

TOPICAL PAST PAPER QUESTIONS WORKSHEETS

AS & A Level Psychology (9990) Paper 1
Approaches, issues and debates

Exam Series: Feb/Mar 2018 – May/Jun 2023

Format Type B:
Each question is followed by its answer scheme



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Introduction

Each Topical Past Paper Questions Workbook contains a comprehensive collection of hundreds of questions and corresponding answer schemes, presented in worksheet format. The questions are carefully arranged according to their respective chapters and topics, which align with the latest IGCSE or AS/A Level subject content. Here are the key features of these resources:

1. The workbook covers a wide range of topics, which are organized according to the latest syllabus content for Cambridge IGCSE or AS/A Level exams.
2. Each topic includes numerous questions, allowing students to practice and reinforce their understanding of key concepts and skills.
3. The questions are accompanied by detailed answer schemes, which provide clear explanations and guidance for students to improve their performance.
4. The workbook's format is user-friendly, with worksheets that are easy to read and navigate.
5. This workbook is an ideal resource for students who want to familiarize themselves with the types of questions that may appear in their exams and to develop their problem-solving and analytical skills.

Overall, Topical Past Paper Questions Workbooks are a valuable tool for students preparing for IGCSE or AS/A Level exams, providing them with the opportunity to practice and refine their knowledge and skills in a structured and comprehensive manner. To provide a clearer description of this book's specifications, here are some key details:

- Title: AS & A Level Psychology (9990) Paper 1 Topical Past Paper Questions
- Subtitle: Exam Practice Worksheets With Answer Scheme
- Examination board: Cambridge Assessment International Education (CAIE)
- Subject code: 9990
- Years covered: Feb/Mar 2018 – May/Jun 2023
- Paper: 1
- Number of pages: 719
- Number of questions: 372

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Chapter 1

Biological approach

1. 9990_m23_qp_12 Q: 4

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

(a) Participants arrived at the laboratory before their usual bedtime.

Outline the procedure from when a participant arrived at the laboratory until the end of the study.

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(b) Outline **one** conclusion from this study in relation to eye movement during REM sleep.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams):</p> <p>Participants arrived at the laboratory before their usual bedtime.</p> <p>Outline the procedure from when a participant arrived at the laboratory until the end of the study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>(Two or more) electrodes were attached near to the eyes of the participant. (Two/three) electrodes were attached to the scalp. They went to bed in a quiet/dark room. All electrode lead wires were attached to top of head. This was in a single cord/ponytail. The EEG ran continuously all night. At various times during the night the participants were woken / woken in REM or NREM / woken by a bell / 5 or 15 mins into REM. And asked to recall dreams / estimate time in REM.</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	<p>Outline <u>one</u> conclusion from this study in relation to eye movement during REM sleep.</p> <p>2 marks full/detailed conclusion. 1 mark partial/brief conclusion. No credit for any actual results. Must be generic.</p> <p>e.g., 2 marks Eye movements during REM tend to fit with what the dreamer is looking at suggesting eye movements are not 'random' at all. e.g., 1 mark Eye movements during REM tend to fit with what the dreamer is looking at / dream content. e.g., 0 marks One participant had horizontal eye movements as they were throwing tomatoes (result).</p>	2

2. 9990_m23_qp_12 Q: 8

Two friends, Himmat and Urvi, are discussing the individual and situational explanations for behaviour in relation to the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions). Himmat thinks the study supports the individual explanation but Urvi thinks the study supports the situational explanation.

Explain **one** reason why Himmat is correct and **one** reason why Urvi is correct, using evidence from this study.

Himmat (individual explanation)

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Urvi (situational explanation)

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[6]

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>Two friends, Himmat and Urvi, are discussing the individual and situational explanations for behaviour in relation to the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions). Himmat thinks the study supports the individual explanation, but Urvi thinks the study supports the situational explanation.</p> <p>Explain <u>one</u> reason why Himmat is correct and <u>one</u> reason why Urvi is correct, using evidence from this study.</p> <p>1 mark for outlining the side of the debate ×2. up to 2 marks for explaining using evidence from the study ×2.</p> <p>e.g., Himmat The individual explanation states that we behave because of our personality (1 mark). Different personalities will perceive images in different ways / have different responses (1 mark). There were individual differences in how each scene was rated by participants (1 mark).</p> <p>e.g., Urvi The situational explanation states that we behave because of the environment we find ourselves in / our surroundings / other people around us (1 mark). The situation of experiencing similar scenes prior to the study may have affected the results (1 mark). It may have been easier for some participants to remember / be familiar with scenes that they had already experienced (1 mark).</p> <p>The situation of viewing slides whilst having an fMRI can may have affected recall (1 mark). Participants may have been more anxious/stressed/emotional than usual (1 mark).</p>	6

3. 9990_s23_qp_11 Q: 1

From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):

(a) Identify which **one** of the following groups scored the highest on the Activity Index in the Euphoria condition.

- Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign)
- Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf)
- Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis)
- Placebo

[1]

(b) In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.

Outline how the category of 'Ignores' was operationalised in this study.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):</p> <p>Identify which <u>one</u> of the following groups scored the highest on the Activity Index in the Euphoria condition.</p> <p>Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign) Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf) Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis) Placebo</p> <p>1 mark for the correct answer.</p> <p>Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis)</p>	1
(b)	<p>In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.</p> <p>Outline how the category of 'Ignores' was operationalised in this study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>The participant makes no verbal response (to stooge) / ignores stooge's <u>comments</u>; The participant does not look at / pays no attention / does not acknowledge / does not join / does not engage with the stooge; The participant wholly works on the questionnaire;</p>	2

4. 9990_s23_qp_11 Q: 9

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

(a) Describe what is meant by REM sleep.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams):</p> <p>Describe what is meant by REM sleep.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>It is Rapid Eye Movement sleep / our eyes flicker / move rapidly; Our body is paralysed; Tend to dream / dream more often in this period of sleep / more likely to recall dreams; Increases in length every (sleep) cycle; Brain activity/waves most similar to when awake / low voltage / fast pattern brain waves / on EEG monitor; Occur at regular intervals during the night/occurs in cycles through the night; Usually every 90 minutes; Usually lasts for 3–50 minutes/average length 20 minutes; It is the last stage of the sleep cycle/it is Stage 5 of the sleep cycle;</p>	4

Question	Answer	Marks																		
(b)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> similarity and <u>one</u> difference between the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams) and the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions).</p> <p>4 marks available for the similarity; 4 marks available for the difference.</p> <p>Creditworthy points include: sample/sampling, ethics, quantitative data, brain measurement techniques.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="368 521 1243 1160"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>Descriptor</th> <th>Mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>The similarity/difference is well explained using both studies as examples.</td> <td>4 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>The similarity/difference is well explained/described but only one study is used as an example OR both studies used briefly.</td> <td>3 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>The similarity/difference is brief with an attempt at using at least one study as an example OR The similarity/difference is well explained but there is no study evidence.</td> <td>2 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>The similarity/difference is brief with no attempt at using studies as examples.</td> <td>1 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>No creditworthy material.</td> <td>0 marks</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>e.g., difference 4 marks Both studies used different techniques to measure brain activity. Canli used an FMRI scan to be able to see brain activity while the participants watched the different emotional scenes. Dement and Kleitman used a different technique called an EEG that could only monitor brain wave activity/patterns. Therefore, Canli's technique is more comprehensive than Dement and Kleitman's.</p> <p>3 marks Both studies used different techniques to measure brain activity. Canli used an FMRI scan to be able to see brain activity whilst the participants watched the different emotional scenes. Dement and Kleitman used a different technique called an EEG to measure brain waves when asleep.</p> <p>2 marks Both studies used different techniques to measure brain activity. Canli used an FMRI scan to measure brain activity / Dement and Kleitman used an EEG.</p> <p>1 marks Both studies used different techniques to measure brain activity.</p>	Level	Descriptor	Mark	4	The similarity/difference is well explained using both studies as examples.	4 marks	3	The similarity/difference is well explained/described but only one study is used as an example OR both studies used briefly.	3 marks	2	The similarity/difference is brief with an attempt at using at least one study as an example OR The similarity/difference is well explained but there is no study evidence.	2 marks	1	The similarity/difference is brief with no attempt at using studies as examples.	1 marks	0	No creditworthy material.	0 marks	8
Level	Descriptor	Mark																		
4	The similarity/difference is well explained using both studies as examples.	4 marks																		
3	The similarity/difference is well explained/described but only one study is used as an example OR both studies used briefly.	3 marks																		
2	The similarity/difference is brief with an attempt at using at least one study as an example OR The similarity/difference is well explained but there is no study evidence.	2 marks																		
1	The similarity/difference is brief with no attempt at using studies as examples.	1 marks																		
0	No creditworthy material.	0 marks																		

5. 9990_s23_qp_12 Q: 1

From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):

(a) Identify which **one** of the following groups self-rated the highest score for palpitations in the Euphoria condition.

- Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign)
- Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf)
- Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis)
- Placebo

[1]

(b) In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.

Outline how the category of 'Watches' was operationalised in this study.

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..... [2]

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):</p> <p>Identify which <u>one</u> of the following groups self-rated the highest score for palpitations in the Euphoria condition.</p> <p>Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign) Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf) Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis) Placebo</p> <p>1 mark for the correct answer.</p> <p>Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign)</p>	1
(b)	<p>In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.</p> <p>Outline how the category of 'Watches' was operationalised in this study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>The participant makes no verbal response / did not agree or disagree with the stooge; To/with the stooge comments; But just directly watches/observes <u>the stooge</u>;</p>	2

6. 9990_s23_qp_12 Q: 3

In the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions), participants viewed scenes.

(a) Outline how the participants' emotional arousal towards the scenes was measured.

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of how the participants' emotional arousal towards the scenes was measured.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>In the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions), participants viewed scenes.</p> <p>Outline how the participants' emotional arousal towards the scenes was measured.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>(The scale was) 0 = <u>not</u> emotionally intense at all; To 3 = <u>extremely</u> emotionally intense; There were four choices / four-point scale (per image); It was a scale of buttons that they had to press;</p>	3
(b)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> weakness of how the participants' emotional arousal towards the scenes was measured.</p> <p>1 mark for identifying the weakness. 1 mark for linking it to the study.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>It was a forced choice (scale) being used (1 mark: identification) so the (four) responses may not exactly represent how the participant actually felt towards the scene (1 mark: link).</p> <p>It is a subjective measurement (1 mark: identification) so participants will have different ideas on emotions / what a '3' means on the scale (1 mark: link).</p> <p>It may lack validity due to small range (1 mark: identification).</p> <p>The sample is difficult to generalise from as they were all female (0 marks: not about the measurement).</p> <p>There are other creditworthy weaknesses.</p>	2

7. 9990_s23_qp_12 Q: 7

Suggest **two** real-world applications based on the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams).

Your suggestions **must** be ethical.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>Suggest <u>two</u> real-world applications based on the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams).</p> <p>Your suggestions <u>must</u> be ethical.</p> <p>1 mark for <i>what</i> the application is (clearly based on Dement and Kleitman). 1 mark for <i>how</i> it will be achieved.</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>It can help people with sleep related disorders (1 mark: what). Patients can be attached to an EEG monitor to see if brain waves whilst sleeping are typical or not (1 mark: how).</p> <p>It can be used in therapy involving dream analysis (1 mark: what). Patients can be woken up in REM sleep (via a device that detects REM sleep) and asked to recall the content of their dream immediately (1 mark: how).</p> <p>It can be used to promote better quality sleep (1 mark: what). People can use their watch / sleep app to measure/track sleep/REM time to see if sleep is good or needs 'improving' (1 mark: how).</p> <p>It can be used by a mattress company to see if their mattresses promote good quality sleep (1 mark: what).</p> <p>There are other creditworthy suggestions.</p>	<p>4</p>

8. 9990_s23_qp_13 Q: 1

From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):

(a) Identify which **one** of the following groups scored the lowest on the Activity Index in the Euphoria condition.

- Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign)
- Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf)
- Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis)
- Placebo

[1]

(b) In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.

Outline how the category of 'Neutral' was operationalised in this study.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion):</p> <p>Identify which <u>one</u> of the following groups scored the lowest on the Activity Index in the Euphoria condition.</p> <p>Epinephrine Ignorant (Epi Ign) Epinephrine Informed (Epi Inf) Epinephrine Misinformed (Epi Mis) Placebo</p> <p>1 mark for correct answer.</p> <p>Epinephrine informed (Epi Inf)</p>	1
(b)	<p>In the Anger condition, an observer recorded the participant's response to the stooge using several categories.</p> <p>Outline how the category of 'Neutral' was operationalised in this study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point.</p> <p>A non-committed response; An irrelevant response; To any of the stooge's remarks;</p>	2

