
PSYCHOLOGY

9698/11

Paper 1 Core Studies 1

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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PUBLISHED**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	From the study by Mann et al. (lying):	
1(a)	<p>Identify <u>two</u> features of the sample of suspects used.</p> <p>13 males, 3 females = 2</p> <p>serious crime/high stakes; (9 theft, 2 arson, 1 attempted rape, 4 murder = 2)</p> <p>males and females; 16 people;</p> <p>juveniles and adults; (4 juveniles: 13–15 years, 12 adults: under 65) = 2</p> <p>Caucasian and Asian participants/mainly Caucasian participants = 1 15 Caucasian and 1 Asian = 2</p> <p>all English first language speakers; 1 Asian/Punjabi/other language speaker but fluent in English = 2</p> <p>majority already known to the police/had been interviewed before (10/16)</p> <p>1 mark per feature identified × 2</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	<p>Suggest <u>one</u> reason why the findings of this study may be generalisable.</p> <p>As these were high stakes crimes, any behaviour patterns would be easier to see but would probably be the same in lesser crimes as they are still lying; There were more males than females; which is typical of (the ratio of) criminals; There were some (fewer) females/both males and females; so the results could apply to female criminals too (because their lying behaviours might be different/there might be a gender difference in lying behaviours); Different ethnicities were used; there might be a cultural difference in non-verbal behaviours/lying behaviours; The suspects were known to the police; which is important because many crimes are committed by re-offenders; Large sample for the type of study; so likely to be typical of other liars/lying in other criminals;</p> <p>1 mark partial (identification of a factor that is relevant to generalisation) 2 marks full (detailed suggestion, with clear link to why it is generalisable)</p>	2
2	Loftus and Pickrell (false memories) refer to retroactive and proactive inhibition.	
2(a)	<p>Explain the difference between retroactive and proactive inhibition.</p> <p>Retroactive inhibition is interference by new information working backwards; retroactive inhibition happens when you cannot recall an old fact/task because of learning a new one; retroactive inhibition is when new memories interfere with old ones;</p> <p>Proactive inhibition is interference by existing information working forwards; proactive inhibition happens when you cannot learn a new fact/task because of having learned an old one; proactive inhibition is when old memories interfere with new ones;</p> <p>Retroactive inhibition is caused by new information, proactive by old information = 2 marks</p> <p>Retroactive inhibition is inhibition/interference that works backwards = 0 Proactive inhibition is inhibition/interference that works forwards = 0</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>Explain why this experiment is a test of retroactive inhibition.</p> <p>Because the suggested false memory is new information; which links to old memories (so that it seems real);</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (detailed explanation)</p>	2
3	<p>Experimental comparisons in the study by Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) used an independent groups design.</p>	
3(a)	<p>Describe what is meant by an ‘independent groups design’, using this study as an example.</p> <p>Different participants are used in each level of the IV/(experimental)condition; e.g. ASD and (student/adult) controls;</p> <p>1 mark for definition of independent groups; 1 mark for link to study;</p>	2
3(b)	<p>Explain how <u>one</u> dependent variable was measured in this study.</p> <p><i>Theory of mind:</i> measured with the eyes test; deciding facial expression; using 36 photos of human faces;</p> <p><i>Autism:</i> AQ/autism quotient; measured as a score on a psychometric test/questionnaire; score of autistic traits/by Likert scales; (accept an example)</p> <p><i>Gender:</i> measured as whether they could (accurately) identify males and females/judge photos of eyes to decide gender;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation e.g. just identifying measure) 2 marks full (detailed explanation of what was being measured or how)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
