



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY

9698/03

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices

May/June 2007

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

There is a choice of five specialist options in this question paper. Choose **two** options and answer questions from those two options only.

In each option there are **two** Sections:

Section A

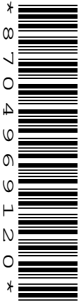
Answer **one** question for each of your chosen options.

Section B

Answer **one** question for each of your chosen options.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'learning difficulty or disability'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** cause and **one** effect of a learning difficulty or disability. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which a learning difficulty or disability may be overcome. [3]
- 2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'preventive strategy' for disruptive behaviour. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** type of disruptive behaviour. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** ways of preventing one type of disruptive behaviour. [6]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3



According to behaviourist Edward Thorndike, behaviours that are rewarded tend to be repeated. So, if your good work is rewarded you are likely to repeat it!

- (a) Describe how **one** psychological perspective has been applied to education. [8]
- (b) Evaluate how **one** psychological perspective has been applied to education. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how your chosen perspective could be used to teach science. [6]

4

Internaliser or Externaliser?

You pass your examinations because you worked really hard: an *internal attribution*.
 You fail your examinations because the examiner set the wrong questions: an *external attribution*.

In reality you fail because you didn't work hard and I set the right questions!

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about motivation and educational performance. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about motivation and educational performance. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how a teacher may motivate children. [6]

PSYCHOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'climate'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** study showing the effects of climate and/or weather on performance and describe **one** study showing the effects of climate and/or weather on social behaviour. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** study showing the effects of climate and/or weather on health. [3]
- 6 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'technological catastrophe'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** natural disaster and **one** technological catastrophe. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which psychologists can help people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. [3]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

7

Don't stand so close to me

In 1968 Little carried out a cross-cultural study using dolls placed at the distances at which people in a conversation would stand from each other. People from Scotland stood furthest apart with people from Sweden next. Standing closest were people from Greece.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about personal space and territory. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about personal space and territory. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which territory could be defended on public transport, such as a bus. [6]

8

Psychology and Architecture

Dear Mum,

Just to let you know about my new job.

On the first day I found out about the basics of architectural design:

Commodity is what a building is to be used for;

Firmness is how structurally solid the building is; and

Delight is how people respond to our beautiful buildings.

Your loving son.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about architecture and behaviour. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about architecture and behaviour. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what architectural design features would contribute to reducing crime. [6]

PSYCHOLOGY AND HEALTH

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 9** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'adherence to medical advice'. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** reason why people might not adhere to medical advice. [3]
- (c) Outline **two** ways in which adherence to medical advice can be improved. [6]
- 10** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'safety behaviour'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** psychological cause of accidents. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** ways in which safety behaviour can be promoted. [6]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

11

A little scratch

A patient needs to trust a health practitioner, even when they say “just a little scratch”!



- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about the patient-practitioner relationship. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about the patient-practitioner relationship. [10]
- (c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which practitioner style can be improved. [6]

12

Hassles and uplifts

In 1981 Kanner constructed a daily hassles and uplifts scale. He listed 135 uplifts, which are things that make us feel good, bringing peace, satisfaction or joy. Specifically they list feeling healthy, completing a task and relating well to your friends and family.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about stress. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about stress. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, suggest how the stress of a teacher may be managed. [6]

PSYCHOLOGY AND ABNORMALITY

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 13 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'model of abnormality'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** model of abnormality. [3]
- (c)** Describe how **two** abnormalities may be explained by one model of abnormality. [6]
- 14 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'abnormal learning'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of abnormal learning. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** way in which abnormal learning may be overcome. [3]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

15

It is traumatic affect

It affects 25% of those who experience traumatic events;
 It has a dose-effect: the worse the trauma, the worse the distress;
 It affects rescuers as well as those being rescued;
 It is abnormal affect due to trauma.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about abnormal affect due to trauma. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about abnormal affect due to trauma. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how a trauma response could be treated. [6]

16

The time of year

Summer depression is associated with loss of appetite, weight and sleep.
 Winter depression is associated with increased appetite, weight and sleep.
 Two weeks after a geomagnetic storm there is a 36% increase in male depression.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways of overcoming seasonal affective disorder. [6]

PSYCHOLOGY AND ORGANISATIONS

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 17 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'leader-worker interaction'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** study of leader-worker interaction. [3]
- (c)** Outline **two** leadership styles. [6]
- 18 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'motivation to work'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** theory of motivation to work. [3]
- (c)** Describe **two** ways in which motivation to work can be improved. [6]

SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

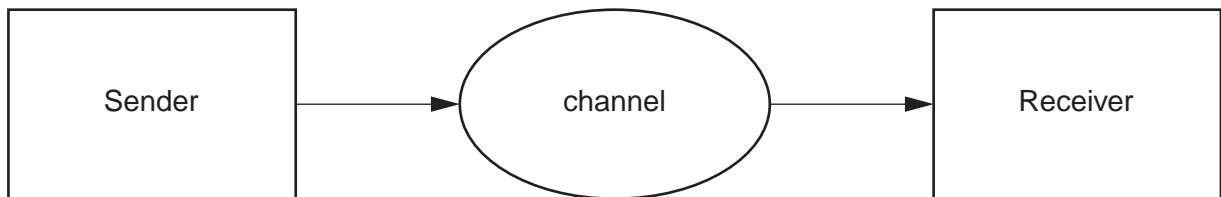
19

Polarisation

Psychologists have discovered two situations in which the usual advantages of group decision-making go wrong: *group think* and *group polarisation*. Group polarisation is when group decisions are more extreme than those made by individuals.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about group behaviour in organisations. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about group behaviour in organisations. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which team roles and team building can be improved. [6]

20

The communication process

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication systems. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication systems. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how the communication flow could be improved. [6]

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