



Cambridge Pre-U

PSYCHOLOGY

9773/03

Paper 3 Key Applications

For examination from 2020

SPECIMEN PAPER

3 hours



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **eight** questions in total.
Answer questions from **two** options.
For each option:
Section A: answer **both** questions.
Section B: answer **one** question.
Section C: answer **the** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 120.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This specimen paper has been updated for assessments from 2020. The specimen questions and mark schemes remain the same. The layout and wording of the front covers have been updated to reflect the new Cambridge International branding and to make instructions clearer for candidates.

The specimen paper is for general illustrative purposes. Please see the syllabus for the relevant year of the examination for details of the current topics and studies.

Psychology and Abnormality**Section A**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 1 From the study by Tice, Bratslavsky and Baumeister (2001) on affect regulation over impulse control:
- (a) Experiment 3 concerns procrastination. Explain procrastination in this study. [3]
 - (b) For experiment 3, describe **two** ways in which quantitative data was gathered. [3]
 - (c) Briefly contrast qualitative data with quantitative data. [3]
- 2
- (a) Outline **one** definition of the term 'abnormality'. [3]
 - (b) Outline **one** model of abnormality. [3]
 - (c) Suggest **one** weakness of the model of abnormality outlined in (b). [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 3
- (a) Describe case studies of dissociative disorders. [12]
 - (b) Evaluate the methodology of case studies of dissociative disorders. [16]
- 4
- (a) Describe the behavioural explanation of anxiety disorders. [12]
 - (b) Discuss the behavioural model of anxiety disorders with reference to alternative explanations. [16]

Section C

Answer **the** question in this section.

- 5 Schizotypy is a psychological concept which describes a continuum of personality characteristics and experiences related in particular to schizophrenia. Your task is to devise a personality test called the SPQ, the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest the design of a questionnaire to test schizotypy. [8]
- (b) Explain the types and characteristics of schizophrenia on which your questionnaire is based. [6]

Psychology and Crime**Section A**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 6 From the study by Rubin, Brewin, Greenberg, Simpson and Wessely on psychological and behavioural reactions to the London bombings of 2005:
- (a) Outline **three** results from the study. [3]
 - (b) Briefly describe the method used to gather data. [3]
 - (c) Suggest an implication of the findings. [3]
- 7
- (a) Outline the rational choice theory of criminal behaviour. [3]
 - (b) Compare rational choice theory with an alternative cognitive theory of criminal behaviour. [3]
 - (c) Contrast rational choice theory with a theory of criminal behaviour from a different approach. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 8
- (a) Using examples, describe psychological approaches to offender profiling. [12]
 - (b) Compare and contrast psychological approaches to offender profiling. [16]
- 9
- (a) Describe 'treatments' for offenders. [12]
 - (b) Discuss the extent to which treatments of offenders successfully reduce recidivism. [16]

Section C

Answer **the** question in this section.

- 10** You are a student of Pre-U Psychology and you have studied 'the psychology of investigation'. You are invited to participate in an experiment where mock suspects either tell the truth or lie about a staged event.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology suggest an appropriate interview style that would give the best chance of detecting whether or not your suspect was telling lies. [8]
- (b) Explain why your choice of style might not be effective with every suspect. [6]

Psychology and Environment**Section A**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 11** From the study by North, Shilcock and Hargreaves on musical style and consumer spending:
- (a)** Identify the dependent variables and how they were measured. [3]
 - (b)** Give **one** explanation for the findings and suggest a weakness of it. [3]
 - (c)** Suggest an implication of the findings. [3]
- 12** **(a)** Outline **one** real-life example of a type of crowd behaviour. [3]
- (b)** Comment on why this behaviour may not occur in all cultures. [3]
- (c)** Contrast one type of crowd behaviour with another type of crowd behaviour. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 13** **(a)** Describe the key study by Aginsky, Harris, Rensink and Beusmans on learning a route in a driving simulator. [12]
- (b)** Evaluate the key study by Aginsky, Harris, Rensink and Beusmans on learning a route in a driving simulator. [16]
- 14** **(a)** Describe what psychologists have learned about crowding and density in animals. [12]
- (b)** Debate the use of animals in psychological research. [16]

Section C

Answer **the** question in this section.

- 15** When faced with an emergency situation, such as the emergency evacuation of an aeroplane, people tend to behave in three different ways. There are those who just sit in their seat, unable to move, unable to comprehend the situation, behaving like animals caught in the headlights of an oncoming car. There are those who apply motion stereotypes, following the script of how they always behave in that situation, who stand up, take luggage from overhead lockers and wait politely in line. These two responses tend to be less successful than those people who can think quickly and adapt to the demands of the situation and perhaps climb over the seats to escape quickly and safely.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology suggest how a psychologist could trial ways to evacuate safely and efficiently large numbers of people from a 5-storey building that is on fire. [8]
- (b) Explain the ethical issues that would be raised from your suggestions. [6]

Psychology and Health**Section A**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 16** From the study by McVey and Stapleton on anti-smoking:
- (a) Explain the objective of the study. [3]
 - (b) Outline the experimental design and independent variable of the study. [3]
 - (c) Suggest **one** advantage of how the effectiveness of this campaign was measured. [3]
- 17** (a) Outline **one** study that has measured stress using a questionnaire. [3]
- (b) Give **three** limitations of this study. [3]
 - (c) Comment on how the reliability of stress questionnaires can be tested. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 18** (a) Describe ways in which adherence to medical requests has been measured. [12]
- (b) Compare and contrast methods used to measure adherence to medical requests. [16]
- 19** (a) Explain why doctor patient interactions are not always successful. [12]
- (b) Evaluate research which has investigated the doctor patient relationship. [16]

Section C

Answer **the** question in this section.

- 20** The three-year-old girl cried as her leg splints were put on her by the nurse. After two minutes she was crying so much that the nurse took the splints off again and the girl calmed down. She was hospitalised because of severe burns to her legs and, despite several operations, more surgery would follow. The girl had to wear knee-extension splints to prevent contractures and, although they caused her pain, they were an essential part of her treatment.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology suggest a suitable technique to encourage the girl to wear the knee-extension splints. [8]
- (b) Explain how your suggested technique is based on a psychological approach or perspective. [6]

Psychology and Sport**Section A**

Answer **both** questions in this section.

- 21** From the study by Moore, Shepherd, Eden and Sivarajasingam on spectator aggression:
- (a) Outline the sample of participants that was used in this study. [3]
 - (b) Give **one** weakness of the procedure used to gather data in this study. [3]
 - (c) Suggest why generalisation from this sample may be problematic. [3]
- 22** (a) Briefly outline Eysenck's theory of personality. [3]
- (b) Describe the personality traits of high-risk sports athletes. [3]
 - (c) Briefly discuss **one** strength of psychometric measures of personality. [3]

Section B

Answer **one** question in this section.

- 23** (a) Outline applications to motivation in sport such as attributions, self confidence and learned helplessness. [12]
- (b) Evaluate the contribution of these applications to motivation and sport. [16]
- 24** (a) Describe theories of anxiety and sport performance. [12]
- (b) Evaluate theories of anxiety and sport performance. [16]

Section C

Answer **the** question in this section.

- 25** Wigan Warriors rugby league club have reached the Super League play-offs at the end of the season. However, because they finished in 6th position overall, to reach the Grand Final they will have to play three matches away from home and they will play against opposition who finished in a higher league position.
- (a) Using your knowledge of psychology suggest what the Wigan coach can do to ensure they win away from home. [8]
- (b) Explain your suggestions in relation to theory on 'home advantage'. [6]

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