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Section A
Answer all questions.

Section B
Answer any one question.

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.
Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1 From the study by Loftus and Palmer on eyewitness testimony:
   (a) Give one way in which the study was not ecologically valid. [2]
   (b) Suggest one way in which the study could be made more true to real life. [2]

2 The review by Deregowski refers to different types of evidence on picture perception.
   (a) Briefly describe one piece of anecdotal evidence. [2]
   (b) Briefly describe one piece of empirical evidence. [2]

3 From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith:
   (a) What are the Down’s Syndrome and the ‘normal’ children able to do in the ‘Sally-Anne Test’? [2]
   (b) What are autistic children unable to do and what reason do Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith give for this failure? [2]

4 There is some discussion regarding the study by Gardner and Gardner about whether Washoe actually learned language or whether she just communicated through imitated gestures.
   Give two pieces of evidence that suggest Washoe learned language. [4]

5 The study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation involved children.
   (a) Describe two features of the sample of children. [2]
   (b) Give one reason why the children in this study were not debriefed. [2]

6 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross matched participants for pre-existing levels of aggression.
   (a) Describe how the children were matched for pre-existing levels of aggression. [2]
   (b) Describe why the children were matched for pre-existing levels of aggression. [2]

7 In the study by Schachter and Singer on emotion the stooge behaved either angrily or euphorically.
   (a) Describe one way in which the stooge behaved angrily and one way in which the stooge behaved euphorically. [2]
   (b) Which two groups of participants tended not to copy the behaviour of the stooge? [2]
8 The study by Dement and Kleitman on sleep and dreaming involved gathering both qualitative and quantitative data.

(a) Give an example of the qualitative data that was gathered. [2]

(b) Give an example of the quantitative data that was gathered. [2]

9 (a) In one experiment from the study by Sperry, split-brain participants could describe an object presented to them visually. Identify the visual field and hemisphere that would allow the object to be named. [2]

(b) In a second experiment, Sperry found that participants could not describe an object presented to them visually. Identify the visual field and hemisphere that would prevent the object from being named. [2]

10 In his study of obedience to authority, Milgram lists features of the experiment that explain the high amount of obedience observed. Describe two of these features. [4]

11 In the study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin the two observers collected quantitative data.

(a) Suggest one weakness with the way in which the observational data was collected. [2]

(b) Suggest one way in which the collection of data could have been improved. [2]

12 In the experiment by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation, there were three choices: maximum joint profit, maximum in-group profit and maximum difference.

(a) Which choice did most boys make? [2]

(b) What does this choice tell us about the behaviour of the boys? [2]

13 The study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) raises a number of ethical issues.

(a) Give one reason why the study should have been done. [2]

(b) Give one reason why the study should not have been done. [2]

14 The famous scientist Albert Einstein is mentioned in the review by Gould on intelligence testing.

(a) Suggest why Einstein would have performed poorly in the IQ tests. [2]

(b) Suggest what this tells us about the real nature of intelligence. [2]

15 The study by Thigpen and Cleckley is about multiple personality disorder.

(a) What is multiple personality disorder? [2]

(b) What is the difference between having multiple personality disorder and having different sides to your personality? [2]
Section B (40 marks)

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

16 Psychological research is often carried out on a restricted sample of participants. For example, some studies use only male participants, or students and some studies sample those who have been charged with murder. Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
Milgram (obedience)
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

(a) Describe the sample of your chosen study and say how the participants were selected. [10]

(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using restricted samples of participants in psychological studies? [10]

(d) Suggest a different sample for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]

17 Self report measures usually involve obtaining data from participants either by interview or by questionnaire and sometimes a combination of both. Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
Freud (little Hans)
 Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

(a) Describe the self report measures used in your chosen study. [10]

(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using self report measures? [10]

(d) Suggest a different method for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

PSYCHOLOGY
Paper 1 The Core Studies 1

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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Section A
Answer all questions.

