

General Certificate of Education
January 2004
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Friday 23 January 2004 9.00 am to 10.30 am

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 16-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Σ Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Σ Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is PYB4.
- Σ Answer **three** questions.
- Σ Answer **one** question from **Section A**, **one** question from **Section B** and a **third** question from either **Section A** or **Section B**.
- Σ Do all rough work in the answer book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- Σ The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Σ Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Σ Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in these answers.
- Σ In answers to questions carrying 12 marks, you will be assessed on your ability to use an appropriate form and style of writing, to organise relevant information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary, where appropriate. The degree of legibility of your handwriting and the level of accuracy of your spelling, punctuation and grammar will also be taken into account.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Answer **at least one** question from this Section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Rebecca's mother suggests that Rebecca invite a friend for tea so that she has someone to play with after school. Rebecca replies that she has no friends and no one ever wants to play with her.
- (i) There may be several reasons why children like Rebecca are rejected by their peers. Outline **two** possible causes of rejection that have been identified by psychologists. (4 marks)
- (ii) Briefly discuss **one** possible consequence for Rebecca of being rejected by other children. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of caregiver-infant interactions in the development of attachment. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 2 (a) Consider the behaviour of the following children.

James (aged four years) is unable to understand that there is the same amount of chocolate in a long, thin bar as there is in a fat, square bar, and gets cross when his mother gives the long, thin bar to his brother.

Jeanne (aged one year) cries when her favourite toy is taken away from her and hidden. She continues to look for the toy even though it is out of sight.

Stephen (aged three years) gets confused when asked whether his baby brother has a brother or not. Stephen knows that he has a brother himself, but does not understand that his baby brother has a brother.

Match **one** of the following terms used by Piaget to **each** of the above examples:

Σ *assimilation*;

Σ *egocentrism*;

Σ *class inclusion*;

Σ *object permanence*;

Σ *failure to conserve*.

In your answer book, write the name of the child alongside the relevant term. (3 marks)

- (b) Outline the way in which Bruner explains children's increasing capacity to deal with abstraction. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss Piaget's empirical research into cognitive development. (12 marks)

-
- 3 (a) Describe what Kohlberg meant by the *conventional level* of moral reasoning. (3 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between *hedonistic* and *approval-orientated* levels of pro-social reasoning identified by Eisenberg. Give an example of **each** type to illustrate your answer. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least one** method used to investigate moral development. (12 marks)
- 4 (a) “Parents of a gifted child must consider whether it is better for the child to remain in an ordinary school with non-gifted children of the same age, or whether it might be more appropriate for the child to be in a group of similarly gifted peers.”
- (i) Explain what is meant by “a gifted child”. (3 marks)
- (ii) Outline and briefly discuss **one** problem that might occur when a gifted child is educated alongside non-gifted children of the same age. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss **at least one** treatment for autism. (12 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

Turn over ►

SECTION B: OPTIONS

Answer **at least one** question from this Section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

OPTION (i)Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5** (a) Name and outline **one** classification system for atypical behaviour. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** alternative to the medical model of abnormality. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Discuss how stereotyping might affect the diagnosis of abnormal behaviour and the consultation process. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*
- 6** (a) Briefly outline and comment on **one** biological explanation for eating disorders. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Jenny has recently been diagnosed as suffering from social phobia. She describes how she feels in social situations: "If someone starts chatting to me, I feel shaky and sick with nerves. My speech comes out slurred or I'll be so paralysed by fear that I forget what I am going to say."
- (i) Name and outline **two** types of phobia, other than social phobia. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Compare **two** psychological explanations for phobias. *(12 marks)*
- 7** (a) Name and outline **two** types of mood disorder. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** problem involved in the diagnosis of mood disorders. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **one** biological treatment for schizophrenia, such as drug therapy. *(12 marks)*
- 8** (a) Identify and explain **one** assumption of a cognitive approach to therapy. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe **one** behaviourist technique that a psychologist might use in therapy. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Discuss strengths **and** limitations of behaviour therapy in treating abnormality. Refer to **at least one** other therapy in your answer. *(12 marks)*

OPTION (ii)Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Using an example, outline how illness was viewed differently in the past than it is today. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** feature of a humanistic approach to health. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **one** of the following complementary approaches to health:
- Σ aromatherapy;
- Σ visualisation;
- Σ meditation.
- Refer to empirical research in your answer. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Explain **one** way in which practitioner style might affect the patient-practitioner relationship. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which patient compliance with medical advice was investigated. Include in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of psychological factors in **either** diabetes **or** asthma. (12 marks)
- 11 The head of a sixth form centre is concerned that unsafe sexual practices among her students may lead to serious health consequences.
- (a) Using an example, distinguish between safe **and** unsafe sexual practices. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe and briefly discuss ill-health conditions which might result from unsafe sexual practices. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of the *harm reduction* approach in preventing ill-health conditions. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Using an example, outline **one** *defence mechanism*. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss how defence mechanisms might help someone to cope with stress. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of hypnosis **and/or** autogenic training in the management of stress. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

OPTION (iii)

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) Outline **one** biological explanation for human relationships. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the role of proximity in interpersonal attraction was investigated. Include in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Identify and discuss **two** factors which might contribute to the breakdown of human relationships. Refer to psychological theory **and/or** studies in your answer. (12 marks)

- 14** (a) Outline what is meant by **both** clairvoyance **and** precognition, and distinguish between them. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain what is meant by the term *demand characteristics*, and outline how these might affect the outcome of paranormal research. (3 marks)
- (c) Consider the following magazine headline:

**TONIGHT ON TV
THE AMAZING PANTANI

WILL ATTEMPT TO STOP
TWENTY CLOCKS IN THE STUDIO!!!!**

Critics have argued that the ability to demonstrate such feats is nothing more than the work of skilled magicians, although others claim that such acts are evidence of paranormal powers.

Discuss the case for **and** against the existence of psychokinesis. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 15** (a) Describe what is meant by *tolerance* to alcohol. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and explain the difference between physical and psychological dependence. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **one** explanation for substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 16** (a) Identify and outline **two** methods which have been used to measure crime. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** limitation of biological theories of crime. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Mark has been in prison for five years. His criminal record shows several incidents of violent and aggressive behaviour. The prison authorities would like to identify strategies that might reduce or eliminate his antisocial behaviour.

Discuss **two** psychological strategies or therapies which might be used to treat violent offenders. Refer to research evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS