Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/31**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices **May/June 2015**

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

3466513666

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, 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.

DC (CW) 90489/3
© UCLES 2015

Psychology and Education

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Describe **two** explanations for bullying. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

2 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about learning and teaching styles. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about learning and teaching styles, including a discussion about the reliability and validity of measures. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

3 You are helping in a classroom of six-year-old children and one child is being disruptive by walking around the classroom.

(a) Suggest how **you** would modify the behaviour of this disruptive child. [8]

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

4 A mathematics teacher has devised a test he thinks assesses mathematical giftedness. You know that any test must be both reliable and valid.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate the reliability and validity of the mathematical test. [8]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which special educational need other than giftedness can be assessed. [6]

© UCLES 2015

Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer this question.

5 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by '**adherence** to medical advice'. [2]

(b) Describe **two** studies that have investigated why people might **not** adhere to medical advice. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

6 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have found out about pain. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about pain and include a discussion about the interaction of physiological and psychological factors. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

7 The disclosure of medical information, where people tell a practitioner details about their illness, varies quite significantly between individuals.

(a) Suggest how **you** would use an interview to investigate which people give more information, and which people give less, to a medical practitioner. [8]

(b) Describe **one** study which has investigated the disclosure of patient information to a practitioner. [6]

8 Some students experience stress, but not all.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate why some students experience stress. [8]

(b) Describe 'daily hassles' as a cause of stress. [6]

© UCLES 2015

Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer this question.

9 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'cognitive map'. [2]

(b) Describe **two** studies that have investigated cognitive maps in animals. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

10 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about noise. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about noise and include a discussion about the reductionist nature of some studies. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

11 Cognitive techniques are often used to help people cope with the negative effects of crowding.

(a) Suggest how **you** would conduct a field experiment to investigate a cognitive coping strategy to reduce the negative effects of crowding. [8]

(b) Describe **two** studies that have looked at ways in which people can cope with the effects of crowding. [6]

12 It is impossible for psychologists to investigate a disastrous or catastrophic event when it is actually taking place, but we do need to know how people behave in emergency situations.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate how people behave in an emergency situation. [8]

(b) Describe **one** natural disaster and describe **one** technological catastrophe. [6]

© UCLES 2015

Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer this question.

13 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'genetic explanation of schizophrenia'. [2]

(b) Using examples, describe evidence to support the genetic explanation of schizophrenia. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

14 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have discovered about obsessions and compulsions. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about obsessions and compulsions and include a discussion about biochemical (drug) treatments. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

15 When diagnosing abnormality, medical practitioners sometimes make a type one or a type two error.

(a) Using an example, describe what is meant by a type one and a type two error. [6]

(b) Suggest how **you** would investigate the decision-making process of a medical practitioner. [8]

16 Depression can be explained by learned helplessness/attributional style.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate learned helplessness/attributional style using a questionnaire. [8]

(b) Describe the learned helplessness/attributional style explanation of depression. [6]

© UCLES 2015

Psychology and Organisations

Section A

Answer this question.

17 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'goal setting theory of motivation'. [2]

(b) Describe the goal-setting theory of motivation proposed by Latham and Locke. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about satisfaction at work and include a discussion of the use of psychometric tests. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

19 Accidents can occur in operator-machine systems because of a machine malfunction or because of unsafe behaviour by the person operating the machine.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate types of unsafe behaviour by people operating machinery. [8]

(b) Using examples, describe types of human decision-making error. [6]

20 Behavioural theories of leadership distinguish between two *types* of behaviour.

(a) Describe **two** behavioural *theories* of leadership. [6]

(b) Suggest how **you** would use an observation to investigate the *types* of behaviour shown by a leader. [8]

© UCLES 2015

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2015