



PSYCHOLOGY (PRINCIPAL)

9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

May/June 2017

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 the 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.

The 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 Ahn et al. measured beliefs about essences:
 - (a) Describe the seven-point scale used in this study and give **one** advantage of this type of scale. [3]
 - (b) Suggest why an alternative 'forced-choice' (e.g. six-point) scale may have been a better choice. [3]
 - (c) Identify **three** of the unfamiliar mental disorders used as stimuli. [3]

- 2 Kohn and Antonuccio describe the case study of Jay who is a kleptomaniac.
 - (a) Outline the presenting features (the Case Introduction) of Jay. [3]
 - (b) Identify **three** diagnostic criteria for kleptomania. [3]
 - (c) Give **one** disadvantage of the case study method applied to this study. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 3 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about schizophrenia. [12]
 (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about schizophrenia. [16]

- 4 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about depression. [12]
 (b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about depression. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 5 Blood and injection phobics faint at the sight of blood, or a needle prior to an injection. There are many treatments for such phobias, including systematic desensitisation, flooding, modeling and 'applied tension' (the tensing of muscles to raise blood pressure).
 - (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design an experiment to investigate the effectiveness of **one** treatment for blood or injection phobias. [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) Describe **one** interrogation tactic. [3]
(b) Contrast an interrogation with a police interview. [3]
(c) Identify **three** types of false confession. [3]
- 7 (a) Identify **three** functions of imprisonment. [3]
(b) Debate the view that imprisonment should rehabilitate rather than punish. [3]
(c) Suggest **one** reason why imprisonment does not work. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 8 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about the psychological effects of crime. [12]
(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about the psychological effects of crime. [16]
- 9 (a) Describe theory and research on the psychology of the jury. [12]
(b) Evaluate theory and research on the psychology of the jury. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 10 Farrington et al. believe that government policy should aim to prevent the early onset of offending. For example, they believe that poor child-rearing can be improved by parent training.
- (a) Using your knowledge of **one** psychological perspective, design a parent training programme that may improve child behaviour. [8]
(b) Explain the underlying psychological perspective on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 11 (a) Contrast individuation with deindividuation. [3]
- (b) Briefly describe a laboratory study which showed the negative effects of deindividuation. [3]
- (c) Using an example, suggest how individuation can be **increased** in real life. [3]
- 12 The key study by Aginsky et al. required participants to draw sketch maps.
- (a) Sketch and describe **one** of the three types of sketch map produced by participants. [3]
- (b) Briefly discuss the value of sketch maps when researching environmental cognition. [3]
- (c) Describe the types of sketch map outlined by Lynch. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 13 (a) Describe the key study by Drury et al. on emergency behaviour. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Drury et al. on emergency behaviour. [16]
- 14 (a) Describe theory and applications of the positive benefits of music. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theory and applications of the positive benefits of music. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 15 A recent news article asked the question 'Does train over-crowding pose serious dangers?' It may or it may not, but psychologists design studies to test research questions. You decide to conduct a field experiment.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a field experiment to find out whether train over-crowding causes serious danger. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your study is based. [6]

Psychology and Health**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 16** The study by Savage and Armstrong explored directing and sharing styles of consultation.
- (a) The study used random allocation. Describe the term 'random allocation' using an example from the study. [3]
 - (b) Outline **one** clinical situation in which a directing style of consultation led to **more** patient satisfaction, and **two** clinical situations in which a directing style of consultation made no significant difference to patient satisfaction. [3]
 - (c) Give **three** reasons why the sample reduced from 359 to 200. [3]
- 17** From the study by DiMatteo et al. on patient adherence:
- (a) Describe what is meant by a meta-analysis. [3]
 - (b) Suggest **three** limitations of meta-analysis. [3]
 - (c) The study had five exclusion criteria. Identify **one** criterion and suggest why it was an advantage to implement this exclusion. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 18** (a) Describe the key study by McVey and Stapleton on anti-smoking television advertising. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by McVey and Stapleton on anti-smoking television advertising. [16]
- 19** (a) Describe how stress has been measured and how stress has been managed. [12]
- (b) Evaluate how stress has been measured and how stress has been managed. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 20** One cognitive pain management technique is non-pain imagery and for young children this might be to think of their favourite toy rather than the pain they are in.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how you would assess the effectiveness of non-pain imagery in children. [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 Moore et al. on spectator aggression:
- (a) Describe the sample of participants and how they were selected. [3]
 - (b) Suggest **one** way in which the sample selection in this study may have been biased. [3]
 - (c) Suggest **one** further methodological limitation. [3]
- 22** The study by Kajtna et al. focuses on models of personality.
- (a) Define and describe the characteristics of a 'personality trait'. [3]
 - (b) Contrast the two Big Five models outlined by Kajtna. [3]
 - (c) Define and describe the characteristics of a 'high-risk sport'. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 23** (a) Describe the key study by McAuley et al. on measuring causal attributions. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by McAuley et al. on measuring causal attributions. [16]
- 24** (a) Describe what psychologists have found about anxiety and sport performance. [12]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found about anxiety and sport performance. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this section.

- 25** The key study by Waters and Lovell on homefield advantage in English soccer players ends with the comment that players' performances on the pitch in home and away situations need to be examined.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate players' performances on the pitch in home and away games. [8]
 - (b) Explain the methodological decisions on which your study is based. [6]

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