



Cambridge International AS & A Level

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PSYCHOLOGY

9990/11

Paper 1 Approaches, Issues and Debates

October/November 2024

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

No additional materials are needed.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Section A

Answer **all** questions.

1 In the study by Hassett et al. (monkey toy preferences):

(a) A sample of monkeys from a troop of 135 was used.

State the total number of monkeys used as the final sample.

..... [1]

(b) Identify **two** toys that were categorised as 'wheeled' in this study.

1

2 [2]

(c) Outline **one** conclusion from this study.

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..... [2]

2 From the study by Saavedra and Silverman (button phobia):

(a) Outline the change in ratings of distress when the boy had to imagine hugging his mother with her shirt full of buttons.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** weakness of this study.

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..... [2]





3 From the study by Pozzulo et al. (line-ups):

(a) Outline **one** aim of the study.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain why this study is from the cognitive approach in psychology.

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..... [2]

4 In the study by Milgram (obedience), there was a 'learning task'. Milgram called this a 'paired-associate learning task'.

Describe this 'learning task'.

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5 (a) Outline **two** assumptions of the biological approach in psychology.

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[4]

(b) Explain how **one** finding from the study by Hölzel et al. (mindfulness and brain scans) supports **one** of the assumptions you outlined in part (a).

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6 In the study by Perry et al. (personal space), the participants had to complete two conditions. One was the oxytocin condition.

(a) Describe how the participants received the oxytocin.

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..... [3]

(b) Identify what was received by participants when in the other condition, instead of oxytocin.

..... [1]

(c) Explain **one** strength of this study.

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- 7 Gabriela has a job where she needs to listen to recorded telephone conversations to check the quality of customer service. However, she finds it difficult to pay attention to the recordings. She wants advice on how to improve her attention.

Outline what advice you would give to Gabriela, using your knowledge of the study by Andrade (doodling).

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..... [4]

- 8 Adamu is talking about the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test). He says that the findings are **not** generalisable.

Explain why Adamu is correct that the findings are **not** generalisable, using evidence from this study in your answer.

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..... [4]





Section B

Answer **all** questions.

9 From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams):

(a) Outline **two** dreams reported by participants that had vertical eye movements.

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[4]





- (b) Explain **two** differences between the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams) and the study by Hölzel et al. (mindfulness and brain scans). One of the differences **must** be about the technique used to investigate the brain.

Difference 1

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Difference 2

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[8]

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Cambridge International AS & A Level

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PSYCHOLOGY

9990/12

Paper 1 Approaches, Issues and Debates

October/November 2024

1 hour 30 minutes

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Section A

Answer **all** questions.

1 In the study by Saavedra and Silverman, a boy was treated for a specific phobia.

(a) Identify the specific phobia the boy was being treated for.

..... [1]

(b) Describe the 'Feelings Thermometer' used in the study.

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..... [2]

(c) Identify **two** findings from the post-treatment session.

1
2 [2]

2 From the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test):

(a) Outline **one** result in relation to sex of participant and scores on the Reading the Mind in the Eyes test.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** weakness of this study.

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3 From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):

(a) Outline what is meant by the term 'bystander apathy'.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** reason why this study supports a situational explanation of behaviour.

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..... [2]

4 In the study by Hölzel et al. (mindfulness and brain scans), one of the groups participated in a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction course. There were 'inclusion criteria' for this group.

Describe these inclusion criteria.

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5 (a) Outline **two** assumptions of the social approach in psychology.

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(b) Explain how **one** finding from the study by Perry et al. (personal space) supports **one** of the assumptions you outlined in part (a).

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6 In the study by Hassett et al. (monkey toy preferences), each trial lasted for 25 minutes within the monkey enclosure.

(a) Describe the procedure for a trial.

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..... [4]

(b) Explain **one** strength of this study in relation to observations.

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- 7 Children can be eyewitnesses to a crime. However, children's identification of the criminal can be inaccurate.

Suggest how child eyewitnesses can be helped to accurately identify the criminal they have seen, using your knowledge of the study by Pozzulo et al. (line-ups).

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..... [4]

- 8 Tejas is talking about the study by Bandura et al. (aggression). He says that the study is **not** ethical.

Explain why Tejas is correct that the study is **not** ethical, using evidence from this study in your answer.

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..... [4]





Section B

Answer **all** questions.

- 9 (a) Describe the sample used in the study by Milgram (obedience).

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..... [4]

- (b) Explain **two** differences between the study by Milgram (obedience) and the study by Perry et al. (personal space). One of the differences **must** be about ethics.

Difference 1

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Difference 2

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PSYCHOLOGY

9990/13

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Section A

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 In the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams), five participants were studied intensively. There were also a number of participants who had minimal data collected from them.

(a) State the number of participants who had minimal data collected from them.

..... [1]

(b) Before the study began, participants were given two instructions about what they must **not** do:

- do **not** consume alcohol
- do **not** consume caffeine.

Participants were also given two instructions about what they must do.

State these **two** instructions.

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[2]

(c) Outline **one** conclusion from this study in relation to dreaming.

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2 From the study by Hassett et al. (monkey toy preferences):

(a) Outline **one** result in relation to sex differences in frequency of play with 'plush' toys.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** weakness of this study.

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..... [2]

3 From the study by Saavedra and Silverman (button phobia):

(a) Outline how positive reinforcement was used in the treatment of the boy's phobia.

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..... [2]

(b) Explain **one** reason why this study supports the nurture side of the nature versus nurture debate.

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4 From the study by Pozzulo et al. (line-ups):

Describe the 'line-up presentation' for the target-present condition.

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5 (a) Outline **two** assumptions of the learning approach in psychology.

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(b) Explain how **one** finding from the study by Bandura et al. (aggression) supports **one** of the assumptions you outlined in part (a).

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6 From the study by Andrade (doodling):

(a) Describe the psychology being investigated in this study.

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(b) Explain **one** strength of this study in relation to reliability.

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..... [2]

7 Your friend Ruru has read a story in a newspaper about a nurse who gave incorrect medicine to a patient because a doctor told her to. Ruru says that he cannot understand why the nurse would do that.

Suggest to Ruru why the nurse gave incorrect medicine, using your knowledge of the study by Milgram (obedience).

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..... [4]





- 8 Betsy is talking about the study by Hölzel et al. (mindfulness and brain scans). She says that the study has validity.

Explain why Betsy is correct that the study has validity, using evidence from this study in your answer.

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Section B

Answer **all** questions.

- 9 (a) Describe the sample used in the study by Fagen et al. (elephant learning).

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..... [4]

- (b) Explain **one** similarity and **one** difference between the study by Fagen et al. (elephant learning) and the study by Bandura et al. (aggression). Do **not** refer to the sample in your answer.

Similarity

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Difference

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[8]



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