Section B
Answer any one question.

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.
Section A (60 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1 A number of generalisations can be made from the study by Deregowski on picture perception.
   (a) Suggest a generalisation that can be made from this study. [2]
   (b) What is a generalisation? [2]

2 Suggest two problems with the Sally-Anne test used by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith to test autism. [4]

3 In the study of Washoe by Gardner and Gardner:
   (a) Identify two ways in which it was decided that Washoe had learned a new sign. [2]
   (b) Identify two of the four new signs Washoe learned during the first seven months. [2]

4 From the study on conservation by Samuel and Bryant:
   (a) Describe one of the three independent variables. [2]
   (b) What was the dependent variable? [2]

5 The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression involved observing children.
   (a) How did Bandura, Ross and Ross observe the children? [2]
   (b) Suggest one advantage of observing them in this way. [2]

6 Hodges and Tizard ask whether there is an ex-institutional ‘syndrome’ (a pattern of social relationships different from the matched comparisons).
   (a) Identify two of the five features that form this ‘syndrome’. [2]
   (b) Suggest one weakness with proposing this ‘syndrome’. [2]

7 The study by Freud looked at the development of little Hans over time.
   (a) Give one advantage of studying development, giving an example from this study. [2]
   (b) Give one disadvantage of studying development, giving an example from this study. [2]
8 The study by Schachter and Singer included anger and euphoria conditions:
   (a) Briefly describe the procedure in the anger condition. [2]
   (b) Suggest why it is important to standardise a procedure. [2]

9 The obedience study by Milgram used a stooge.
   (a) Identify two ways in which the stooge was used to deceive the participants. [2]
   (b) Give one advantage of using a stooge in psychological research. [2]

10 The Haney, Banks and Zimbardo prison simulation study recruited participants through a
    newspaper advertisement.
   (a) Suggest one advantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements. [2]
   (b) Suggest one disadvantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements. [2]

11 The setting in which a study takes place may affect the result.
   (a) Describe the setting for the subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin. [2]
   (b) Give one advantage of this setting and give one disadvantage of this setting. [2]

12 The study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation is a snapshot study.
   (a) What makes the Tajfel study a snapshot study? [2]
   (b) Give one disadvantage of a snapshot study. [2]

13 The Gould study reviews Yerkes’ construction of psychometric tests of intelligence. Describe any
   two advantages of psychometric tests. [4]

14 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice involved children.
   (a) Describe two features of the sample of children. [2]
   (b) Give one reason why the children in this study were not debriefed. [2]

15 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients approached nurses with
    requests for information.
   (a) How did the nurses respond to these requests? [2]
   (b) Suggest why the nurses responded to the requests in the way they did. [2]
Section B (40 marks)

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

16 Psychological research is often carried out in laboratories using specialised apparatus and complex recording devices. Such equipment may produce very precise, detailed and accurate data.

Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

- Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
- Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)
- Sperry (split brain)

(a) Describe the way in which the equipment was used to collect data in your chosen study. [10]
(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]
(c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this equipment in your chosen study? [10]
(d) Suggest one way in which data could have been gathered for your chosen study without the use of this equipment and say how you think this might affect the results. [10]

17 Some studies in psychology describe behaviour and experience using numbers and statistics. This is the quantitative approach.

Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

- Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
- Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)
- Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

(a) Outline the procedure of your chosen study. [10]
(b) Describe the quantitative results of your chosen study. [10]
(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using the quantitative approach? [10]
(d) Suggest a different approach for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]
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Section A (60 marks)

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   (a) Suggest a generalisation that can be made from this study. [2]
   
   (b) What is a generalisation? [2]

2. Suggest two problems with the Sally-Anne test used by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith to test autism. [4]

3. In the study of Washoe by Gardner and Gardner:
   
   (a) Identify two ways in which it was decided that Washoe had learned a new sign. [2]
   
   (b) Identify two of the four new signs Washoe learned during the first seven months. [2]

4. From the study on conservation by Samuel and Bryant:
   
   (a) Describe one of the three independent variables. [2]
   
   (b) What was the dependent variable? [2]

5. The study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression involved observing children.
   
   (a) How did Bandura, Ross and Ross observe the children? [2]
   
   (b) Suggest one advantage of observing them in this way. [2]

6. Hodges and Tizard ask whether there is an ex-institutional ‘syndrome’ (a pattern of social relationships different from the matched comparisons).
   