4	In the study by Held and Hein (kitten carousel), the kittens used two senses to develop visually guided behaviour.	
4(a)	<p>Identify the <u>two</u> senses the kittens used to develop visually guided behaviour.</p> <p>Proprioception/touch; vision/sight;</p>	2
4(b)	<p>Explain how the results of the experiment confirmed that both of these senses were necessary to develop visually guided behaviour.</p> <p>The kittens needed simultaneous movement and vision in order to develop visually guided behaviour, so only the active kittens could do the tasks/the visual cliff/paw placement, etc. = 2 marks</p> <p>1 mark partial (either relevant result or just conclusion) 2 marks full (detailed explanation relating result to conclusion)</p> <p>The active kittens were better at all the tasks than the passive kittens = 1 mark (relevant result) The active kittens developed visually guided behaviour as they moved themselves = 1 mark (explanation) The active kittens developed visually guided behaviour because they could link what they could see with moving themselves = 2 marks</p>	2
5	From the study by Milgram (obedience):	
5(a)	<p>Explain what is meant by ‘qualitative data’.</p> <p>Descriptive/detailed/in-depth data; such as obtained through open questions/unstructured interviews/case studies; e.g. the verbal comments; e.g. descriptions of behaviours/answers/feelings; e.g. participants said they wanted to stop;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief meaning of term), 2 marks full (elaborated meaning of term, e.g. methods used or data collected/example from study).</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	<p>Explain why it was important to collect qualitative data in this study.</p> <p>To collect detailed data; e.g. for what was said and done/e.g. nervous laughter and lip biting; to find out reasons/understand why; they obeyed/disobeyed;</p> <p>1 mark partial (explanation not related to study) 2 marks full (explanation related to study)</p>	2
6	From the study by Piliavin et al. (subway Samaritans):	
6(a)	<p>Identify <u>two</u> features of the victim's clothing.</p> <p>1 mark for any of: (Eisenhower/green/brown/wool/waist length) jacket; (old) slacks; no tie;</p> <p>× 2</p>	2
6(b)	<p>Explain why the way the victim was dressed was important.</p> <p>To ensure that they looked like ordinary travellers = 1 mark so that they did not arouse suspicion (elaboration);</p> <p>as a control/so they were both the same = 1 mark so that only the cane/bottle differed = 1 mark</p> <p>Accept other detailed explanations.</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (elaborated explanation or two brief explanations).</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
7	In the study by Tajfel (intergroup categorisation), social identification was measured using matrices.	
7(a)	<p>Explain what is meant by ‘reliability’.</p> <p>The extent to which the same result is produced/the consistency of the measures; across time/researchers, etc.;</p> <p>when a study can be repeated (with controls); and get the same results (every time); = 2</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (detailed explanation)</p>	2
7(b)	<p>Explain whether using matrices was a reliable measure of social identification.</p> <p>It is very reliable because it was numerical/quantitative; so did not need to be interpreted; it is objective;</p> <p>It is not reliable as the monetary value of the points may have been more important for some boys; so the motivation to give points to the out-group would have been different for different boys; it is subjective;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (detailed explanation)</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8	From the study by Freud (little Hans):	
8(a)	<p>Describe how Freud collected data about little Hans.</p> <p>(letters to/from little Hans's father; to ask him to ask Hans questions; about his history/phobia; about his dreams/fantasies; about his behaviour;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief description e.g. one point above) 2 marks full (detailed description e.g. two points above)</p> <p>Note: Accept: met little Hans once (although prior to study)</p>	2
8(b)	<p>Describe how Freud used this data to draw conclusions.</p> <p>Interpreted (the replies describing little Hans's behaviour/dreams/fantasies); in relation to beliefs about Oedipus complex/psychosexual development; to generate explanation/cure for his phobia;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief description) 2 marks full (detailed description)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>Describe <u>two</u> results from the study by Langlois et al. (infant facial preference) from study 3 on the perception of babies' faces.</p> <p>Babies preferred/fixated for longer on high attractiveness (7.16 seconds); than low attractiveness (6.62 seconds); and this difference was significant;</p> <p>Unaffected by gender of the infant participant or face = 1 but looked longer in first two trials = 1 mean fixation times in study 3 were lower than for white adult faces; mean fixation times in study 3 were higher than for black adult faces;</p> <p>Infants responded to attractiveness regardless of: Gender = 1 Familiarity of the target = 1 'Structure' of the face = 1 i.e. non-significant = 1</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief/muddled/no data) 2 marks full (some detail, numerical or non-numerical)</p>	4
10	<p>The study by Nelson (children's morals) used a story about two boys.</p>	
10(a)	<p>Describe the story.</p> <p>Two boys were playing ball/one boy threw the ball to the other (who had no ball); one boy hit the other with a ball; this was either intentional/he tried to hit the other boy; or unintentional/because he wanted to play;</p> <p>1 mark partial (one key element of story) 2 marks full (two key elements of story)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
10(b)	<p>Suggest <u>one</u> disadvantage of using a story about two boys.</p> <p>The participants were boys and girls/the findings might not apply as well to girls (as to boys)/the results won't generalise well to girls; (identification)</p> <p>(elaboration) The girls may not relate to the story as well; e.g. because girls are less likely to resort to physical aggression when angry; girls may not understand the story as well; girls might interpret the story differently;</p> <p>1 mark partial (disadvantage identified) 2 marks full (disadvantage elaborated – does not have to be linked to study but this may provide elaboration)</p>	2
11	The study by Maguire et al. (taxi drivers) was an experiment.	
11(a)	<p>Explain why <u>one</u> control from this study was important.</p> <p>Speech task; gave a baseline for comparison to other tasks/allowed speech activity to be subtracted from brain activity in the experimental tasks;</p> <p>Blindfold; limited visual input that could confound brain activity recording;</p> <p>Participants were very familiar with London; so the routes task would be equally difficult for all of them;</p> <p>Participants very familiar with films/had seen them at least 5 times; so that scenes/plots would be equally easy to recall;</p> <p>All right handed; in case the (navigational aspects of) left and right handers' brains differ;</p> <p>1 mark partial (identification/brief description of control) 2 marks full (elaborated description)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
11(b)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> feature of an ‘experiment’, other than controls, using this study as an example.</p> <p>Has an IV; of sequential or topographical/semantic or topographical/routes or landmarks or film plots or film frames [any 2];</p> <p>Has DV; of brain area activated/cerebral blood flow;</p> <p>Is standardised/has standardised procedures; e.g. in the Maguire study every participant in every condition used their individual MRI scans to map their PET scans/used their own baseline speech output task;</p> <p>1 mark partial (explanation not related to study) 2 marks full (explanation related to study)</p>	2
12	<p>The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) used observational data of the staff. Alternatively, the pseudo-patients could have collected self-report data from the staff.</p>	
12(a)	<p>Explain what is meant by the ‘self-report’ method.</p> <p>Collecting data by asking questions; e.g. using interview/questionnaire; so that participants give first-hand/direct information; about their feelings/attitudes/opinions/memories;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief meaning of term) 2 marks full (elaborated, e.g. methods used or data collected)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
12(b)	<p>Suggest <u>one</u> problem that could have arisen had the pseudo-patients collected self-report data from the staff.</p> <p>The pseudo-patients would no longer be covert/may be identified as fake;</p> <p>The staff could be affected by a social desirability bias/would not report what they really did/felt/said; (identification) so the data about behaviour on the ward would not be as valid (as the observations); (elaboration)</p> <p>Staff might ignore the pseudo-patients' requests/not respond properly; (elaboration) So the data would not be valid; (identification)</p> <p>If the staff were not asked until after the pseudo-patients have left; they might have forgotten the details of what they did/felt/said; so their decisions about sanity might be less valid;</p> <p>If the staff were asked direct questions about whether they thought the pseudo-patients were really ill, they would have worked out the aim; because this would have acted as a demand characteristic;</p> <p>1 mark partial (identification of problem e.g. with a term) 2 marks full (elaboration of suggestion related to the study)</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
13	From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder):	
13(a)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> way in which this study is <i>similar</i> to the study by Freud (little Hans).</p> <p>Like Freud's study, it aimed to solve a problem/offer therapy; so it reported on the methods used to help the patient; and the success of the treatment;</p> <p>It included a report of the methods used (i.e. therapy); the results of these methods (helping Eve to cope); and draws conclusions (MPD does exist);</p> <p>Both used a case study; so looked at one individual (in detail);</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (elaborated explanation)</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
13(b)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> way in which this study is <i>different from</i> the study by Freud (little Hans).</p> <p>Freud – child/3–5 years old; Thigpen and Cleckley – adult/25 years old;</p> <p>Freud – aimed to resolve phobia; Thigpen and Cleckley – aimed to resolve memory problems/black outs;</p> <p>Freud – drew conclusions about development/Oedipus complex; Thigpen and Cleckley – drew conclusions about MPD;</p> <p>Freud – used letters from father; Thigpen and Cleckley – spoke to Eve directly;</p> <p>Freud – used technique of dream analysis; Thigpen and Cleckley – used IQ tests/hypnosis/EEG, etc.;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation) 2 marks full (elaborated explanation)</p>	2
14	<p>Describe <u>two</u> controls used in the study by Billington et al. (empathising and systemising).</p> <p>If a participant failed to respond to a task the questionnaire moved on automatically; after 50 seconds in the FC-EFT; after 20 seconds in the eyes test; this ensured that participants had similar amounts of time to study each item;</p> <p>Each task could only be completed once; so they could not improve their score by practising;</p> <p>All tests were completed online; so differences in presentation e.g. illumination would have been minimal;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief description) 2 marks full (elaborated description) × 2</p>	4

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Question	Answer	Marks
15	In the study by Veale and Riley (mirror gazing) participants were asked about their focus of attention, which was either internal or external.	
