



PSYCHOLOGY (PRINCIPAL)

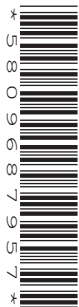
9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

May/June 2018

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, glue or correction fluid.

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

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

Section A Answer **all** questions for each of your chosen options.

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

Section C Answer **all** questions 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 syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

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

Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1 (a) Describe **one** impulse control disorder. [3]
 (b) Describe **one** treatment for the impulse control disorder described in (a). [3]
 (c) Contrast the treatment described in (b) with an alternative treatment. [3]
- 2 (a) Summarise the case study by Venn on psychogenic fugue. [3]
 (b) Give **one** reason why it is difficult to generalise from case studies of depersonalisation. [3]
 (c) Using examples, suggest why case studies are useful. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 3 (a) Describe the key study by Ahn et al. on beliefs about essences and mental disorder. [12]
 (b) Evaluate the key study by Ahn et al. on beliefs about essences and mental disorder. [16]
- 4 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about anxiety disorders. [12]
 (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about anxiety disorders. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 5 It has been suggested that depressed individuals may have an enhanced ability to read others' mental states. This may be more evident in those who have had an episode of major depression in the past compared with those with mild depression or non-depressed individuals.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a laboratory experiment to investigate the ability to read mental states in these three groups. [8]
 (b) Explain the evidence on which your study is based. [6]

Psychology and Crime

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 6 (a) Summarise the differential association explanation of criminal behaviour proposed by Sutherland. [3]
- (b) Describe an alternative explanation for criminal behaviour. [3]
- (c) Contrast the assumptions on which these two explanations are based. [3]
- 7 (a) Describe **two** interrogation tactics. [3]
- (b) Suggest how the likelihood of making a false confession could be measured. [3]
- (c) Briefly evaluate the suggested measure described in (b). [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 8 (a) Describe the key study by Kassin and Sommers on inadmissible testimony, instructions to disregard, and the jury. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Kassin and Sommers on inadmissible testimony, instructions to disregard, and the jury. [16]
- 9 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about the theory and applications of punishment. [12]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about the theory and applications of punishment. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 10 Psychologists like to classify murders into different types, such as organised/disorganised or expressive/instrumental. Perhaps murders could alternatively be classified into revenge or excitement types.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study using an interview, to investigate whether murders are motivated by revenge or excitement. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your study is based. [6]

Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 11 (a) Describe **one** laboratory study of crowding and density in animals. [3]
- (b) Describe **one** non-laboratory study of crowding and density in animals. [3]
- (c) Giving examples, discuss the extent to which studies on animals can be generalised to humans. [3]
- 12 (a) Describe the field study by Mathews and Canon on noise and helping behaviour. [3]
- (b) Suggest **three** ways in which the findings of this study may not be generalisable. [3]
- (c) Suggest **one** change to the study to make the findings more generalisable. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 13 (a) Describe the key study by Diener et al. on the effects of deindividuation on stealing amongst Halloween trick-or-treaters. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Diener et al. on the effects of deindividuation on stealing amongst Halloween trick-or-treaters. [16]
- 14 (a) Describe the key study by Smith and Knowles on attributional consequences of personal space invasions. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Smith and Knowles on attributional consequences of personal space invasions. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 15 DJ Markus is a popular DJ who works at a venue where there are often large crowds. He has thought about an evacuation message to use in the event of an emergency to help people to leave safely.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to test the effectiveness of DJ Markus's new evacuation message. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 16** The cold-pressor procedure can be used to measure pain in a laboratory.
- (a) Describe how pain is measured in a laboratory using a cold-pressor procedure. [3]
 - (b) Briefly discuss the ethics of this procedure. [3]
 - (c) Results of the procedure show that some participants 'suffer' pain even though they can withdraw. Suggest which theory of pain this evidence supports and why. [3]
- 17** In their study of anti-smoking, McVey and Stapleton suggest there might be sources of bias and confounding variables. One bias is that they 'did not validate smoking status'.
- (a) Use 'validation of smoking status' to explain what is meant by a 'confounding variable'. [3]
 - (b) McVey and Stapleton suggest that validation could be done with a 'biochemical marker'. Explain the advantage this would have over self-reported smoking status. [3]
 - (c) Outline **one** other source of bias suggested by McVey and Stapleton. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 18** (a) Describe the key study by DiMatteo et al. on health beliefs, disease severity and patient adherence. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by DiMatteo et al. on health beliefs, disease severity and patient adherence. [16]
- 19** (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about health promotion. [12]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about health promotion. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 20** The key study by Bridge et al. looked at whether relaxation and imagery were effective ways of reducing stress in a group of hospital patients prior to treatment. Patients were asked to imagine a 'peaceful, pleasant scene' but other imagery may be more relaxing.
- (a) Design a field experiment to compare the effectiveness of imagining any three scenes in reducing stress when waiting for treatment. [8]
 - (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Sport

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 21 From the study by Kajtna, on high-risk sports athletes:
- (a) Describe **one** dimension included in the Big Five Observer Scale (BFO-S). [3]
 - (b) Give **one** similarity and **one** difference between the three groups of participants in the study by Kajtna. [3]
 - (c) Briefly discuss the value of psychometric measures of personality. [3]
- 22 (a) Describe the Group Environment Questionnaire (GEQ). [3]
- (b) Describe **three** features of this *type* of questionnaire. [3]
- (c) Using any example from sport psychology, suggest **one** disadvantage of this type of questionnaire. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 23 (a) Describe the key study by Davis and Cox on anxiety and zone of optimal functioning. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Davis and Cox on anxiety and zone of optimal functioning. [16]
- 24 (a) Describe the key study by Moore et al. on spectator aggression. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Moore et al. on spectator aggression. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 25 Vealey (1986) believes that self-confidence in sport performance can be improved through what she calls self-talk. The theory sounds good, but it needs testing to determine its effectiveness.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a questionnaire to test the effectiveness of self-talk in a team of footballers. [8]
 - (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

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