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CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9698/3

PAPER 3 The Specialist Choices

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

There is a choice of five specialist options in this question paper. Choose **two** options and answer questions from those two options only.

In each option there are **two** sections:

Section A

Answer **one** question for each of your chosen options.

Section B

Answer **one** question for each of your chosen options.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

(b) Describe **one** type of psychometric test used in education. [3]

(c) Describe **one** strength and **one** weakness of the psychometric test in **(b)**. [6]

2 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'individual differences in educational performance'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** gender difference in educational performance. [3]

(c) Describe **two** explanations for differences in educational performance. [6]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

3 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

The Termites

In America in the early 1920's L.M. Terman tested the IQ of 250,000 children between 8 and 12 years of age. The top 1,500, with an IQ of 135 or more, he defined as *mentally gifted*. These children have been studied regularly ever since and it is concluded that these children experienced advantages in nearly everything. They were taller, faster, more co-ordinated, had better eyesight, fewer emotional problems and tended to stay married longer than average. However, not all grew up to be rich, famous and live happily ever after.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about special educational needs. [10]

(c) You are the parent of a mentally gifted child. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what strategies you would expect teachers to adopt to educate your child successfully. [6]

4 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

A little light reading

Children see the light more quickly at school when their classrooms are flooded with daylight claims Dr Lisa Heschong. In her recent study involving 22,000 American children aged between eight and twelve years of age, she found that reading improved by 26% and mathematics by 20% when they studied in natural light. She further found that when children were moved to a school where there was a lot of natural light from one where the light was artificial, their examination scores improved by 14% over the next two years.

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about the design and layout of classroom environments. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about the design and layout of classroom environments. [10]

(c) A team of designers is about to spend two days making changes to a classroom for young children. What changes would you suggest the design team make to improve the classroom environment? [6]

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PSYCHOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

(b) Describe **two** studies showing the negative effects of noise on social behaviour. [6]

(c) Describe **one** positive use of sound (for example, music). [3]

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

(b) Describe **one** way in which cognitive maps can be measured. [3]

(c) Describe **two** types of error commonly made when drawing cognitive maps. [6]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

7 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

The probers

In Calhoun's study, the probers were hyperactive, hypersexual, homosexual and cannibalistic. What else is there to say!

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about crowding. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about crowding. [10]

(c) Using your psychological knowledge suggest what may be done to reduce the negative experience of crowding in a public place. [6]

8 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Silence for the President

How are disasters defined? For those in the United States of America the answer is simple: they ask the President. They define a disaster as an event 'which, the President decides, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance'.

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about natural disaster and/or technological catastrophe. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about natural disaster and/or technological catastrophe. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which psychologists could help people **before** the occurrence of a disaster or catastrophe. [6]

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PSYCHOLOGY AND HEALTH

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

(b) Outline **two** styles adopted by practitioners when dealing with patients. [6]

(c) Describe **one** way in which the practitioner relationship can be improved. [3]

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

(b) Describe **two** ways in which stress has been measured by questionnaires. [6]

(c) Describe **one** other way in which stress could be measured. [3]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

11 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Nicotinia tabacum for example

Why do people smoke? In fact why do people abuse any substance?
Consider the following information:

- over 90% of those with heart disease are moderate or heavy smokers.
- arteries of the heart are thickened in 91% of heavy (40+ per day) smokers.
- the more cigarettes smoked the higher the incidence of heart disease.

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about substance use and abuse.
[HINT: you may choose one substance to illustrate your answer.] [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about substance use and abuse. [10]

(c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which people can be encouraged to give up or quit the abused substance. [6]

12 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Warning the health warners

'Too many government health warnings can damage your health', claims a new report. Apparently people suffer from 'warning fatigue'. Messages constantly hammered home may not only lead to people ignoring them but can even make people rebel. For instance smokers light up when shock tactics are used to warn them of health risks and they drink more if they are warned about alcohol.

(a) Describe what psychologists have learned about health promotion. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about health promotion. [10]

(c) Using psychological evidence, outline the main features of a school-based programme aimed at promoting an aspect of health of your choice. [6]

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PSYCHOLOGY AND ABNORMALITY

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

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

(b) Describe **two** types of learning abnormality. [6]

(c) Describe **one** way in which a learning abnormality of your choice may be overcome. [3]

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

(b) Describe **two** types of abnormal need. [6]

(c) Give **one** way in which an abnormal need of your choice may be treated. [3]

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

15 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Affected by affect

The word *affect* refers to moods or emotions and so *abnormal affect* refers to any disorders in which there is a disturbance of mood. Such disturbances of mood may be depressive or they may be euphoric (manic) or they may be a combination of both.

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

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways of overcoming seasonal affective disorder. [6]

16 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Me? Abnormal?!

What do we mean when we say something is abnormal, and how does it differ from normal? These terms are used frequently in everyday language but often are used incorrectly. The following criteria are often used by psychiatrists and psychologists to determine abnormality: discomfort, lack of predictability, maladaptiveness of behaviours, loss of control and rigidity of response.

(a) Describe psychological models of abnormality. [8]

(b) Evaluate psychological models of abnormality. [10]

(c) Suggest a treatment for any disorder of your choice based on one of the models you have referred to above. [6]

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PSYCHOLOGY AND ORGANISATIONS

Answer **one** question from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question from this section.

17 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'human resource management'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** performance appraisal technique. [3]

(c) Describe **two** ways in which individuals can be rewarded. [6]

18 **(a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'quality of working life'. [2]

(b) Describe **one** way in which job satisfaction can be measured. [3]

(c) Describe **two** ways in which job satisfaction can be increased. [6]

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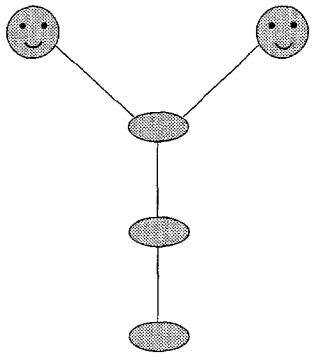
SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

19 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

What shape is yours?

One theory argues that the 'Y' shape (shown below) is **not** the most efficient form of communicating interpersonally in organisations as it has the least involvement and least satisfaction for most workers.



(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication in organisations. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about interpersonal communication in organisations. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest strategies that can increase upward communication flow from workers to management. [6]

20 Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

I was a pie glazer!

When I was a student I worked in a factory which made pies. My part in the production process was to glaze the pies to make them shine. I performed this task for up to 14 hours per day for 6 days each week. The job was extremely boring because it was repetitive. I survived because after six weeks I returned to my studies. For others, the assembly line was their full-time employment. The management had difficulty in motivating these workers.

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about motivation to work. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about motivation to work. [10]

(c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest what the management of any company could do to motivate its employees. [6]

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