



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/01

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

For Examination from 2012

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

1 hour 30 minutes

MAXIMUM MARK: 80

This document consists of **8** printed pages.



Section A (60 marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) studied 52 patients with body dysmorphic disorder and a matched group of 55 controls.**

- (a) Identify two ways in which the sample of patients and controls were matched. [2]**

Age, sex
1+1

- (b) Explain why one of these variables might have been important to the study. [2]**

Any reasonable explanation e.g.
One gender may be at greater risk, so they needed the same number of males and females
People of different ages may have different concerns e.g. spots in younger people/wrinkles in older people.
2

- 2 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression used a number of experimental controls. Describe how two variables were controlled. [4]**

Most likely answer: children matched for levels of aggression; room same; items on table same; model has 10 mins; model does same behaviours in same order; etc.
1 mark identification of control, 2 marks description.
2+2

- 3 Describe two features of the experiment by Milgram that may explain the high levels of obedience he found. [4]**

Most likely from a long list including:
1. done at Yale University; 2. experiment has a worthy purpose – learning and memory; 3. participant has volunteered; 4. participant feels obliged; 5. participant is paid; 6. teacher-learner random so both had equal chance; 7. participants told ‘painful but not dangerous’; 8. the ‘prods’.
1 mark partial, 2 marks full.
2+2

- 4 In Baron-Cohen, Wheelwright, Hill, Raste and Plumb (eyes test), a group of participants with Asperger’s syndrome or high functioning autism were compared to a group of general population controls and students.**

- (a) The performance of the control group on the Eyes Test produced a normal distribution. What is meant by a ‘normal distribution’? [2]**

Three possible ideas could earn marks: a bell shaped distribution / an even spread around the average / the range of results produced by a large, random sample.
2

- (b) How did the average results of the Asperger's syndrome or high functioning autism group differ from the controls? [2]**

Their mean scores were lower (21.9 compared with 26.2 for the general population and 28 for the students).

2

5 From the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion:

- (a) Outline one way in which the self report method was used. [2]**

Self report on two main scales: mood and physical condition.
1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2

- (b) Outline one way in which the observation method was used. [2]**

Observation through a one-way mirror. 4 categories: 1. joins in; 2. initiates new activity; 3. ignores stooge; 4. watches stooge. 88% agreement.
1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2

6 Billington, Baron-Cohen and Wheelwright (empathizing and systematizing) used a forced choice version of the Embedded Figures Task to measure systematizing.

- (a) What is meant by a 'forced choice task'? [2]**

One where the participant is forced to make a choice between answers (partial).
One where there are a limited number of possible answers so the participants cannot necessarily give exactly the answer they want (full).

2

- (b) The Eyes Task collected quantitative data. Why might psychologists choose to collect quantitative data? [2]**

Most likely:
because numbers are easy to analyse
so they can do statistics
because it's more objective

2

7 In the prison simulation study by Haney, Banks and Zimbardo:

- (a) What was the dispositional hypothesis that was proposed? [2]**

The dispositional (within people) hypothesis is 'the deplorable condition of our penal system (and its dehumanising effects upon prisoners and guards)' owing to the nature of the people who administrate it or the nature of the people who populate it, or both. Guards are 'sadistic, uneducated and insensitive'. Nothing is wrong with the prison itself (situational attribution).

2

(b) To what extent did the results of the study support the dispositional hypothesis? [2]

Most likely: no, dispositional not supported. 'Normal' participants behaved as they did because of the situation they were in.

1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2

8 Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin tested the 'diffusion of responsibility' hypothesis in their subway Samaritans study.

(a) To what extent did the findings of the study support the 'diffusion of responsibility' hypothesis? [2]

Most likely: finding did not support the hypothesis as there was no diffusion of responsibility.

2

(b) Suggest one explanation for the findings of the study. [2]

Most likely: 1. no diffusion of responsibility as participants were face-to-face with victim. 2. participants made cost/benefit decision.

2

9 Demattè, Österbauer and Spence (smells and facial attractiveness) used a pilot study to decide what to use as pleasant and unpleasant odours.

(a) Which odours did they use as 'pleasant' and 'unpleasant'? [2]

pleasant: geranium odour and the male perfume

unpleasant: rubber, body odour

2

(b) Why do psychologists use pilot studies? [2]

to test out their methods (partial)

to find out whether their measure of the DV is appropriate and whether any other controls are necessary (full)

2

10 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places):

(a) Briefly describe the pseudopatients. [2]

Most likely 8 people, three women, five men. Range of occupations.

1 mark for each feature.

2

(b) How did the pseudopatients gain access to the mental institutions? [2]

Most likely: phoned hospital for appointment; claimed hearing voices. Voices: empty, hollow and thud.

1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2

11 From the study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming:

(a) Identify two features of REM sleep. [2]

Most likely: 1. eyes move rapidly (EOG); 2. body relatively inactive (EMG); 3. increased EEG activity; 4. dream more likely.

1 mark for naming feature.

1+1

(b) Give one difference between REM sleep and NREM sleep. [2]

Most likely: 1. REM dream more likely, NREM dream less likely; 2. REM eyes move rapidly, NREM eyes still; 3. REM body inactive, NREM body active; 4. REM EEG active, NREM relatively inactive.

2

12 In the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel) there were many controlled variables.

(a) Describe two ways in which the experience of each pair of kittens was matched. [2]

speed of travel
direction of travel
distance travelled
height
contact with the floor
the view of the apparatus

1+1

(b) Give one reason why psychologists control variables in psychology experiments. [2]

to reduce confounding variables
to make the dependent variable more likely to be due to the independent variable
to make cause and effect more likely

2

13 From the study by Freud, give two pieces of evidence that suggest that little Hans was in the Oedipus Complex. [4]

Most likely: Oedipus Complex part of phallic stage so 1. Hans plays with his widdler; 2. Hans wants other people to see his widdler/wants to see other peoples' widdler. Oedipus: giraffe episode; phobia of horses.

1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2+2

- 14 All studies in psychology raise ethical issues. Outline two ethical issues in the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation). [4]**

Most likely: confidentiality, deception, harm, right to withdraw, debriefing. Issues do not have to be broken.

1 mark partial, 2 marks full.

2+2

- 15 Langlois, Ritter, Roggman and Vaughn investigated babies' preferences for different faces.**

- (a) Name two types of faces that babies looked at for a long time. [2]**

Attractive (adult females / infants – can count as two separate marks), same sex infants (males)

1+1

- (b) What two explanations did Langlois, Ritter, Roggman and Vaughn give for their findings? [2]**

From the paper:

- “Perhaps attractive faces are preferred by ...infants ...because they are more prototypic of the category of faces.”
- “Evolutionary biologists would account for infant preferences for attractive faces as an innate tendency to prefer average values of the population of faces. ... Thus, the average values of many anatomical features should be preferred in the population because individuals close to the mean for the population are less likely to carry harmful genetic mutations.”

2

Partial/full answer

0 marks no answer or incorrect answer

1 mark partially correct answer or correct but incomplete, lacking sufficient detail or explanation to demonstrate clear understanding

2 marks correct answer with sufficient detail/explanation to demonstrate clear understanding

Section B (20 marks)

Answer **both** questions in this section.

16 Evaluate one of the studies listed below in terms of ecological validity.

Mann, Vrij and Bull (lying)
Loftus and Pickrell (false memories)
Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

[10]

No marks for description of study or for definition of ecological validity.

Comment	mark
No answer or incorrect answer.	0
Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Evaluation may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled.	1–3
Either points limited to illustrating either advantages or disadvantages in terms of ecological validity, or both are covered but only briefly. The answer is general rather than focused on study but shows some understanding.	4–5
Some points illustrating advantages and disadvantages in terms of ecological validity although they may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or quantity. The answer is focused on study and shows good evaluation with reasonable understanding.	6–7
Balance of advantages and disadvantages in terms of ecological validity which are focused on the study. Evaluation is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.	8–10

Examples of possible evaluation points:

Mann, Vrij and Bull

good ecological validity:

- real-life setting
- most Ps familiar with police interviewing
- range of crimes

poor ecological validity:

- many of the crimes used are relatively rare
- only some lies used (e.g. not about name/address)

Loftus and Pickrell

good ecological validity:

- paragraphs related to plausible real-life events
- the relative provided appropriate ideas

poor ecological validity:

- the test material was presented in a booklet
- recall was measured by interview

Tajfel

good ecological validity:

- boys do compete for points e.g. in games/at school
- overt use of 'team names'
- competing for real money

poor ecological validity:

- estimating clusters of dots is not a typical activity
- matrices

17 Evaluate one of the studies listed below in terms of one strength and one weakness.

Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

Nelson (children's morals)

Demattè, Österbauer and Spence (smells and facial attractiveness)

[10]

If more than one strength and/or weakness has been considered, mark them all and award for the best.

Comment	mark
No answer or incorrect answer.	0
Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Evaluation may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled.	1–3
Either points limited to illustrating either the strength and the weakness, or both are covered but only briefly. The answer is general rather than focused on study but shows some understanding.	4–5
Both the strength and the weakness are focused on the study although they may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or quantity. The answer shows good evaluation with reasonable understanding.	6–7
Balance of detail about the strength and the weakness and both are focused on the study. Evaluation is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.	8–10

Examples of possible evaluation points:

Thigpen and Cleckley

Strengths:

- very detailed data collection
- several different methods were used

Weaknesses:

- different interpretations of the findings are possible
- the case was very complex so difficult (even for the authors) to understand
- the therapist may have influenced the participant

Nelson

Strengths:

- gender split of sample approx 50:50 (study 1)
- parental consent was obtained
- stories were child-friendly
- response scale was child-friendly
- Ps were randomly assigned to groups (study 2)

Weaknesses:

- children were mostly white and from a middle-class, urban area
- in study 2, different children were used in each story-presentation condition

Demattè, Österbauer and Spence

Strengths:

- the odours were piloted
- accurate olfactometer was used
- Ps were checked for normal olfactory function and vision

Weaknesses:

- only male faces/female Ps were used
- the findings may not generalise to more ecologically valid settings