

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY**

**9698/03**

Paper 3 The Specialist Choices

October/November 2006

**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 the term 'teaching style'. [2]
- (b) Describe **one** way in which learning styles have been measured. [3]
- (c) Describe **two** ways in which learning effectiveness can be improved. [6]
- 2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'physical features of educational environments'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** physical features of learning environments that may affect learning. [6]
- (c) Describe how **one** physical feature could be changed to improve learning. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

3

**US public law 91–230**

In the United States gifted and talented children are those, according to law 91–230, who demonstrate: general intellectual ability, specific academic aptitude, creative thinking, leadership ability and visual or performing arts skills. Estimates suggest 3–5% of the school population fall into these categories.

- (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 child with a specific learning difficulty. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what strategies you would expect teachers to use to educate your child successfully. [6]

4

**naughty boy**

Disruptive behaviour is often caused by children who seek attention. When I was at school one boy took off his trousers in a classroom. As you can imagine it disrupted the class and he received lots of attention!

- (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) Suggest how a teacher may prevent disruptive behaviour from happening. [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 the term 'noise'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** studies showing the negative effects of noise on health. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** positive use of sound. [3]
- 6** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'urban renewal'. [2]
- (b) Describe **two** studies showing the effects of urban living on social behaviour. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** urban housing design that has been successful. [3]

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question from this section.

7

**show me the way to go home**

Apparently homing pigeons (birds who find their way home) have cognitive maps. In one study the pigeons were put to sleep as they were driven to a secret location, so they could not remember the route. When they were released, they still found their way home!

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about environmental cognition. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about environmental cognition. [10]
- (c) To improve wayfinding you are required to design a tourist map. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what important features your map would include. [6]

8

**not good news**

According to the United Nations, 254 million people were affected by natural disasters in 2003, nearly three times as many as in 1990. In 2003 events including earthquakes, volcanoes, floods and droughts, storms, fires and landslides killed about 83,000 people world-wide. There were 337 natural disasters reported in 2003, up from 261 in 1990.

- (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]

**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 'pain'. [2]
- (b) Outline **two** theories of pain. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** type of pain. [3]
- 10** (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'health promotion'. [2]
- (b) Outline **one** school health promotion study and **one** worksite study. [6]
- (c) Describe **one** campaign to promote the health of a specific problem. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

11

**correct diagnosis?**

Medical practitioners should correctly diagnose our illnesses. However, if a practitioner is unsure it is better they make a type 2 error – and say we are ill, even if we are not. The worst type of error is a type 1 – when they say we are healthy when we are actually ill. This can have serious consequences.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about the patient-practitioner relationship. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about the patient-practitioner relationship. [10]
- (c) Using your psychological knowledge, suggest ways in which the patient-practitioner relationship can be improved. [6]

12

**what a life!**

Philippe spends (on average per week):  
122 minutes watching television and listening to the radio;  
34 minutes socialising;  
15 minutes reading;  
14 minutes on hobbies and computing;  
11 minutes exercising;  
5 minutes on arts and cultural events.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about lifestyles and health behaviour. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about lifestyles and health behaviour. [10]
- (c) Using psychological evidence, outline the main features of a health promotion campaign aimed at improving lifestyles. [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 'classifying abnormality'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **one** way in which abnormality is classified. [3]
- (c)** Describe **two** types of abnormality. [6]
- 14 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'abnormal avoidance'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** types of abnormal avoidance. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which an abnormal avoidance of your choice may be treated. [3]



**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

15

**psychosis for you?**

Classification of mental illnesses such as psychosis varies across the world. In Japan psychosis occurs mostly in lower income groups. In Singapore it occurs mostly in unskilled workers. In the United States there is more psychosis in cities than in rural areas.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about cultural, societal and individual differences in abnormality. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about cultural, societal and individual differences in abnormality. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how treatments for an abnormality of your choice have differed according to culture, society or individual differences. [6]

16

**psychogenic amnesia**

- is the sudden onset of memory loss due to psychological factors.
- is usually a loss of memory following a disturbing experience.
- is a problem of recall not of retention.
- is where personal information is usually forgotten.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect due to trauma. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about abnormal affect due to trauma. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways of coping with and reducing effects of trauma. [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 'performance appraisal'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** reasons why performance is appraised. [6]
- (c)** Outline **one** weakness of a performance appraisal technique. [3]
- 18 (a)** Explain, in your own words, what is meant by 'job satisfaction'. [2]
- (b)** Describe **two** ways in which job satisfaction can be measured. [6]
- (c)** Give **one** way in which the quality of working life can be improved. [3]

**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

19

**sleep well!**

Most societies require that services (such as electricity) are provided on a 24-hour basis and some industrial processes need to operate continuously.

- 20% of industrial workers are employed in shift work.
- 15% work night shifts.

- (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 for individuals. [6]

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**Are you ABLE?**

Aptitude for Business Learning Exercises (ABLE) teaches people new concepts and then tests their ability to apply those concepts. In this way the most suitable people can be selected for work.

- (a) Describe what psychologists have found out about the selection of people for work. [8]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about the selection of people for work. [10]
- (c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what personnel selection decisions you would need to make when appointing a new teacher. [6]

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