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**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/11**

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 From the study by Mann et al. (lying):
- (a) Identify **two** features of the sample of suspects used. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** reason why the findings of this study may be generalisable. [2]
- 2 Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) refer to retroactive and proactive inhibition.
- (a) Explain the difference between retroactive and proactive inhibition. [2]
  - (b) Explain why this experiment is a test of retroactive inhibition. [2]
- 3 Experimental comparisons in the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) used an independent groups design.
- (a) Describe what is meant by an 'independent groups design', using this study as an example. [2]
  - (b) Explain how **one** dependent variable was measured in this study. [2]
- 4 In the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel), the kittens used two senses to develop visually guided behaviour.
- (a) Identify the **two** senses the kittens used to develop visually guided behaviour. [2]
  - (b) Explain how the results of the experiment confirmed that both of these senses were necessary to develop visually guided behaviour. [2]
- 5 From the study by Milgram (obedience):
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'qualitative data'. [2]
  - (b) Explain why it was important to collect qualitative data in this study. [2]
- 6 From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):
- (a) Identify **two** features of the victim's clothing. [2]
  - (b) Explain why the way the victim was dressed was important. [2]
- 7 In the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation), social identification was measured using matrices.
- (a) Explain what is meant by 'reliability'. [2]
  - (b) Explain whether using matrices was a reliable measure of social identification. [2]

- 8 From the study by Freud (little Hans):
- (a) Describe how Freud collected data about little Hans. [2]
  - (b) Describe how Freud used this data to draw conclusions. [2]
- 9 Describe **two** results from the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) from study 3 on the perception of babies' faces. [4]
- 10 The study by Nelson (children's morals) used a story about two boys.
- (a) Describe the story. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** disadvantage of using a story about two boys. [2]
- 11 The study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers) was an experiment.
- (a) Explain why **one** control from this study was important. [2]
  - (b) Describe **one** feature of an 'experiment', other than controls, using this study as an example. [2]
- 12 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) used observational data of the staff. Alternatively, the pseudo-patients could have collected self-report data from the staff.
- (a) Explain what is meant by the 'self-report' method. [2]
  - (b) Suggest **one** problem that could have arisen had the pseudo-patients collected self-report data from the staff. [2]
- 13 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):
- (a) Explain **one** way in which this study is *similar to* the study by Freud (little Hans). [2]
  - (b) Explain **one** way in which this study is *different from* the study by Freud (little Hans). [2]
- 14 Describe **two** controls used in the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising). [4]
- 15 In the study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) participants were asked about their focus of attention, which was either internal or external.
- (a) Describe what Veale and Riley meant by an 'internal focus of attention' and an 'external focus of attention'. [2]
  - (b) Explain why the two groups of participants differed in their focus of attention. [2]

**Section B** (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16** Evaluate the physiological approach using **one** of the studies listed below.

Schachter and Singer (emotion)

Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness)

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)

[10]

- 17** Use **one** of the studies listed below to discuss individual and situational explanations in psychology.

Milgram (obedience)

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)

Bandura et al. (aggression)

[10]

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