UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/32**

Paper 3 Specialist Choices **October/November 2012**

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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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 'learned helplessness'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** explanation of learned helplessness. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

2 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have found out about disruptive behaviour in schools. [8]

(b) "If we reward and punish we can control disruptive behaviour." Evaluate what psychologists have found out about disruptive behaviour in schools including a discussion about the behaviourist approach to controlling disruptive behaviour. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

3 Students have many different learning styles and a number of explanations have been proposed along with ways of testing such learning styles.

(a) Outline Grasha's six styles of learning. [6]

(b) Suggest how you would conduct a study to compare Grasha's styles with an alternative explanation of learning styles. [8]

4 Creativity is often measured by asking "how many uses can you think of for a book?".

(a) Suggest an alternative way of measuring creativity without asking questions. [8]

(b) Describe **two** alternatives to intelligence. [6]

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Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer this question.

5 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'practitioner style'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** explanation of practitioner style. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) "But what about how I feel?" Evaluate what psychologists have learned about stress and include a discussion about the physiological approach to stress. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

7 The measurement of non-adherence to medical requests is often unreliable.

(a) Suggest how you would measure non-adherence to medical requests using biochemical/physiological tests. [8]

(b) Describe **two** ways to measure non-adherence that do not involve biochemical/physiological tests. [6]

8 Your friend Marie has an 'accident prone personality'. You decide to investigate this personality type using a questionnaire.

(a) Describe research on accident proneness and personality. [6]

(b) Suggest how you could investigate accident prone personality using a questionnaire to gather quantitative data. [8]

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Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Describe **two** studies which have investigated wayfinding in a laboratory rather than in a real situation. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) "Numbers may be scientific but they can't explain anything." Evaluate what psychologists have found out about noise and include a discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of using quantitative data. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

11 A major event can happen anywhere at any time. You want people to be prepared for any event. Your starting point is to find out how prepared people feel they are.

(a) Suggest how you would gather data on how prepared people are for a disaster/catastrophe. [8]

(b) Describe evacuation principles such as those outlined by Loftus (1972). [6]

12 There are three main types of territory according to Altman (1975) and people defend territory in different ways.

(a) Describe **one** study which has looked at how people defend public territory. [6]

(b) Suggest how the observation method could be used to study how people use territorial markers. [8]

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Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer this question.

13 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'biological explanations of depression'. [2]

(b) Describe **two** biological explanations of depression. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Some people believe that schizophrenia is inherited whilst others argue that it is learned. Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about schizophrenia and include a discussion of the nature-nurture debate. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

15 Ost (1992) believes that anxiety disorders, such as a phobia of blood, may be genetic.

(a) Describe the genetic explanation for phobias. [6]

(b) Suggest how you would investigate whether phobias are inherited. [8]

16 Models of abnormality make assumptions about the nature and causes of abnormality and treatments are based on their assumptions.

(a) Describe **one** cognitive-behavioural treatment. [6]

(b) Suggest how you would test the long-term effectiveness of this treatment. [8]

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Psychology and Organisations

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Describe job enrichment and job rotation giving an example of each. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) "We can study one organisation and then say all others are exactly the same." Evaluate what psychologists have learned about organisational work conditions and include a discussion about generalisations. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

19 There are many theories about what makes an effective leader. You decide to form your own theory but first you need to gather all the information you can about the characteristics of effective leaders.

(a) Suggest how you would gather data on the characteristics of effective leaders. [8]

(b) Describe the path-goal theory of leadership (House, 1979). [6]

20 You are a personnel manager and you are applying for a new job. You want to impress the interviewer so you decide to give a presentation on how appraisals can be improved. You get the job!

(a) Suggest what the problems of appraisal are and what can be done to improve appraisals. [8]

(b) Describe **one** quantitative appraisal technique. [6]

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