UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/31**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices **May/June 2013**

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

6327108619

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. You must answer questions from **two** specialist options.
Answer the question in Section A.
Answer the question in Section B.
Answer **one** question in Section C.

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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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Psychology and Education

Section A

Answer this question.

1 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'types of intelligence'. [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of intelligence. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

2 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have found out about perspectives on learning. [8]

(b) "A unique individual? No. Everyone behaves in the same way." Evaluate what psychologists have found out about different perspectives on learning, and contrast **two** perspectives as part of your evaluation. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

3 There are a number of different theories to explain what motivates a child, such as those taking a humanistic or cognitive approach.

(a) Suggest how you would investigate whether a humanistic or cognitive approach to motivation is better for your class of twelve-year-old children. [8]

(b) Describe the humanistic approach to motivation. [6]

4 Good teachers teach and poor teachers try to control disruptive behaviour.

(a) Suggest how you could investigate the possibility that poor teaching style causes disruptive behaviour. [8]

(b) Describe **one** good teaching style. [6]

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Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer this question.

5 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'non-verbal communication' in relation to the patient-practitioner relationship. [2]

(b) Describe **one** study of patient-practitioner non-verbal communication. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

6 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about stress. [8]

(b) "Oh no, my blood pressure is too high!" Evaluate what psychologists have learned about stress, and include a discussion about the use of scientific equipment to measure stress. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

7 There is theory and there is the real world.

(a) Describe the specificity theory of pain. [6]

(b) Suggest how you could gather ecologically valid evidence to test this theory. [8]

8 An aeroplane has crashed because of an error by an air traffic controller. The cause could be cognitive overload but the cause may be due to some other variable.

(a) Design a laboratory experiment to test cognitive overload in air traffic controllers. [8]

(b) Describe **one** example where the cause of an accident was said to be due to cognitive overload. [6]

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Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer this question.

9 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'negative effects of noise on anti-social behaviour'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** study that has looked at the negative effects of noise on anti-social behaviour. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

10 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about personal space and territory. [8]

(b) "Don't stand so close to me!" Evaluate what psychologists have learned about personal space and territory, including a discussion of the ethics of personal space invasions. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

11 Studies on crowding often gather quantitative data, but rarely do they gather qualitative data.

(a) Suggest how you could gather **qualitative** data in a study investigating crowding and pro-social behaviour. [8]

(b) Describe **one** study on crowding and pro-social behaviour which has gathered **quantitative** data. [6]

12 Recent news items suggest that the cognitive maps of bees are being disrupted by signals from mobile/cell phones. The poor bees will not be able to find their way home!

(a) Suggest how you could investigate whether the way-finding of bees is influenced by mobile/cell phone signals. [8]

(b) Describe **one** study which has investigated cognitive maps in animals. [6]

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Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer this question.

13 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'biological/medical treatment of abnormality'. [2]

(b) Briefly describe **two** medical/biological treatments of abnormality. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

14 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about schizophrenia. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about schizophrenia, including a discussion about the reductionist nature of explanations. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

15 Psychologists often devise questionnaires to assess mental problems.

(a) Suggest how you would assess whether addiction is caused by 'cognitive/personality' factors using a questionnaire. [8]

(b) Describe the 'cognitive/personality' explanation for addiction. [6]

16 Testophobia: the Latin name for the fear of tests or exams.

(a) Suggest how you could find out whether a person has testophobia. [8]

(b) Describe a case study of a person with a phobia. [6]

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Psychology and Organisations

Section A

Answer this question.

17 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the 'rapid rotation theory' of shiftwork. [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of rapid rotation theory. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

18 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about leadership and management. [8]

(b) "She is a charismatic leader. So what?" Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about leadership and management, including a discussion of the usefulness of theories of leadership. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

19 I'm happy with what I've achieved in my life. But is everybody? What percentage of people have reached Maslow's highest need? A study to investigate this is needed.

(a) Suggest how you would investigate how many people have achieved Maslow's highest level of need. [8]

(b) Describe the need theory proposed by Maslow. [6]

20 As the manager, you are very disappointed to find that one of your workers has sabotaged the machine.

(a) Suggest how a participant observation study could be conducted to find out who broke the machine. [8]

(b) Describe why sabotage is an indicator of job dissatisfaction. [6]

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