UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/33**

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

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

7791478875

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.

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Psychology and Education

Section A

Answer this question.

1 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the 'approaches to study inventory (ASI)'. [2]

(b) Describe the 'approaches to study inventory (ASI)' measure of learning styles. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

2 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about special educational needs. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about special educational needs. Include a discussion about the strengths and weaknesses of different strategies to educate children with special needs. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

3 You want to devise a set of revision exercises for your psychology examination that can be done on a computer. You decide that it will be based on what behaviourists call 'programmed learning'.

(a) Suggest what features your programmed revision exercises would include. [8]

(b) Describe the behaviourist theory of learning on which your suggestion is based. [6]

4 You are training to be a teacher. Some teachers you have observed keep discipline by correcting a disruptive behaviour when it happens. You think that it would be much better to manage a classroom effectively so problems are prevented from starting.

(a) Suggest what you would do as a teacher to manage classroom behaviour effectively. [8]

(b) Describe the psychology on which your suggestion in part **(a)** is based. [6]

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Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer this question.

5 **(a)** Describe what is meant by an 'objective measure of non-adherence to medical advice'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** study of non-adherence to medical advice which used an objective measure. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

6 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about health and safety. [8]

(b) "It's not *my* fault!" Evaluate what psychologists have learned about health and safety and include a discussion of the issue of individual versus situational explanations. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

7 Stress can be measured physiologically using recording devices and sample tests.

(a) Suggest how you would test the reliability and validity of any physiological recording device. [8]

(b) Describe **one** study which has measured stress physiologically using a recording device. [6]

8 Some health promotion studies are snapshot because they take only a few hours to do. Often such studies claim they are effective because when leaving the study people say they will change their behaviour. But how does anyone know if they really will change their behaviour?

(a) Suggest how you would test the long-term effectiveness of a snapshot study which attempts to stop people from smoking. [8]

(b) Describe **one** health promotion snapshot study. [6]

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Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer this question.

9 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'shopping mall atmospherics'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** study which has investigated shopping mall atmospherics. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

10 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about natural disaster and technological catastrophe. [8]

(b) "If we can't deceive people into thinking an experiment is a real emergency, what can we do?" Evaluate what psychologists have learned about natural disaster and technological catastrophe, including a discussion of the usefulness of simulations. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

11 Dukes and Jorgenson did a study on the effects of crowding on pro-social behaviour where people helped by returning dirty dishes after a meal. However, returning dirty dishes may not be a valid measure of pro-social behaviour.

(a) Suggest how you would conduct a study where the measure of pro-social behaviour is valid. [8]

(b) Describe **one** study on the effects of crowding on pro-social behaviour. [6]

12 According to Ruback, drivers in the United States leave parking spaces more slowly when someone is waiting to park their car in that space than when no-one is waiting. It is suggested that this is because the driver leaving that space is defending the public territory they have occupied.

(a) Suggest how you would investigate car parking behaviour. [8]

(b) Using examples, describe psychological research on defending public territory. [6]

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Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer this question.

13 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'cognitive-behaviour therapy'. [2]

(b) Describe cognitive-behaviour therapy for obsessions and compulsions. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

14 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect. [8]

(b) "One day everything will be explained using biology." Evaluate what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect and include a discussion about biological explanations. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

15 Abnormality has been defined in a number of ways.

(a) Describe the 'failure to function adequately' and 'deviation from social norms' explanations of abnormality. [6]

(b) Suggest how you would gather data to test the 'failure to function adequately' explanation of abnormality. [8]

16 A case study has the advantage of gathering lots of unique data about an individual, but has the disadvantage that the data may not apply to other people.

(a) Describe a case study of schizophrenia. [6]

(b) Suggest how you would investigate whether the data from one case study applies to other people with schizophrenia. [8]

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Psychology and Organisations

Section A

Answer this question.

17 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'measuring job satisfaction'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** way in which job satisfaction has been measured. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

18 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about organisational work conditions. [8]

(b) "It might be too bright in here for you, but it is fine for me." Evaluate what psychologists have learned about organisational work conditions and include a discussion about individual differences. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

19 Equal opportunities: where there is no discrimination about age, race, sexual orientation or disability.

(a) Suggest how you would conduct an interview for a job that gave an equal opportunity to all applicants. [8]

(b) Describe the selection procedures on which your suggestion is based. [6]

20 All your managers have been on a training course to help them avoid making poor decisions. You want to know whether the course will help them make good decisions when back in the workplace.

(a) Suggest how you would investigate the long-term effectiveness of this training. [8]

(b) Describe what you know about 'training to avoid poor decisions'. [6]

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