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>Evaluate the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams) in terms of <u>two</u> strengths and <u>two</u> weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points <u>must</u> be about reliability.</p> <p>Suitable strengths are: internal validity, reliability, quantitative data. Suitable weaknesses are: external validity, ethics, quantitative data.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 4 (8–10 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is comprehensive. • Answer demonstrates evidence of careful planning, organisation and selection of material. • Analysis (valid conclusions that effectively summarise issues and arguments) is evident throughout. • Answer demonstrates an excellent understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 3 (6–7 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is good. • Answer demonstrates some planning and is well organised. • Analysis is often evident but may not be consistently applied. • Answer demonstrates a good understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 2 (4–5 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is mostly appropriate but limited. • Answer demonstrates limited organisation or lacks clarity. • Analysis is limited. • Answer lacks consistent levels of detail and demonstrates a limited understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 1 (1–3 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is basic. • Answer demonstrates little organisation. • There is little or no evidence of analysis. • Answer does not demonstrate understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No response worthy of credit.</p> </div>	10

10. 9990_m22_qp_12 Q: 1

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

- (a) Participants were woken at two different time intervals during REM sleep and asked to estimate their dream-duration. One of the time intervals was five minutes.

State the other time interval.

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- (b) Name the apparatus used to measure brain activity in this study.

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- (c) Outline **one** dream reported by a participant that had horizontal eye movements.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams):</p> <p>Participants were woken at two different time intervals during REM sleep and asked to estimate their dream-duration. One of the time intervals was five minutes.</p> <p>State the other time interval.</p> <p>1 mark for correct answer.</p> <p>15 (minutes).</p>	1
(b)	<p>Name the apparatus used to measure brain activity in this study.</p> <p>1 mark for correct answer.</p> <p>EEG/Electroencephalogram</p>	1
(c)	<p>Outline <u>one</u> dream reported by a participant that had horizontal eye movements.</p> <p>2 marks full outline 1 mark partial/brief outline 0 marks vertical dream</p> <p>e.g.</p> <p>Watching two people throwing tomatoes at each other (2 marks) Driving a car and at an intersection a car sped from left (2 marks) Driving a car and looking ahead then a man appeared on left/stood on pavement (2 marks) Throwing tomatoes (1 mark) Tomato fight (1 mark) Driving a car (1 mark)</p>	2

11. 9990_m22_qp_12 Q: 6

The debate about individual and situational explanations relates to the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion).

Outline what is meant by this debate. Include **one** example from the individual explanation and **one** example from the situational explanation from the study by Schachter and Singer.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>The debate about individual and situational explanations relates to the study by Schachter and Singer (two factors in emotion).</p> <p>Outline what is meant by this debate. Include <u>one</u> example from the individual explanation and <u>one</u> example from the situational explanation from the study by Schachter and Singer.</p> <p>1 mark for the individual side of argument; 1 mark for example from study 1 mark for the situational side of argument; 1 mark for example from study</p> <p>e.g. definitions The individual side refers to behaviours from factors within the person (dispositional); The situational side refers to behaviour from factors in the external environment.</p> <p>e.g. examples Some participants may have joined in the activities because of their personality type, e.g. being more extraverted (individual); Some participants may have joined in the activities because of the environment of having the stooge act in a certain way (situational)</p>	4

12. 9990_m22_qp_12 Q: 8

From the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions):

- (a) Outline how participants were asked to respond to pictures during the recognition test in this study.

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- (b) Two friends, Govinda and Ansh, are discussing this study in terms of validity.

Govinda believes the study does have validity but Ansh believes the study does **not** have validity.

Outline why you think **either** Govinda **or** Ansh is correct, using evidence from the study.

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Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions):</p> <p>Outline how participants were asked to respond to pictures during the recognition test in this study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point made</p> <p>They were asked if they had seen the picture before There were three response categories 'Remembered' – if they were certain they had seen it 'Know' – if they were familiar with it/may have seen it before 'Forgotten' – if they do not remember seeing it.</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	<p>Two friends, Govinda and Ansh, are discussing this study in terms of validity</p> <p>Govinda believes the study does have validity but Ansh believes the study does <u>not</u> have validity.</p> <p>Outline why you think <u>either</u> Govinda <u>or</u> Ansh is correct, using evidence from the study.</p> <p>1 mark per point made, with:</p> <p>Up to 2 marks for any relevant finding(s)/aspect of the study linked to validity Up to 3 marks for explanation(s)</p> <p>e.g. Govinda There were strict controls in the study meaning cause-effect could be established (1 mark). Pictures were chosen within a range of valence scores to help conclude if the intensity rating was affecting remembering (1 mark). They used an fMRI scan to collect information about brain activity (1 mark). This was an objective measure of activity so it could be compared across pictures/participants (1 mark)</p> <p>e.g. Ansh The task given to the participants lacked mundane realism (and validity) (1 mark). This is because they had to rate pictures whilst having a brain scan which is not a typical everyday activity (1 mark). The sample has low population validity/generalisability (1 mark). This is because the sample was only right-handed females (1 mark). It had low ecological validity as it was in a laboratory (1 mark).</p>	4

