

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/12

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

October/November 2018
1 hour 30 minutes

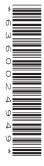
No Additional Materials are required.

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.



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Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1	The	ne study by Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) three true stories were obtained from relative se stories did not include family 'folklore' or traumatic events for both practical and ethits sons.	
	Ехр	lain why family 'folklore' and traumatic events were not included.	[4]
2	In th	ne study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) no qualitative data were collected.	
	(a)	Explain what is meant by 'qualitative data'.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest why collecting qualitative data might have been useful in this study.	[2]
3		d and Hein (kitten carousel) used animals to study visual development whereas earlier studused humans.	ies
	(a)	Explain one reason why using animals might be better than using humans in the study visual development.	of [2]
	(b)	Explain one reason why using humans might be better than using animals in the study visual development.	of [2]
4	The	study by Milgram (obedience) was conducted in a laboratory.	
4	(a)	Suggest why one feature of Milgram's laboratory setting was important to the testing obedience.	of [2]
	(b)	Describe one disadvantage of conducting this study in a laboratory setting.	[2]
5	In th	ne study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation), self reports were used.	
	(a)	Identify two pieces of information collected about the participants using self report before start of the simulation.	the [2]
	(b)	Explain why one of these pieces of data was important to the study.	[2]
6	Froi	m the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):	
	(a)	Identify two aims.	[2]
	(b)	Describe the conclusion in relation to one of these aims.	[2]

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7	a ro	ne study by Bandura et al. the children in the 'aggressive model' condition were observed from containing 'aggressive toys' and 'non-aggressive toys'. The model had previously us ne of these toys but not others.	
	(a)	Identify one aggressive toy the model had used and one aggressive toy the model had used.	not [2]
	(b)	Explain why each toy you identified in (a) was needed.	[2]
8	(a)	Explain what is meant by 'reliability'.	[2]
	(b)	Describe one reason why the study by Freud (little Hans) may lack reliability.	[2]
9		study by Nelson was an experiment. Alternatively, children's morals could be investigang the self-report method.	ted
	(a)	Explain what is meant by the 'self-report' method.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest one disadvantage of using the self-report method to investigate children's more	als. [2]
10	Froi	m the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming):	
	(a)	Name and outline the sampling technique used.	[2]
	(b)	Identify two features of the sample used in this study.	[2]
11		ne study by Maguire et al. there were few differences in the routes chosen across London taxi drivers in the routes task.	by
	(a)	Explain why it was important that there were few differences in the routes chosen.	[2]
	(b)	Describe the main difference in the results for brain activation between the routes task a the landmarks task.	and [2]
12		ne study by Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness), two tones were heard before ea ell presentation, a quiet one then a loud one.	ach
	(a)	Explain the purpose of these two tones.	[2]
	(b)	Suggest why it was better to use a tone rather than a light in this study.	[2]
13		heir case study of multiple personality disorder, Thigpen and Cleckley observed Evaviour.	/e's
	Des	scribe two behaviours that were observed in this study.	[4]

14 From the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising)	14	From the study	v by Billington et al.	(empathising and	systemising
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(a) Explain how **one** ethical guideline was followed in this study.

[2]

(b) Suggest **one** ethical problem with this study.

[2]

15 According to Veale and Riley, mirror gazing behaviour by people with body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) has been compared to the compulsive checking behaviour of people with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

(a) Suggest one way in which these two behaviours could be similar.

[2]

(b) Suggest **one** way in which these two behaviours could be *different*.

[2]

Section B (20 marks)

Answer both questions in this section.

16 Discuss the extent to which generalisations can be made from **one** of the studies listed below.

Mann et al. (lying)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)
Langlois et al. (infant facial preference)

[10]

17 Evaluate the use of observations in research using **one** of the studies listed below.

Milgram (obedience) Schachter and Singer (emotion) Rosenhan (sane in insane places)

[10]

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