   (a) Identify two of the five features that form this ‘syndrome’. [2]
   
   (b) Suggest one weakness with proposing this ‘syndrome’. [2]

7. The study by Freud looked at the development of little Hans over time.
   
   (a) Give one advantage of studying development, giving an example from this study. [2]
   
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8 The study by Schachter and Singer included anger and euphoria conditions:

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(b) Suggest why it is important to standardise a procedure. [2]

9 The obedience study by Milgram used a stooge.

(a) Identify two ways in which the stooge was used to deceive the participants. [2]

(b) Give one advantage of using a stooge in psychological research. [2]

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(a) Suggest one advantage of recruiting participants through newspaper advertisements. [2]

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11 The setting in which a study takes place may affect the result.

(a) Describe the setting for the subway Samaritan study by Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin. [2]

(b) Give one advantage of this setting and give one disadvantage of this setting. [2]

12 The study by Tajfel on intergroup categorisation is a snapshot study.

(a) What makes the Tajfel study a snapshot study? [2]

(b) Give one disadvantage of a snapshot study. [2]

13 The Gould study reviews Yerkes’ construction of psychometric tests of intelligence. Describe any two advantages of psychometric tests. [4]

14 The study by Hraba and Grant on doll choice involved children.

(a) Describe two features of the sample of children. [2]

(b) Give one reason why the children in this study were not debriefed. [2]

15 In the study by Rosenhan (sane in insane places) the pseudo-patients approached nurses with requests for information.

(a) How did the nurses respond to these requests? [2]

(b) Suggest why the nurses responded to the requests in the way they did. [2]
Section B (40 marks)

Answer either Question 16 or Question 17 in this section.

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Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)  
Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)  
Sperry (split brain)

(a) Describe the way in which the equipment was used to collect data in your chosen study. [10]

(b) Outline the main findings of your chosen study. [10]

(c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using this equipment in your chosen study? [10]

(d) Suggest one way in which data could have been gathered for your chosen study without the use of this equipment and say how you think this might affect the results. [10]

17 Some studies in psychology describe behaviour and experience using numbers and statistics. This is the quantitative approach.

Choose any one of the studies from the list below and answer the questions which follow.

Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)  
Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)  
Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

(a) Outline the procedure of your chosen study. [10]

(b) Describe the quantitative results of your chosen study. [10]

(c) Using your chosen study as an example, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using the quantitative approach? [10]

(d) Suggest a different approach for your chosen study and say what effect, if any, this would have on the results. [10]
PSYCHOLOGY
Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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Section A
Answer all questions.

Section B
Answer any one question.

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Section A  (20 marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1  The study by Deregowski is a review of studies on picture perception in different cultures.
   (a) Describe a finding of one cross-cultural study included in the Deregowski review.  [2]
   (b) Explain whether this finding supports the nature or the nurture point of view.  [2]

2  The study by Samuel and Bryant on conservation is a snapshot study.
   (a) Explain why Samuel and Bryant used a snapshot study rather than a longitudinal study.  [2]
   (b) Give one disadvantage of Samuel and Bryant’s use of a snapshot study.  [2]

3  From the study by Bandura, Ross and Ross on the imitation of aggression:
   (a) Give two of the types of behaviour (the response categories) that the observers looked for when they observed the children.  [2]
   (b) Describe how Bandura, Ross and Ross checked the reliability of their observations.  [2]

