Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY **9698/33**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices **October/November 2016**

3 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **6** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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Psychology and Education

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Describe **two** types of problem-solving. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about learning and teaching styles, including a discussion about the use of questionnaires to gather data. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

3 Ms Balkwill is wondering which strategy would more effectively motivate one of her students. She could say that their essay is excellent or she could say that their essay could be much better.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate the effectiveness of different motivational strategies to improve student essay writing. [8]

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

4 A recent study suggested that dyslexia is more common in males because increased levels of the hormone testosterone inhibit growth in the left hemisphere of the brain.

(a) Suggest how **you** would conduct a study to test this claim. [8]

(b) Describe the typical effects of dyslexia. [6]

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Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Briefly describe **two** studies which have investigated the patient-practitioner relationship. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about pain and include a discussion about the use of psychometric tests to measure pain. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

7 People sometimes make errors because they have an 'illusion of invulnerability', which means that they think 'it will not happen to me'. This is dangerous because people with this belief are *more* likely to have an accident.

(a) Suggest how **you** would conduct a safety campaign to raise awareness about the illusion of invulnerability. [8]

(b) Describe the health promotion methods or techniques on which your campaign is based. [6]

8 Accidents are said to happen much more often when people are young and when they are old rather than when they are between the ages of 20 and 60.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate whether age affects the frequency of accidents. [8]

(b) Describe **two** other reasons why some people are more likely to have accidents. [6]

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Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer this question.

9 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by a 'simulation' when investigating a natural disaster or technological catastrophe. [2]

(b) Describe **one** laboratory experiment that investigates how people behave during a natural disaster or technological catastrophe. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about noise and include a discussion about the usefulness of laboratory experiments. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

11 Studies investigating the negative effects of crowding usually observe behaviour. Studies rarely ask people questions about why they behave as they do.

(a) Suggest how **you** would use a questionnaire to investigate the reasons why people help others less in a crowded situation. [8]

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

12 Cognitive maps have been investigated in various ways, such as by drawing sketch maps.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate the differences between cognitive maps in males and females. [8]

(b) Using examples, describe **two** errors typically made when drawing sketch maps. [6]

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Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Briefly describe **two** examples of psychotherapy. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

14 **(a)** Describe what psychologists have found out about addiction and impulse control disorders. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about addiction and impulse control disorders and include a discussion about individual differences. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

15 Agliophobia is the name given to the fear of pain.

(a) Suggest an ethical way **you** could investigate whether a person has agliophobia. [8]

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

16 An obsession is a recurring and persistent thought. What causes these thoughts may not be known.

(a) Suggest how **you** could investigate whether a person has obsessions. [8]

(b) Describe **both** the biomedical and cognitive-behavioural explanations for obsessive-compulsive disorder. [6]

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Psychology and Organisations

Section A

Answer this question.

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

(b) Describe how group conflict can be managed. [4]

Section B

Answer this question.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about organisational work conditions and include a discussion about generalising from one organisation to another. [12]

Section C

Answer **one** question.

19 A complaint has been made by a worker that he has been unfairly appraised because he claims that the rating scale used was neither reliable nor valid.

(a) Suggest how **you** would test the reliability and validity of the appraisal rating scale. [8]

(b) Describe **two** other ways in which worker performance can be appraised. [6]

20 There are many theories about leadership effectiveness and many training courses designed to make leaders more effective. You decide to find out if such courses are effective by comparing managers who have been on a training course with ones who have not.

(a) Suggest how **you** would investigate the effectiveness of the training course. [8]

(b) Describe **one** theory of leadership effectiveness. [6]

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