13. 9990_s22_qp_11 Q: 2

From the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions):

- (a) Scenes from the International Affective Picture System stimuli set were used. Each scene had been rated in two ways.

Name these **two** ways.

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2 [2]

- (b) Describe **one** methodological weakness of this study.

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..... [2]

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions):</p> <p>Scenes from the International Affective Picture System stimuli set were used. Each scene had been rated in two ways.</p> <p>Name these two ways.</p> <p>1 mark per correct answer</p> <p>Valence; Arousal.</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
(b)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> methodological weakness of this study.</p> <p>1 mark for the methodological weakness. 1 mark for linking to the study.</p> <p>e.g. The tasks lacked mundane realism (1 mark). Rating pictures whilst having a brain scan/fMRI is not an everyday task (1 mark).</p> <p>There could be issues of generalisability (1 mark). The sample consisted of only females so the findings may not be generalizable (to emotions in males). (1 mark).</p> <p>Other creditworthy weaknesses include: use of self-reports, ecological validity, everyday application, repeated measures, volunteer sample.</p>	2

14. 9990_s22_qp_11 Q: 10

Evaluate the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams) in terms of **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points **must** be about qualitative data.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing an answer.

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>Evaluate the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams) in terms of <u>two</u> strengths and <u>two</u> weaknesses. At least one of your evaluation points <u>must</u> be about qualitative data.</p> <p>Strengths include: use of qualitative data (validity), reliability, application to real world. Weaknesses include: generalisability, validity (external), social desirability.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 4 (8–10 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is comprehensive. • Answer demonstrates evidence of careful planning, organisation and selection of material. • Analysis (valid conclusions that effectively summarise issues and arguments) is evident throughout. • Answer demonstrates an excellent understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 3 (6–7 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is good. • Answer demonstrates some planning and is well organised. • Analysis is often evident but may not be consistently applied. • Answer demonstrates a good understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 2 (4–5 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is mostly appropriate but limited. • Answer demonstrates limited organisation or lacks clarity. • Analysis is limited. • Answer lacks consistent levels of detail and demonstrates a limited understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 1 (1–3 marks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is basic. • Answer demonstrates little organisation. • There is little or no evidence of analysis. • Answer does not demonstrate understanding of the material. </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Level 0 (0 marks) No response worthy of credit.</p> </div>	10

15. 9990_s22_qp_12 Q: 3

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

(a) One feature of the sample in this study was that they were all adults.

Identify **three** other features of the sample used in this study.

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3 [3]

(b) Describe **one** result about dream recall from REM awakenings in the first half of the night compared to the second half of the night.

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..... [2]

Answer:

Question	Answer	Marks
(a)	<p>From the study by Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreams):</p> <p>One feature of the sample in this study was that they were all adults. Identify <u>three</u> other features of the sample used in this study.</p> <p>1 mark per correct point made</p> <p>Mostly male / 7 males; 2 females; 9 in total; 5 studied intensively; 4 used minimally to confirm results.</p>	3
(b)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> result about dream recall from REM awakenings in the first half of the night compared to the second half of the night.</p> <p>2 marks full result with specific group mentioned. 1 mark partial/brief result with no specific group mentioned.</p> <p>e.g., group of 5 participants studied intensely There were (slightly) more dreams recalled in the first half compared to the second half for the 5 participants that were studied intensely (2 marks); There were (slightly) more dreams recalled in the first half (compared to the second half) (1 mark).</p> <p>e.g., entire sample There were more dreams recalled in the second half compared to the first half for the entire sample (2 marks); There were more dreams recalled in the second half (compared to the first half) (1 mark).</p>	2

16. 9990_s22_qp_12 Q: 5

From the study by Canli et al. (brain scans and emotions):

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

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