

Cambridge International AS & A Level

PSYCHOLOGY 9990/33

Paper 3 Specialist Options: Theory

May/June 2021

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer four questions in total:

Answer questions from **two** options.

For each chosen option, answer all questions.

• 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 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has 4 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Psychology and abnormality

Answer all questions.

| 1 | (a) | Explain what is meant by systematic desensitisation. | [2] | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---|--------------|--|--|--|
| | (b) | Describe the cognitive explanation of phobias. | [4] | | | |
| | (c) | Explain two strengths of the cognitive explanation of phobias. | [6] | | | |
| 2 | (a) | Describe the treatment and management of obsessive-compulsive and related disorders. | [8] | | | |
| | (b) | Evaluate the treatment and management of obsessive-compulsive and related disord including a discussion about determinism versus free-will. | ers, [10] | | | |
| Psychology and consumer behaviour | | | | | | |
| | | Answer all questions. | | | | |
| 3 | (a) | Explain what is meant by 'effective slogans' in advertising. | [2] | | | |
| | (b) | Describe the study by Fischer et al. (1991) on brand recognition in advertising. | [4] | | | |
| | (c) | Discuss the use of children as participants in the study by Fischer et al. | [6] | | | |
| 4 | (a) | Describe what psychologists have discovered about intuitive thinking and its imperfection consumer decision-making (thinking fast and thinking slow, choice blindness, advertising false memory). | | | | |
| | (b) | Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about intuitive thinking and its imperfection consumer decision-making (thinking fast and thinking slow, choice blindness, advertising false memory), including a discussion of practical applications. | | | | |

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Psychology and health

Answer all questions.

| 5 | (a) | Explain what is meant by 'psychogenic pain'. | 2] | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|--|
| | (b) | Describe cognitive redefinition as a technique for managing pain. | 4] | | | |
| | (c) | Explain one similarity and one difference between cognitive redefinition and biochemic techniques for managing pain. | al [6] | | | |
| 6 | (a) | Describe what psychologists have discovered about measuring non-adherence to medic advice. | al [8] | | | |
| | (b) | Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about measuring non-adherence to medic advice, including a discussion about self-reports. [1 | al 0] | | | |
| | Psychology and organisations | | | | | |
| | | Answer all questions. | | | | |
| 7 | (a) | McClelland proposed the theory of achievement motivation which included three types needs. | of | | | |
| | | Identify two of these needs, other than the need for achievement. | 2] | | | |
| | (b) | Describe how equity theory (Adams, 1963) explains motivation at work. | 4] | | | |
| | (c) | Explain one strength and one weakness of equity theory. | [6] | | | |
| 8 | (a) | (leader-member exchange model/individualised leadership model, followership, measuring | | | | |
| | (b) | Evaluate what psychologists have discovered about leaders and followers in organisation (leader-member exchange model/individualised leadership model, followership, measurin leadership), including a discussion on reductionism versus holism. | | | | |

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