



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

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PSYCHOLOGY

9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

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 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 document consists of **8** printed pages.



Psychology and Abnormality**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 1 From the Simeon et al study on thirty cases of depersonalisation disorder:
- (a) Distinguish between depersonalisation and dissociative identity disorder. [3]
 - (b) Outline **one** case study of depersonalisation disorder. [3]
 - (c) Using an example from this study, give **one** limitation of case studies. [3]
- 2 From the Brewer et al study on impairment of olfactory identification:
- (a) Outline **three** reasons why some participants were excluded from the study. [3]
 - (b) Briefly describe what was found for smokers compared with non-smokers and what was found for males compared with females. [3]
 - (c) Using an example from this study, suggest **one** strength of the physiological approach. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 3 (a) Describe explanations for impulse control disorders. [12]
- (b) Evaluate explanations for impulse control disorders. [16]
- 4 (a) Describe the key study by Shapira et al on brain activation by disgust-inducing pictures in obsessive compulsive disorder. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Shapira et al on brain activation by disgust-inducing pictures in obsessive compulsive disorder. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 5** In an article in *The Psychologist* in 2008 it was reported that for the majority of patients with depression, anti-depressant medication is clinically no more effective than placebo.
- (a)** Using your knowledge of psychology suggest how the use of placebo could be investigated. [8]
- (b)** Explain the ethical and methodological decisions on which your suggested investigation is based. [6]

Psychology and Crime**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 6 From the study by Mann et al on suspects, lies and videotape:
- (a) Briefly describe **three** of the categories of behaviour that were observed. [3]
 - (b) Contrast **two** ways in which liars are expected to behave with the ways in which most liars actually behave. [3]
 - (c) Briefly discuss **one** way in which the ecological validity of this study was different from most other laboratory studies investigating the behaviour of liars. [3]
- 7 From the study by Rubin et al on psychological and behavioural reactions to the bombings in London in 2005:
- (a) Describe the method of data collection and the sampling technique. [3]
 - (b) Using supporting evidence, give **one** weakness with this method of data collection. [3]
 - (c) Describe the question used to measure the prevalence of stress and describe how participants' responses were assessed. [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 theories proposed to explain criminal behaviour. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theories proposed to explain criminal behaviour. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 10** One of the key difficulties experienced by many offenders is the inappropriate expression of their anger. However, many treatment programmes do not provide suitable alternative expressions of anger. What is needed is an appropriate way to assess suitability for anger management programmes.
- (a)** Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how offenders can be assessed for suitability for an anger management programme. [8]
- (b)** Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Environment

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 11 (a)** Outline Le Bon's contagion explanation of how people behave in emergency situations. [3]
- (b)** Give a real-life example of the contagion explanation of behaviour in emergencies. [3]
- (c)** Contrast the contagion explanation of behaviour in emergencies with an alternative explanation. [3]
- 12 (a)** Describe **one** laboratory study looking at the negative effects of noise on aggression. [3]
- (b)** To what extent do studies on noise and aggression suggest cause and effect? [3]
- (c)** Describe **one** variable that could be controlled in laboratory experiments on noise and aggression. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 13 (a)** Describe studies which have invaded personal space. [12]
- (b)** Evaluate studies which have invaded personal space. [16]
- 14 (a)** Describe research on crowding in animals. [12]
- (b)** Discuss the extent to which research on crowding in animals can be generalised to humans. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 15** Homing pigeons are said to find their way home using the magnetic fields of the earth. They can do this because of a substance in their brain called magnetite which detects the difference in magnetic field between their home and their current position. The question is whether humans have magnetite or not.
- (a)** Using your knowledge of psychology suggest how the existence of magnetite in humans can be investigated. [8]
- (b)** Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Health**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 16 (a) Briefly describe the nicotine regulation model. [3]
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** limitation of the nicotine regulation model. [3]
- (c) Outline a non-biological explanation of why people continue to smoke cigarettes. [3]
- 17 (a) Outline **one** piece of research that gathered quantitative data to measure non-adherence to medical requests. [3]
- (b) Using an example, suggest **one** limitation when gathering quantitative data to measure adherence to medical requests. [3]
- (c) Using an example, suggest **one** strength when gathering quantitative data to measure adherence to medical requests. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 18 (a) Describe research that has investigated doctor-patient interactions. [12]
- (b) Evaluate research that has investigated doctor-patient interactions. [16]
- 19 (a) Describe ways in which pain can be measured. [12]
- (b) Compare and contrast ways in which pain can be measured. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 20 The 'Food Dude' study by Tapper, Horne and Lowe was very successful. Tapper et al suggest that "the peer-modelling and rewards-based approach used here could be adapted to help bring about other forms of behaviour change in health domains ... we believe that great gains can be made for people – not simply by informing them of what they should and shouldn't be doing, but by applying known behaviour principles in a systematic and coherent position".
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how the principles used in this programme could be applied to **one** other dietary health problem. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Sport

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 21** (a) Outline the difference between trait anxiety and state anxiety. [3]
- (b) Give **three** questions from the SCAT (Sport Competitive Anxiety Test). [3]
- (c) Suggest **two** criticisms of the CSAI-2 (Competitive State Anxiety Inventory-2). [3]
- 22** From the study by Kajtna et al on personality in high risk sports athletes:
- (a) Briefly describe **two** dimensions of the Big Five Observer Scale. [3]
- (b) What were the findings for two dimensions of the Big Five Observer Scale? [3]
- (c) Comment on the extent to which this research is reductionist. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 23** (a) Describe the key study by Waters and Lovell on homefield advantage in English soccer players. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Waters and Lovell on homefield advantage in English soccer players. [16]
- 24** (a) Describe the role of attributions, self confidence and learned helplessness in sport. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the role of attributions, self confidence and learned helplessness in sport. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 25** You are a sports psychologist and you have been invited to give advice to a team who has the worst record for aggressive behaviour and players being sent off in the entire league.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest a strategy for reducing aggression in sports team players. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your strategy is based. [6]

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Question 20 © Tapper, Horne and Lowe; *The Food Dudes to the rescue!*; The Psychologist; Vol. 16, No.1; January 2003.

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