

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/03**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices

October/November 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**3 hours**

**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 on both sides of the paper. 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 'gifted'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which giftedness can be assessed. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** ways in which children who are gifted could be educated. [6]
- 2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'design and layout of educational environments'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** physical features of learning environments that may affect learning. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** study which shows how the physical features of a learning environment affected the performance of children. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

3

**boy oh boy!**

In schools in many countries boys and girls are taught in the same class. In other countries boys and girls are separated and taught in single-sex classes. You will have experience of either one or the other. But which do psychologists think is best?

- (a) Describe what has been found out about individual differences in educational performance. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what has been found out about individual differences in educational performance. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how you, as a school teacher, could improve the performance of a group of boys who are performing poorly at school. [6]

4

**I'll teach you**

Psychology students often confuse the terms 'teaching style' and 'learning style'.

- Teaching style relates to how teachers organise what they do and how they present knowledge to children.
- Learning style relates to how individual students learn and how they process the knowledge they receive.

Got it?!

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about teaching and learning styles. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about teaching and learning styles. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how a teacher may improve the learning effectiveness of students preparing for a psychology examination. [6]

**PSYCHOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

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

**SECTION A**

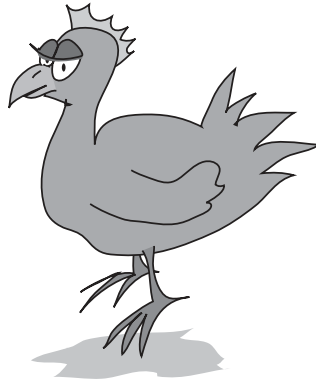
Answer **one** question from this section.

- 5 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'density'. [2]
- (b) Briefly describe **two** studies showing the effects of crowding on social behaviour. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which a person can reduce the negative effects of crowding they experience. [3]
- 6 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'community environmental design'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** effect of urban living on health and **one** effect of urban living on social behaviour. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** urban housing design that has been successful. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

7

**dancing chickens**

Psychologists have discovered that the emotional response humans experience when listening to certain pieces of music also applies to chickens! Psychologists know this by the way the chickens walk and fluff their feathers.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about noise. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about noise. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which positive sound, such as music, can be beneficial. [6]

8

**hide your face**

A significant amount of antisocial behaviour occurs in crowds when individuals cannot be identified, when they are deindividuated and lose their identity. In fact, many acts of war are carried out by individuals who do not come face to face with those they kill.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about crowds/collective behaviour. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about crowds/collective behaviour. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how you may prevent people in a crowd from behaving antisocially. [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 'adherence to medical advice'. [2]
- (b) Outline **two** reasons why people may not adhere to medical advice. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** study which shows how adherence to medical advice can be improved. [3]
- 10** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'stress'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which stress can be measured. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which stress can be managed. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

11

**scary stuff**

Health can be promoted in many ways. In the 1960s a study was conducted into ways in which smokers could be encouraged to quit. Participants were shown a film of an operation. This approach worked too well: many were so upset that they had to leave the room.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about health promotion. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about health promotion. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, outline the main features of a worksite programme aimed at promoting health of a specific problem. [6]

12

**no place like home**

Did you know that most accidents happen in the home, often caused by unexpected objects?

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about health and safety. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about health and safety. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, suggest ways in which accidents at home can be reduced. [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 'abnormal learning'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** type of abnormal learning and outline **one** possible cause of it. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** way in which abnormal learning may be overcome. [3]
- 14 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'abnormal adult development'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of degenerative abnormality. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which the effects of degenerative abnormality may be reduced. [3]



**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

15

**DSM or ICD?**

Emil Kraepelin created a comprehensive classification of psychological disorders in 1896. Bleuler, Meyer and Kretschmer proposed alternatives. This meant that different names were given to the same symptoms, causing a great deal of confusion. An agreed classification of psychological disorders was needed.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about classifying and diagnosing abnormality. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about classifying and diagnosing abnormality. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest a treatment for a classified abnormality. [6]

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**the opposite poles of emotion**

Abnormal affect includes bipolar manic-depression. At one extreme a manic person may be exciting, talkative, entertaining, spontaneous, full of ideas and full of energy. However, after a few days the opposite emotion begins.

- (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 in which abnormal affect can be overcome. [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 'management style'. [2]
- (b)** Briefly describe **two** theories of leadership. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** study of leader-worker interaction. [3]
- 18 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'organisational work conditions'. [2]
- (b)** Briefly describe **one** physical condition and **one** psychological condition of a work environment. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** way in which the negative effects of work environments could be reduced. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

19

**communication defined**

Communication is the process by which a *sender* transmits a *message* to the *receiver*.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication in organisations. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication in organisations. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest strategies that can improve communication flow from workers to management. [6]

20

**social loafing**

Groups of people are more effective when they work together in a team. However, some individuals deliberately work less hard. This behaviour is called 'social loafing'.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about group behaviour in organisations. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about group behaviour in organisations. [10]
- (c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which group conflict can be managed. [6]

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