15(a)	<p>Describe what Veale and Riley meant by an ‘internal focus of attention’ and an ‘external focus of attention’.</p> <p>Internal focus is thinking about emotions/feelings (relating to the image); External focus is thinking about the (actual image) reflected in the mirror;</p> <p>1 description = 1 mark × 2</p>	2
15(b)	<p>Explain why the two groups of participants differed in their focus of attention.</p> <p>The controls were more likely to use mirrors functionally/needed to look at what they were doing; Whereas the group with BDD were trying to see something different/comparing themselves to an ideal;</p> <p>1 mark partial (brief explanation e.g. only one group’s reason explained) 2 marks full (elaborated explanation)</p>	2

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Question	Answer	Marks												
16	<p>Evaluate the physiological approach using <u>one</u> of the studies listed below.</p> <p>Schachter and Singer (emotion) Demattè et al. (smells and facial attractiveness) Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)</p> <p>No marks for description of study. Max 5 marks if only about strengths or only about weaknesses of the physiological approach.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 518 1928 1029"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="347 518 1832 576">Comment</th> <th data-bbox="1832 518 1928 576">mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 576 1832 633">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1832 576 1928 633">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 633 1832 722">Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Evaluation may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled. May only make indirect or serendipitous reference to the physiological approach.</td> <td data-bbox="1832 633 1928 722">1–3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 722 1832 813">Points illustrating the contribution of the physiological approach lack depth and/or breadth (e.g. only strengths or weaknesses). The answer may be general rather than focused on study. Shows some understanding.</td> <td data-bbox="1832 722 1928 813">4–5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 813 1832 940">Both strength(s) and weakness(es) of the physiological approach are considered and argument is focused on the study although the evaluation may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or depth. The answer shows reasonable understanding.</td> <td data-bbox="1832 813 1928 940">6–7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="347 940 1832 1029">Balance of detail between strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach to psychology and these are focused on the study. Evaluation is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.</td> <td data-bbox="1832 940 1928 1029">8–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Comment	mark	No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Evaluation may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled. May only make indirect or serendipitous reference to the physiological approach.	1–3	Points illustrating the contribution of the physiological approach lack depth and/or breadth (e.g. only strengths or weaknesses). The answer may be general rather than focused on study. Shows some understanding.	4–5	Both strength(s) and weakness(es) of the physiological approach are considered and argument is focused on the study although the evaluation may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or depth. The answer shows reasonable understanding.	6–7	Balance of detail between strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach to psychology and these are focused on the study. Evaluation is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.	8–10	10
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16	<p>Examples of possible evaluation points:</p> <p>Schachter and Singer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>strengths</i>: physiological approach allows for investigation of underlying principles, in this case separating out the influences of biological factors affecting emotion from cognitive ones • Because it is possible to manipulate biological factors in laboratory settings, controlled experiments can be conducted. In this case, adrenalin was injected (and compared to placebo groups) to objectively explore variables. • <i>weaknesses</i>: precisely because the physiological approach looks at underpinning biology it is often reductionist, in this case limiting the possible factors being considered when explaining emotion, although many other influences may matter e.g. preceding social context (rather than just current) • because data are often quantitative they may lack depth and detail, for example, although the participants may have imitated the stooge their reasons for doing so were not explored. <p>Demattè et al.