



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/03**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices

**October/November 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 'individual differences in educational performance'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** gender difference in educational performance. [3]
- (c) Give **two** explanations for any difference in educational performance. [6]
- 2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the 'behaviourist' approach to education. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which the behaviourist approach has been applied in education. [6]
- (c) Give **one** weakness of the behaviourist approach to education. [3]

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3

## WISC

According to the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children:

- A four year-old should be able to define words such as bat and ball;
- A nine year-old should be able to repeat four digits forwards and backwards;
- A twelve year-old should recognise verbal errors such as “We saw icebergs that had melted”.

- (a) Describe how educational performance is assessed in schools. [8]
- (b) Evaluate how educational performance is assessed in schools. [10]
- (c) You are responsible for education in your country. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how you would assess educational performance at different ages. [6]

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## Dys-ability

Dyslexia is the difficulty in learning the symbols of written language.

Dyscalculia is the difficulty in learning the symbols of number and mathematics.

Dyspraxia is the difficulty in carrying out an organised sequence of movements such as writing a word.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about special educational needs. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about special educational needs. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how **one** specific learning difficulty or disability may be overcome. [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 'density'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which density can be measured. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** animal studies on density and crowding. [6]
- 6 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'crowd behaviour'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** type of crowd behaviour. [3]
- (c) Briefly describe **two** explanations of crowd behaviour. [6]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

7

**Too hot to handle**

The high temperatures of 2003 in France killed a total of 14 800 people, according to official figures. Temperatures of over 40°C also caused 4200 deaths in Italy, 1300 in the Netherlands and 1300 in Portugal.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about climate and weather. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about climate and weather. [10]
- (c) Imagine that you are sitting in an examination. Using your psychological knowledge, suggest how the weather may affect your performance. [6]

8

**How not to pru-itt**

The Pruitt-Igoe project included 43 buildings, each 11 storeys high containing 2762 apartments. The design won awards. However, within a few years there were broken windows. Vandalism and robbery were common. By 1970, 27 of the 43 buildings were empty and soon after, everything was demolished.

- (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 features would contribute to a successful community environmental design. [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 'misuse of health services'. [2]  
(b) Outline **two** reasons why people may misuse health services. [6]  
(c) Describe **one** way in which people can be encouraged to use health services. [3]
- 10** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'lifestyles'. [2]  
(b) Outline **one** health belief model. [3]  
(c) Describe **two** health enhancing behaviours. [6]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

11

**Sit still for a pain in the neck**

Neck pain can be chronic and recurrent. It occurs most in people whose work fixes their eyes, hands and body in the same place for long periods of time. For example, sewing machinists, typists and hard-working students!

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about pain. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about pain. [10]
- (c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which chronic pain can be reduced. [6]

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**How to be popular**

- Accidents at work are highest in workers in their teens and early twenties;
- Extroverts are more likely to have accidents than introverts;
- Accident-free workers are more popular than those who are accident prone!

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about health and safety. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about health and safety. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, suggest ways in which accidents in the workplace 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 'individual differences in abnormality'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** cultural difference and **one** gender difference in abnormality. [6]
- (c)** Suggest **one** way an abnormality described in part **(b)** may be treated. [3]
- 14 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'abnormal affect'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of abnormal affect. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which a type of abnormal affect may be treated. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

15

**Psychoses or neuroses**

The neurotic has contact with reality, the psychotic does not;  
The neurotic recognises that he/she has a problem, the psychotic does not;  
The neurotic has part of personality affected; for the psychotic it is total.

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

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**When I'm sixty-five**

- It starts with memory loss, particularly for recent events, and a tendency to relate more and more to the past.
- Next, the person is unable to keep track of time or even their age.
- As the condition deteriorates, death within five years is likely.
- For people under 65 years it is pre-senile, for people of 65 years and over it is senile dementia.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about abnormal adult development. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about abnormal adult development. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which the effects of a degenerative abnormality may be reduced. [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 'group conflict'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** ways in which group decision-making can go wrong. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** way in which group conflict can be managed. [3]
- 18 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'communication flow'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of communication network. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which communication flow can be improved. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

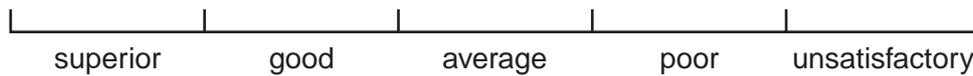
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**What do you want from work?**

- \* fair pay for fair work
- \* healthy and safe working conditions
- \* opportunity for career development

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about the quality of working life. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about the quality of working life. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which job satisfaction can be measured. [6]

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**How not to appraise work performance**

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about human resource practices. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about human resource practices. [10]
- (c) If you were Human Resource Manager, suggest how you could appraise the performance of employees. [6]

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