. [4]
- 7 The study by Bandura et al. (aggression) has useful applications.
- (a) Outline **one** hypothesis tested in this study. [2]
- (b) Suggest how the findings in relation to this hypothesis could be useful. [2]

- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Outline the sampling technique used. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using this sampling technique in this study. [2]
- 9 From the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference):
- Give **two** reasons why this study was an experiment. [4]
- 10 From the study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers):
- (a) Describe **one** brain scanning technique used in this study. [2]
  - (b) Explain why this brain scanning technique was used. [2]
- 11 The study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) could be investigated in more ecologically valid situations.
- (a) Suggest **two** situations that would be more ecologically valid. [2]
  - (b) Explain why **one** of these situations would be more ecologically valid. [2]
- 12 From the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'validity'. [2]
  - (b) Suggest why the validity of this study was high. [2]
- 13 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):
- (a) Describe the participant. [2]
  - (b) Identify **two** problems that Eve experienced that could also be found in patients who do **not** have multiple personality disorder. [2]
- 14 Part of the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising) was an experiment comparing subject choices between males and females.
- (a) Describe the experimental design used in this part of the experiment. [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** advantage of this experimental design. [2]
- 15 In the study by Veale and Riley, one way that motivation for mirror gazing was measured was by rating 12 statements about beliefs.
- (a) Describe how these beliefs were rated. [2]
  - (b) Describe the other way in which information was obtained about motivation to mirror gaze. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

**16** Evaluate **one** of the studies below in terms of its reliability.

Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

[10]

**17** Discuss the nature–nurture debate using **one** of the studies listed below.

Held and Hein (kitten carousel)

Freud (little Hans)

Nelson (children’s morals)

[10]

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