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>strengths</i>: physiological approach allows for investigation of underlying principles, in this case the role of odours in attractiveness • Because it is possible to manipulate biological factors in laboratory settings, laboratory experiments can be conducted. In this case, the independent variable of smells was carefully controlled to objectively explore its influence on attraction • <i>weaknesses</i>: precisely because the physiological approach looks at underpinning biology it is often reductionist, in this case limiting the possible factors being considered when explaining attraction, when other influences e.g. social context, voice, personality, etc. also affect choices • because data are often quantitative, individual differences may be lost. For example, the different smells may be preferred by different people even though they were allocated to ‘pleasant’ or ‘unpleasant’. <p>Dement and Kleitman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>strengths</i>: physiological approach allows for investigation of underlying principles, in this case the link between stages of sleep and dream recall • when the dependent variable in an experiment is biological, it is possible to measure it very accurately and objectively, in this case assessing brain activity/eye movements using EEGs • <i>weaknesses</i>: precisely because the physiological approach looks at underpinning biology it is often reductionist, in this case limiting the possible factors being considered when explaining dream content and eye movements, such as the unconscious/imaginative processes in dreaming • because data are often quantitative they tend to be averaged, losing indications of individual differences. For example, the range to total sleep time/length of REM phases/extent of dream recall was large. 	10

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17	<p>Use <u>one</u> of the studies listed below to discuss individual and situational explanations in psychology.</p> <p>Milgram (obedience) Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) Bandura et al. (aggression)</p> <p>No marks for description of study. Max 5 marks if only about individual or about situational explanations.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="338 518 1935 992"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="338 518 1818 571">Comment</th> <th data-bbox="1818 518 1935 571">mark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 571 1818 624">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1818 571 1935 624">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 624 1818 707">Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Discussion may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled.</td> <td data-bbox="1818 624 1935 707">1–3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 707 1818 826">Either points illustrating the two explanations lack depth and/or breadth or only either individual or situational explanations are considered. The answer is general rather than focused on study but shows some understanding.</td> <td data-bbox="1818 707 1935 826">4–5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 826 1818 909">Both individual and situational explanations are considered and discussion is focused on the study although the discussion may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or depth. The answer shows reasonable understanding.</td> <td data-bbox="1818 826 1935 909">6–7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="338 909 1818 992">Balance of detail between individual or situational explanations and both are focused on the study. Discussion is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.</td> <td data-bbox="1818 909 1935 992">8–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Comment	mark	No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Anecdotal evaluation, brief detail, minimal focus. Very limited range. Discussion may be inaccurate, incomplete or muddled.	1–3	Either points illustrating the two explanations lack depth and/or breadth or only either individual or situational explanations are considered. The answer is general rather than focused on study but shows some understanding.	4–5	Both individual and situational explanations are considered and discussion is focused on the study although the discussion may be imbalanced in terms of quality and/or depth. The answer shows reasonable understanding.	6–7	Balance of detail between individual or situational explanations and both are focused on the study. Discussion is detailed with good understanding and clear expression.	8–10	10
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17	<p>Examples of possible discussion points:</p> <p>Milgram <i>situational:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obedience affected by immediate aspects of setting: authority figure, lab coat • also by wider situational effects e.g. prestigious university, prods • data confirm effectiveness of situation, all participants went to 300 V, etc. <p><i>individual:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual differences in obedience i.e. voltage stopping points • also differences in signs of tension (laughing, etc.) <p>Haney, Banks and Zimbardo <i>situational:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guards and prisoners took on roles even though no instructions/height/personality differences • pathology of power (guards) • pathological prisoner syndrome <p><i>individual:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some prisoners suffered more than others (rashes, how well they coped) • guards varied in behaviour (e.g. questioned) <p>Bandura et al. <i>situational:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children produced identical behaviour to aggressive model (only when viewed) • children imitated non-aggressive behaviour • children exposed to aggressive model also showed more aggression that was not modelled • boys <i>could</i> be more physically aggressive than girls because their previous environment has encouraged this <p><i>individual:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not all children exposed to models produced the same levels of imitated behaviour • boys <i>could</i> be more physically aggressive than girls because as individuals their biology is different from girls 	10