



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/03**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices

**October/November 2008**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**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. 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.

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 **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.



**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 'assessment and categorisation'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which children can be categorised. [3]
- (c) Suggest **two** implications of assessment and categorisation. [6]
  
- 2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'layout of educational environments'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** effects of physical features on performance. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which physical features can affect the performance of children. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

3

**What is your view?**

The behaviourist perspective looks at the process of learning. The cognitive perspective concentrates on intellectual aspects. The humanistic perspective focuses on social and individual development. All these perspectives apply themselves to learning.

- (a) Describe how **one** psychological perspective has been applied to learning. [8]
- (b) Evaluate how **one** psychological perspective has been applied to learning. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how **one** perspective could be used to teach a child a different language. [6]

4

**Short and simple**

According to one psychologist, disruptive behaviour is “that which proves unacceptable to the teacher”.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about disruptive behaviour in schools. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about disruptive behaviour in schools. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how a teacher may correct a disruptive behaviour. [6]

**PSYCHOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

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

**SECTION A**

Answer **one** question from this section.

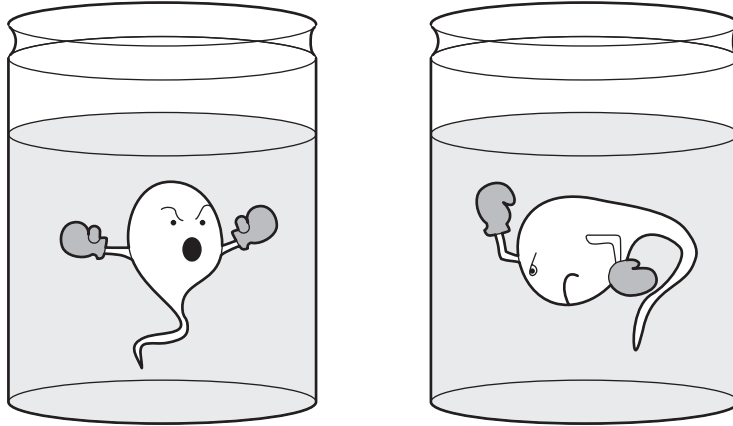
- 5 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'controlling crowds'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** types of crowd. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** way in which crowds in emergency situations can be controlled. [3]
- 6 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'housing design'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** type of urban housing design. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** weaknesses urban housing design may have. [6]

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

7

## Your place or mine?



- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about territory. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about territory. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what a person can do to defend secondary territory in a classroom. [6]

8

## Get lost?

How do you get yourself from one place you know to another? You follow a route that you know is correct. You can do this because you have a mental image of every route you know. Add to this every image you have of the world. This is environmental cognition.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about environmental cognition. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about environmental cognition. [10]
- (c) You are required to design a booklet for tourists. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what features of the scenic environment your booklet would include. [6]

**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 'health belief model'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which lifestyles can be measured. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** health belief model. [3]
- 10** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'health promotion'. [2]
- (b) Outline **two** methods for promoting health. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** community-wide health promotion study. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

11

**I feel fine now**

People are ill so they go to a doctor and they take the medicine they are given. Simple! But not true. Far too many people take only half the medicine. Why do they not take it all?

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about adherence to medical advice. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about adherence to medical advice. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, suggest what can be done to improve adherence to medical advice. [6]

12

**Use, misuse and abuse**

Substance use does not cause any immediate harm.  
Substance misuse results in the person experiencing physical, psychological and social problems.  
Substance abuse causes harm.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about substance use and abuse. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about substance use and abuse. [10]
- (c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which people using a substance can be encouraged to quit. [6]

**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 'amnesia'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** cause of amnesia. [3]
- (c)** Describe **two** types of amnesia. [6]
- 14 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'schizophrenia'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of schizophrenia. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which schizophrenia may be treated. [3]



**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

15

**The humanistic model**

You are unique.

You are rational.

You have free will.

You have a desire to achieve self actualisation.

You are not mentally ill but have external factors blocking your personal growth.

- (a) Describe psychological models of abnormality. [8]
- (b) Evaluate psychological models of abnormality. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest treatments for an abnormality. [6]

16

**Free-floating**

Sometimes anxiety attacks happen for no apparent reason. The person feels anxious but they do not know why. This is free-floating anxiety.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about anxiety disorders. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about anxiety disorders. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how an anxiety disorder may be treated. [6]

**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 'personnel selection'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** ways in which personnel selection decisions are made. [6]
- (c)** Outline **one** pitfall or weakness with personnel selection decisions. [3]
- 18 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'leadership'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** theories of leadership. [6]
- (c)** Describe **one** management style. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

**19****What is motivation?**

Motivation causes people to act. It directs us to try to achieve a target and it maintains our effort as we continue trying.

- (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 a company could do to motivate its employees. [6]

**20****Vibration white finger**

Did you know:

- It occurs in 5–10% of the population;
  - It affects women 8–9 times more often than men;
  - It begins with a tingling or numbness in the fingertips;
  - It ends with severe disability of the hands;
  - It occurs most in those working in factories with drills and even frozen food.
- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about organisational work conditions. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about organisational work conditions. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how negative effects of work environments can be reduced. [6]

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