



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate
Principal Subject

PSYCHOLOGY

9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

May/June 2014

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 **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 From the study by Thigpen and Cleckley on multiple personality disorder:
- (a) Describe **one** piece of anecdotal evidence. [3]
 - (b) Describe **three** other pieces of evidence. [3]
 - (c) Contrast the usefulness of anecdotal evidence with psychometric evidence. [3]
- 2 From the study by Shapira et al. on brain activation by disgust-inducing pictures:
- (a) Describe the results when activation is compared between healthy volunteers and OCD subjects. [3]
 - (b) Briefly explain the statistical implications of these results. [3]
 - (c) Shapira et al. suggest more participants will be used in future studies. Suggest why testing more participants might not be necessary in physiological studies. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 3 (a) Describe the key study by Ahn et al. on beliefs about essences and mental disorder. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Ahn et al. on beliefs about essences and mental disorder. [16]
- 4 (a) Describe research and applications for impulse control disorders. [12]
- (b) Evaluate research and applications for impulse control disorders. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 5 The key study by Brewer et al. linked impaired olfactory identification with schizophrenia. In 2012 researchers from the University of Dresden found people born without a sense of smell were at increased risk of depression.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how you would investigate whether people born without a sense of smell are more susceptible to depression. [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** case study of a successful offender profile. [3]
(b) Describe **one** case study of an unsuccessful offender profile. [3]
(c) Outline **three** reasons why one profile was successful when the other was not. [3]
- 7 The study by Rubin et al. on the bombings in London in 2005 used a telephone survey.
(a) Describe how the telephone survey was conducted. [3]
(b) Give **three** advantages of telephone surveys. [3]
(c) Outline **one** disadvantage of telephone surveys using an example from this study. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 8 (a) Describe the key study by Mann et al. on suspects, lies and videotape. [12]
(b) Evaluate the key study by Mann et al. on suspects, lies and videotape. [16]
- 9 (a) Describe what psychologists have learned about punishment and treatment of offenders. [12]
(b) Evaluate what psychologists have learned about punishment and treatment of offenders. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 10 Many studies have been conducted to determine biases amongst members of a jury, such as racial bias and defendant attractiveness. Another possibility is whether the regional accent of a defendant biases members of a jury. It is your task to find out.
(a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest how you would investigate the effect of regional accent on juror bias. [8]
(b) Explain the evidence on which your study is based. [6]

Psychology and Environment**Section A**

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 11** From the study by Drury et al. on behaviour in emergency situations:
- (a) Describe the model of mass emergent sociality. [3]
 - (b) Describe the affiliation model of behaviour in emergency situations. [3]
 - (c) Contrast the affiliation model with the 'mass panic' approach in relation to social bonds. [3]
- 12** From the study by North et al. on musical style and consumer spending:
- (a) Describe what was found in relation to spending on wine. [3]
 - (b) Suggest why this finding did not support the findings of previous research. [3]
 - (c) North et al. gave three explanations for why classical music leads to greater spending. Using evidence, suggest why **one** of these reasons might **not** be correct. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 13** (a) Describe theory and research on crowds. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theory and research on crowds. [16]
- 14** (a) Describe the key study by Evans and Wener on crowding on a train. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Evans and Wener on crowding on a train. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 15** It is often said that women cannot read maps. Some say that this is because women are less able to process spatial information. Maybe it is because women are empathisers rather than systemisers (as distinguished by Baron-Cohen et al. when investigating autism).
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate the relationship between using maps and the ability to systemise. [8]
 - (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

Psychology and Health

Section A

Answer **all** questions in this Section.

- 16** The key study by Tapper et al. is based on an earlier study by Woolner (involving 'Jarvis and Jess') that had a fifteen-month 'follow-up'.
- (a) Suggest why it is important for health promotion studies of this type to have a 'follow-up'. [3]
- (b) Describe the results of the 'Jarvis and Jess' follow-up. [3]
- (c) Give **one** disadvantage of a longitudinal study and suggest why it did not apply to the Tapper et al. study. [3]
- 17** From the study by Bridge et al. on relaxation and imagery in the treatment of breast cancer:
- (a) Describe the **three** conditions of the independent variable. [3]
- (b) Bridge et al. presented mean scores for mood states for the three conditions. The data were analysed using analysis of covariance. Suggest why this test was used. [3]
- (c) With reference to the comparison of initial data with six-week data, what conclusions can be drawn for the three conditions in relation to tension? [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 18** (a) Describe the key study by McKinstry and Wang on 'putting on the style'. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by McKinstry and Wang on 'putting on the style'. [16]
- 19** (a) Describe pain management techniques for adults and children. [12]
- (b) Evaluate pain management techniques for adults and children. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 20** One explanation of why people smoke cigarettes is because they have a Freudian oral fixation. If this is true, people trying to quit smoking should find 'cigarette substitutes' more effective than nicotine patches.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate whether cigarette substitutes are more effective than nicotine patches. [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 Waters and Lovell on homefield advantage in soccer players:
- (a) In study 2, participants were interviewed about sleep. What was found? [3]
 - (b) Suggest **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of interviewing in this study. [3]
 - (c) Suggest what negative effect a lack of sleep might have on players' performance. [3]
- 22** (a) Outline **one** of the three studies quoted by Moore et al. on the impact of sporting events on victimisation. [3]
- (b) Suggest why the frustration-aggression hypothesis does **not** explain why there is more aggression following a win. [3]
- (c) Suggest why there is more aggression following a win. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this Section.

- 23** (a) Describe the key study by Kajtna et al. on personality in high risk sports athletes. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the key study by Kajtna et al. on personality in high risk sports athletes. [16]
- 24** (a) Describe what psychologists have found about leadership and team cohesion. [12]
- (b) Evaluate what psychologists have found about leadership and team cohesion. [16]

Section C

Answer the question in this Section.

- 25** Everyone expected Jessica Ennis to win an Olympic gold medal in 2012. She coped with the pressure and anxiety of that expectation and won the heptathlon. What might have made her different from the athletes who couldn't cope with pressure?
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, design a study to investigate individual differences in anxiety and sport performance. [8]
 - (b) Explain the evidence on which your suggestion is based. [6]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.