



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE
NAMECENTRE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

CANDIDATE
NUMBER

--	--	--	--

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.

.....
.....
.....
..... [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.

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]

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

.....
.....
.....
..... [2]





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

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [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'.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [5]





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

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

[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).

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN





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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

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

..... [1]

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]





- 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).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [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.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [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.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

[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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Difference 2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[8]

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN





This image shows a full page of a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for writing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[10]



BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN





BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

