



Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME				
CENTRE NUMBER		CANDIDATE NUMBER		

PSYCHOLOGY 9990/12

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

2

Answer all questions.

1	In th	he 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.	
			[2]
	(c)	Identify two findings from the post-treatment session.	
		1	
		2	
			[2]
2	Fro	m 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 Eyes test.	in the
		•	
			[2]
	(b)	Explain one weakness of this study.	[-]
	(6)	Explain one weakness of this study.	
			[2]



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

(a)	Outline what is meant by the term 'bystander apathy'.
(b)	Explain one reason why this study supports a situational explanation of behaviour.
(5)	Explain One reason why this study supports a situational explanation of behaviour.
	[2
Min	ne study by Hölzel et al. (mindfulness and brain scans), one of the groups participated in dfulness-Based Stress Reduction course. There were 'inclusion criteria' for this group.
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aj	Outline two assumptions of the social approach in psychology.
	1
	2
	[4
(b)	Explain how one finding from the study by Perry et al. (personal space) supports one of the assumptions you outlined in part (a) .



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

5

(a)	Describe the procedure for a trial.
	[4]
(b)	Explain one strength of this study in relation to observations.
	(2)

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

	anomicago en a	ic study by i	Pozzulo et al.	(line-ups).		
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Explain why	/ Tejas is corre	ect that the s	tudy is not e	thical, using ev	vidence from th	is study in yo
Explain why	/ Tejas is corre	ect that the s	tudy is not e	thical, using ev	vidence from th	is study in yo
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Explain why	/ Tejas is corre	ect that the s	tudy is not e	thical, using ev	vidence from th	is study in yo
ethical. Explain why answer.	/ Tejas is corre	ect that the s	tudy is not e	thical, using ev	vidence from th	is study in yo

Section B

7

Answer all questions.

(a)	Describe the sample used in the study by Milgram (obedience).
	[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
	Difference 2

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