4  Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans) used a field experiment rather than a laboratory experiment.
   (a) Give one reason why diffusion of responsibility has been found in laboratory experiments but was not found in the Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin field experiment.  [2]
   (b) Suggest one problem with conducting social psychological research in a laboratory.  [2]

5  Psychiatrists have to make decisions about sanity and insanity in their everyday working life. In the study by Rosenhan the psychiatrists admitted the pseudo-patients to hospital with an incorrect diagnosis of schizophrenia.
   (a) Give one reason why the psychiatrists made this mistake.  [2]
   (b) Explain why it may be an advantage for psychiatrists to risk making this kind of mistake in their everyday work.  [2]
Section B (30 marks)

Answer one question only from this section.

6 Psychological studies carried out in a laboratory do not often relate to everyday life.

Using the studies in the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Milgram (obedience)
- Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
- Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
- Tajfel (intergroup categorisation)

(a) How was each of the studies different from everyday life? [10]

(b) Describe the problems psychologists may have if they study behaviour in everyday settings. [10]

(c) ‘Studies conducted in the laboratory can tell us far more about behaviour and experience than studies carried out in everyday settings.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]

7 Psychometric measurement attempts to give some insight into human behaviour and experience (for example intelligence and personality) through the use of reliable and standardised tests.

Using the studies in the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith (autism)
- Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)
- Gould (intelligence testing)
- Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)

(a) How was psychometric measurement used in each of the studies? [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using psychometric measurement? [10]

(c) How useful is psychometric measurement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 Some of the core studies take a physiological approach to human behaviour and experience. This approach considers how our hormones, nervous system and functions of the brain interact to determine our behaviour.

Using the studies in the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Schachter and Singer (emotion)
- Sperry (split brain)
- Dement and Kleitman (sleep and dreaming)
- Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans)

(a) Describe what each study tells us about physiological psychology. [10]

(b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the physiological approach? [10]

(c) ‘All behaviour is caused by physiological processes.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement? [10]
PSYCHOLOGY
Paper 2 The Core Studies 2

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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Section A
Answer all questions.

Section B
Answer any one question.

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Section A (20 marks)

Answer all questions.

1. In the study by Tajfel the dependent variable was intergroup categorisation.
   
   (a) Explain how Tajfel measured the dependent variable. [2]
   
   (b) Explain one way this measure lacks ecological validity. [2]

2. Describe how the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) broke two ethical guidelines. [4]

3. From the study by Milgram on obedience a number of different methods were used to collect the data.
   
   (a) Outline the qualitative and quantitative data gathered in this study. [2]
   
   (b) Why was qualitative data gathered in this study? [2]

4. From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism:
   
   (a) Describe how the children were matched in this study. [2]
   
   (b) How does this matching of the children contribute to the validity of the study? [2]

5. The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans) showed there were differences in brain activation between murderers and non-murderers.
   
   (a) Describe one of these differences. [2]
   
   (b) Outline one possible application of this research. [2]
Section B (30 marks)

Answer any one question.

6 Ecological validity refers to how realistic a study is compared to everyday life.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
- Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
- Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
- Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

(a) Describe how behaviour and experience were measured in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to carry out ecologically valid studies? [10]

(c) Why is it important to have ecologically valid studies? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 The nature/nurture debate refers to whether behaviour is determined by biological factors (nature) or the effects of experience (nurture).

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
- Deregowski (picture perception)
- Gould (intelligence testing)
- Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

(a) Describe the extent to which each of these studies supports the nature or nurture view. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour develops through nature or nurture? [10]

(c) “Human behaviour is entirely the result of nurture.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 The longitudinal method is one in which a limited number of participants are studied by psychologists over a long period of time.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Freud (little Hans)
- Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
- Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
- Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

(a) Describe the longitudinal method used in each of these studies. [10]

(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using the longitudinal method? [10]

(c) “The longitudinal method is the only way to gain true insight into human behaviour.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
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Section A
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Section B
Answer any one question.

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Section A (20 marks)

Answer all questions.

1. In the study by Tajfel the dependent variable was intergroup categorisation.
   (a) Explain how Tajfel measured the dependent variable. [2]
   (b) Explain one way this measure lacks ecological validity. [2]

2. Describe how the study by Schachter and Singer (emotion) broke two ethical guidelines. [4]

3. From the study by Milgram on obedience a number of different methods were used to collect the data.
   (a) Outline the qualitative and quantitative data gathered in this study. [2]
   (b) Why was qualitative data gathered in this study? [2]

4. From the study by Baron-Cohen, Leslie and Frith on autism:
   (a) Describe how the children were matched in this study. [2]
   (b) How does this matching of the children contribute to the validity of the study? [2]

5. The study by Raine, Buchsbaum and LaCasse (brain scans) showed there were differences in brain activation between murderers and non-murderers.
   (a) Describe one of these differences. [2]
   (b) Outline one possible application of this research. [2]
Section B (30 marks)

Answer any one question.

6 Ecological validity refers to how realistic a study is compared to everyday life.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation)
- Loftus and Palmer (eyewitness testimony)
- Hraba and Grant (doll choice)
- Piliavin, Rodin and Piliavin (subway Samaritans)

(a) Describe how behaviour and experience were measured in each of these studies. [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they try to carry out ecologically valid studies? [10]
(c) Why is it important to have ecologically valid studies? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

7 The nature/nurture debate refers to whether behaviour is determined by biological factors (nature) or the effects of experience (nurture).

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Bandura, Ross and Ross (aggression)
- Deregowski (picture perception)
- Gould (intelligence testing)
- Samuel and Bryant (conservation)

(a) Describe the extent to which each of these studies supports the nature or nurture view. [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate whether behaviour develops through nature or nurture? [10]
(c) “Human behaviour is entirely the result of nurture.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]

8 The longitudinal method is one in which a limited number of participants are studied by psychologists over a long period of time.

Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow.

- Freud (little Hans)
- Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder)
- Gardner and Gardner (project Washoe)
- Hodges and Tizard (social relationships)

(a) Describe the longitudinal method used in each of these studies. [10]
(b) What problems may psychologists have when they investigate behaviour using the longitudinal method? [10]
(c) “The longitudinal method is the only way to gain true insight into human behaviour.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [10]
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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.
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 teaching style and one learning style. [6]

(c) Describe one way in which learning styles have been measured. [3]

2 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term ‘improving motivation’. [2]

(b) Give one example of learned helplessness and one example of attribution theory in education. [6]

(c) Describe one way in which motivation can be improved in the classroom. [3]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

3

David is growing up

David was a problem child who continually disrupted the work of his teacher and the other children in his class. David is now in a different class and his new teacher believes that preventing disruptive behaviour before it happens is better than curing or correcting it after it has happened.

(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 prevent a disruptive behaviour from happening. [6]

4

It is noisy in here

A study by Maxwell and Evans found that children who were taught in a sound proof room scored higher on word and number recognition tasks than those children who were taught in rooms that had no sound proofing. They were also said to have a better understanding of the use of language.

(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about the design and layout of educational environments. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about the design and layout of educational environments. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how the environmental conditions of a classroom could improve learning. [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 social behaviour.  [6]

(c)  Describe one study showing the negative effects of noise on health.  [3]

6  (a)  Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term ‘climatological determinism’.  [2]

(b)  Describe two studies showing the negative effects of climate and/or weather on performance.  [6]

(c)  Describe the effects on health of seasonal affective disorder (SAD).  [3]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

7

I hate shopping!

If I go shopping when I expect it to be crowded and it is crowded, I just cope.
If I go shopping when I expect it not to be crowded but it is crowded, then I get frustrated.
If I go shopping when I expect it to be crowded but it isn’t crowded, I am delighted!

(a) Describe what psychologists have learned about density and crowding. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about density and crowding. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what a person can do to prevent the effects of crowding. [6]

8

Leave your bags …

Research has suggested that even in an emergency situation people follow the ‘script’ of the usual way to behave. When escaping from a crashed plane some people still get their bags and wait patiently in line to exit. People who follow scripts in emergencies tend not to survive.

(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 and/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 'acute pain'. [2]
(b) Outline two theories of pain. [6]
(c) Describe one study that has measured acute pain. [3]

10 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term 'accident proneness'. [2]
(b) Describe one personality factor and one non-personality factor that may cause accidents. [6]
(c) Describe one study that has promoted safety behaviours. [3]
11  Food Dudes to the rescue!

The ‘Food Dude’ study by Tapper in 2003 was a very successful school-based programme which improved the poor eating habits of young children. Tapper suggests that the approach could be adapted to help change other forms of poor lifestyle behaviour and promote health.

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

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

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

12  According to Mark Twain

Apparently the American novelist Mark Twain once said “to give up smoking is the easiest thing I ever did. I should know; I’ve done it a thousand times”.

(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 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 ‘historical explanation of abnormality’. [2]

(b) Describe one historical and one contemporary explanation of abnormality. [6]

(c) Describe one historical treatment for mental illness which has been shown to be ineffective. [3]

14  (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term ‘somatoform disorder’. [2]

(b) Describe two types of somatoform disorder. [6]

(c) Describe one way in which somatoform disorders can be treated. [3]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

15

Confabulation

People with anterograde amnesia have a loss of memory for events after a disturbing experience. People with retrograde amnesia have a loss of memory for events before a disturbing experience. Confabulation is making things up to replace loss of memory which often happens to people with these types of amnesia.

(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 in which the effects of trauma, such as amnesia, can be reduced. [6]

16

Don’t panic!

Too much anxiety before an examination is bad. Before any examination:

• Don’t talk to others about their revision.
• Don’t think negatively.

And don’t run off down the corridor in a panic either!

(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 anxiety disorders 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 ‘team building’.  [2]

(b) Describe one theory of team roles.  [3]

(c) Describe two ways in which team building can be achieved.  [6]

18  (a)  Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term ‘management style’.  [2]

(b) Outline two leadership styles.  [6]

(c) Describe one study of leader-worker interaction.  [3]
19

Café menu

Employees can be motivated in many ways. Some companies have introduced ‘café menu’
benefit plans, where employees can select rewards from a list of alternatives.

(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 how the management of any company could
increase performance through motivation. [6]

20

See the light

In the 1920s management increased the lighting levels in a factory and production increased. 
Management then increased the lighting levels even further and production again increased.
Finally, management decreased the lighting levels and production increased!
The relationship between organisational work conditions and production is an interesting one.

(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 the physical conditions of work environments can be improved. [6]
**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

**PSYCHOLOGY** 9698/32

Paper 3  The Specialist Choices

May/June 2010

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.
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 ‘humanistic’ approach to education. [2]
   (b) Describe two ways in which the humanistic approach has been applied in education. [6]
   (c) Describe one difference between the humanistic approach and another approach to education. [3]

2  (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by ‘disruptive behaviour’ in school. [2]
   (b) Describe one type of disruptive behaviour. [3]
   (c) Describe one way in which disruptive behaviour may be prevented and one way in which it may be corrected. [6]
3

SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

3

Brids and birds

Dyslexia is ‘word blindness’ which means that the dyslexic cannot ‘see’ the difference between different letters or the difference in the spelling of words. ‘Discussion’, ‘diskutian’ and ‘disscussion’ are all pronounced the same and look the same to the dyslexic.

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

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

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how one specific learning difficulty or disability may be overcome. [6]

4

A Curry recipe

Take some instructional preference, add it to cognitive personality style, add these to informational processing style, mix well to form an onion!

(a) Describe what psychologists have discovered about teaching and learning styles. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about teaching and learning styles. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how a teacher can manage individual differences in learning styles. [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 ‘density’ and ‘crowding’. [2]

(b) Describe one way in which density can be measured and one way in which crowding can be measured. [6]

(c) Describe one animal study on density and crowding. [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]
7

Street Maps

An internet site provides on-line maps. A recent addition in some parts of the world is 'street maps' where actual photographs of roads, houses and people can be seen. Now everyone can invade my space!

(a) Describe what psychologists have learned about personal space. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about personal space. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which people can defend their primary territory. [6]

8

Help!

In the 1960s a study was conducted where a man fell over, screamed, and held his leg which began to bleed. Although the study deceived participants it did show a difference in the helping behaviour of those living in cities compared to those living in rural environments.

(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about architecture and behaviour. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about architecture and behaviour. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what architectural design features would contribute to reducing crime. [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 ‘measuring stress’. [2]
    (b) Describe one cause of stress. [3]
    (c) Suggest two ways in which the cause of stress described in part (b) can be measured. [6]

10 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by ‘methods for promoting health’. [2]
     (b) Describe two methods for promoting health that could be used in worksites. [6]
     (c) Suggest one problem when promoting health in worksites. [3]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

11

Doctor, doctor

Doctor, doctor I think I am a bridge.  
What’s come over you?  
Two cars, a truck and a bus!

Research has shown that many doctors and patients misunderstand what is being said.

(a) Describe what psychologists have learned about the patient-practitioner relationship.  [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about the patient-practitioner relationship.  [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which people can be encouraged to use health services.  [6]

12

Why does pain exist?

- It can occur to avoid a serious injury developing; for example, picking up something hot then dropping it because of the pain.
- It can aid learning and help people to avoid harmful situations in the future.
- It limits activity to help recovery in damaged joints and muscles.

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

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

(c) Suggest how the pain experienced by a person in a hospital bed could be measured using psychological techniques.  [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 ‘treatments for schizophrenia’. [2]

(b) Describe one type of schizophrenia. [3]

(c) Describe one explanation and one treatment for the type of schizophrenia described in part (b). [6]

14 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the term ‘obsessive-compulsive disorder’. [2]

(b) Describe one explanation for obsessive-compulsive disorder. [3]

(c) Describe one treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder and one treatment for an anxiety disorder. [6]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

15

Oh, not again

Research has shown that depression or mania is more likely to recur if a person:

• takes too much or too little medication
• has inconsistent sleep patterns
• cuts down on caffeine
• has inadequate stress management and poor lifestyle choices.

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

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

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest ways in which abnormal affect can be treated. [6]

16

Avoid me!

P honophobia
H aemophobia
O dontophobia
B athophobia
I cthyophobia
A goraphobia

(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about abnormal avoidance and need. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about abnormal avoidance and need. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how an abnormal need 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 screening'. [2]

(b) Describe one psychometric test used in personnel screening. [3]

(c) Describe two problems with psychometric tests used in personnel screening. [6]

18 (a) Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the 'communication process'. [2]

(b) Briefly describe two types of communication channel. [6]

(c) Describe one way in which communication flow could be improved. [3]
SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

19

I’m HRM

What am I? I’m workforce planning, recruitment, induction and orientation. I’m skills management, training and development. I’m personnel administration. I’m also wages or payroll, employee benefits and time management. I’m performance appraisal. I’m always very busy at work!

(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about human resource practices. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about human resource practices. [10]

(c) You are a newly appointed human resource manager. Giving reasons for your answer, suggest what job analysis technique you will use in the company. [6]

20

Ergonomics

Ergonomics is derived from the Greek words *ergos* which means work and *nomos* meaning natural law. In its modern format, ergonomics is often defined as the science of matching the job to the worker and the product to the user.

(a) Describe what psychologists have found out about human factors in work design. [8]

(b) Evaluate what psychologists have found out about human factors in work design. [10]

(c) Giving reasons for your answer, suggest how safety in operator-machine systems can be improved. [6]