



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

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PSYCHOLOGY

9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

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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 **6** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Psychology and Abnormality

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 1 (a) Briefly describe the cognitive model of abnormality. [3]
 (b) Describe **one** therapy for mental health disorders based on the cognitive approach. [3]
 (c) Contrast the cognitive model of abnormality with the psychoanalytic model of abnormality. [3]

- 2 From the study by Simeon et al on thirty cases of depersonalisation disorder:
 (a) Give **three** reasons why depersonalisation disorder is not a rare disorder. [3]
 (b) Patients were assessed using the Dissociative Experiences Scale. Use an example to outline **one** strength of this scale. [3]
 (c) Comment on the effectiveness of treatments for dissociative disorder. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 3 (a) Describe explanations for depression. [12]
 (b) Evaluate explanations for depression. [16]

- 4 (a) Describe the key study by Tice et al on impulse control. [12]
 (b) Evaluate the key study by Tice et al on impulse control. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 5 My friend Andy has a fear of buttons! This is called koumpounophobia. It is becoming so bad that he has decided to go for treatment. But which treatment should he choose? Please will you help him by designing a study to find out which treatment for his phobia is best.
 (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate the effectiveness of different treatments for phobias. [8]
 (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Crime

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 6 (a) Outline Eysenck's 'personality' explanation of crime. [3]
- (b) Using examples, suggest why Eysenck's explanation is deterministic. [3]
- (c) Suggest **three** weaknesses with Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire/Inventory (EPQ/EPI). [3]
- 7 From the study by Salfati on expressiveness and instrumentality in homicide:
- (a) Using examples, explain what is meant by the expressive and instrumental behaviours of homicide crime scenes. [3]
- (b) Salfati analysed data using the smallest space analysis (SSA). Using an example, briefly describe this technique of data analysis. [3]
- (c) Salfati suggests that a holistic approach is much more useful than a reductionist approach. Giving reasons, suggest whether you agree or disagree with this viewpoint. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 8 (a) Describe the key study by Rubin et al on the London bombings of 2005. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Rubin et al on the London bombings of 2005. [16]
- 9 (a) Describe theory and research on the psychology of investigation. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theory and research on the psychology of investigation. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 10 You are a behaviourist and you believe that all behaviours are learned. You also believe that offenders should be treated rather than merely imprisoned. You have been given the opportunity to work in a prison and you want to find out if your behavioural techniques are effective in preventing offenders from re-offending.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to test the effectiveness of behavioural techniques with offenders. [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 **one** way in which personal space distances have been categorised. [3]
- (b)** Describe **one** study on cultural differences in personal space that has used the simulation method to measure personal space. [3]
- (c)** Suggest **three** differences between the simulation method of measuring personal space and the stop-distance method. [3]
- 12 (a)** Give **three** reasons why psychologists study catastrophes. [3]
- (b)** Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of the laboratory study on catastrophe by Mintz. [3]
- (c)** Of the three main methods used to investigate behaviour in emergencies (laboratory studies, simulations and real-life events), suggest which one you think is the most appropriate and give **three** reasons to support your suggestion. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 13 (a)** Describe the key study by Aginsky et al on strategies for learning a route in a driving simulator. [12]
- (b)** Evaluate the key study by Aginsky et al on strategies for learning a route in a driving simulator. [16]
- 14 (a)** Describe explanations of, and research on, crowd behaviour. [12]
- (b)** Evaluate explanations of, and research on, crowd behaviour. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 15** More and more reports of commuter stress on crowded trains are appearing in the media. But it is not only those who travel by train. Travelling to work or school by bus can be just as stressful.
- (a)** Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate the effects of crowding on public transport. [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 fear appeal approach used in the study by Leventhal et al. [3]
- (b) Briefly describe the 'providing information' approach used in the study by Lewin et al. [3]
- (c) Using examples, suggest whether a longitudinal or snapshot method is more useful for assessing the effectiveness of health promotions. [3]
- 17** (a) Outline **one** piece of research that measures stress physiologically. [3]
- (b) Comment on the validity of physiological measures of stress. [3]
- (c) Contrast physiological measures of stress with psychological measures of stress. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 18** (a) Describe research into non-adherence to medical requests. [12]
- (b) Evaluate research into non-adherence to medical requests. [16]
- 19** (a) Describe the key study by Simons et al on pain in newborn babies. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Simons et al on pain in newborn babies. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 20** Why do teenagers smoke cigarettes? You have studied the 'substances' section of the health option, and you know quite a lot about methodology in psychology, so you are in a perfect position to suggest a strategy to prevent people from starting to smoke.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest a campaign to help prevent teenagers from starting to smoke. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your campaign is based. [6]

Psychology and Sport**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 21 (a) Outline the instinct (Freudian) theory of aggression in sport. [3]
- (b) Give **three** differences between instinct theories and learning theories of aggression in sport. [3]
- (c) Giving a reason for your answer, suggest which is the most effective way to reduce aggression in sport. [3]
- 22 From the study by McAuley et al on measuring causal attributions:
- (a) Describe the **three** causal dimensions. [3]
- (b) Briefly outline how causal attributions were assessed in the first study. [3]
- (c) Explain how correlations helped McAuley et al to assess reliability. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 23 (a) Describe theory and research on anxiety and sport performance. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theory and research on anxiety and sport performance. [16]
- 24 (a) Describe the key study by Widmeyer et al on predicting cohesion in a coacting sport. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Widmeyer et al on predicting cohesion in a coacting sport. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 25 In 1913 Ringelmann found that when he asked groups of men to pull on a rope, they did not pull as hard, or put in as much effort, as they did when they were pulling alone. Ringelmann called this behaviour social loafing.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate social loafing in sports team players. [8]
- (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

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