

General Certificate of Education
January 2007
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Tuesday 23 January 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 16-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

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

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Questions carrying 10 marks should be answered in continuous prose. In these questions you will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

1 (a) The following are all aspects of the development of the self:

- categorical self
- existential self
- high self-esteem
- low self-esteem.

In your answer book, write down which of the aspects of self listed above is illustrated by **each** of the following:

(i) Meena is very pleased with herself when she gets a gold star for reading at school;

(ii) Oscar can recognise a photograph of himself;

(iii) Charlie knows that he is a boy. (3 marks)

(b) Describe **one** technique that psychologists have used to investigate attachment. (5 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss the role of caregiver-infant interactions in the development of attachment. (12 marks)

2 (a) Using an example, outline what is meant by *enactive representation*. (3 marks)

(b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** similarity between the theories of cognitive development proposed by Bruner and Vygotsky. (5 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss Piaget's research into cognitive development in the pre-operational and concrete operational stages. (12 marks)

3 (a) Briefly describe how psychologists use the moral dilemma technique to investigate moral understanding. (2 marks)

(b) According to some psychological theories, boys are morally more advanced than girls. With reference to **two different** theories of moral development, explain why this sex difference in moral understanding is thought to occur. (6 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss Gilligan's theory of moral development. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) Briefly discuss **one** explanation for dyslexia. *(5 marks)*
- (b) Eva is in her second term at primary school. Her teacher thinks that Eva may be gifted because he has noticed how she differs from the other children in her class.
- (i) Identify **three** differences between Eva and the other children in her class that could have led the teacher to think that Eva might be gifted. *(3 marks)*

Eva is given a formal psychological assessment and her parents are told that she is a gifted child.

- (ii) Describe and discuss **two** possible implications for Eva **and/or** her family of her being identified as gifted. Refer to psychological evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next section

SECTION B: OPTIONS

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5 (a) Suzannah, aged 54 years, and Jack, aged 28 years, suffer from anxiety and extreme tiredness. They each visit the doctor for help.
- Outline what is meant by *stereotyping*. Suggest **one** way in which stereotyping might affect the doctor's assessment in **each** case above. (4 marks)
- (b) State what is meant by the *sick role* and the *expert role*. Briefly explain how **each** might affect diagnosis of abnormal behaviour. (4 marks)
- (c) With reference to **two** different definitions, describe and discuss practical **and/or** ethical problems involved in defining abnormality. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by *obsessive-compulsive disorder*. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** explanation for post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSS). (4 marks)
- (c) Eating disorders have often been linked to pressures in society and family experiences. Discuss societal pressures **and** family experiences as explanations of eating disorders. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 7 (a) Describe how a cognitive therapist might treat a patient with unipolar depression. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** explanation for bipolar depression. (4 marks)
- (c) Anthony, aged 24 years, has recently been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Two of his aunts have been treated for schizophrenia. When asked about his parents, he says they did not get on well. His mother was harsh, demanding and difficult to talk to. His father was hardly ever at home.
- Discuss **at least two** explanations for schizophrenia. Refer to Anthony's case in your answer. (12 marks)

- 8** (a) Outline **two** features of the psychodynamic approach to therapy. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Explain **one** way in which personal, societal or cultural influences could affect the acceptability of a treatment or therapy for atypical behaviour. Illustrate your answer with reference to an example. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the behaviourist approach to therapy. In your answer, you should explain how behaviourist assumptions about the causes of atypical behaviour influence behaviourist therapies. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Visualisation is an example of a complementary approach to health.
- (i) Outline what is meant by a *complementary approach* to health. (2 marks)
 - (ii) Explain how visualisation can be used in this context. (2 marks)
 - (iii) Name and outline **two** complementary approaches to health, apart from visualisation. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss problems health psychologists have in defining health and illness. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Outline the role of **two** factors involved in coronary heart disease (CHD). (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss psychological intervention in cases of coronary heart disease (CHD). (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** ways of measuring pain. Refer to empirical research in your answer. (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Name and describe **one** psychological theory of lifestyle change. (4 marks)
- (b) Ian is 42 years old. He works long hours and rarely finds time to eat regularly. He has smoked since he was at school. He tried to give up once, but could not. Ian often feels unwell and his doctor has told him that he would be a lot healthier if he could give up smoking and lose weight. The doctor recommends a course to help him stop smoking and suggests he goes on a diet.
- (i) Briefly discuss how the theory of lifestyle change you have described in your answer to part (a) could be used to predict whether or not Ian will be able to give up smoking. (4 marks)
 - (ii) The week after he visits the doctor, Ian goes to a nutrition expert who practises a behavioural approach to dieting and weight loss.

Describe and discuss the behavioural approach to dieting and weight loss. Briefly refer to the case of Ian in your answer. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Explain how the endocrine system is involved in responding to stress. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain how biofeedback has been used to manage stress. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the role of **at least two** defence mechanisms in enabling people to cope with stress. (12 marks)

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13 (a) Briefly explain **one** reason for self-disclosure. (2 marks)
- (b) Sadia and Omar finally started a conversation at their local gym, where they had often seen each other before. When they found out that they both enjoyed films, they decided to go to the cinema together. At the end of the date, Omar told Sadia how much he liked her. "That's great," she said, "because I really like you too."
- Identify **three** factors affecting interpersonal attraction. Illustrate **each** factor with reference to the description of Sadia and Omar. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the nature-nurture debate in relation to sexual orientation. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 14 (a) The following are effects associated with paranormal research.
- Effect A The behaviour of the researcher influences the outcome of the research.
- Effect B Cues in an experimental situation enable the participant to guess the purpose of the study.
- (i) Name Effect A. Give an example to show how this effect could occur in an investigation of extrasensory perception (ESP). (2 marks)
- (ii) Name Effect B. Give an example to show how this effect could occur in an investigation of extrasensory perception (ESP). (2 marks)
- (b) Outline **one** strength and **one** limitation of restricted-choice experiments in paranormal research. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss evidence for and against psychokinesis (PK). Refer to **both** micro **and** macro methods in your answer. (12 marks)
- 15 (a) Explain what is meant by *withdrawal* in relation to substance abuse. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the abuse of **one** depressant substance. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of aversion strategies in the treatment of substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over for the next question

- 16** (a) Explain **two** ways in which psychoanalytic theory might be used to explain offending behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Describe Eysenck's theory of the Criminal Personality. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the use of behaviour modification in the treatment of offending. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS