

General Certificate of Education
January 2008
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Tuesday 22 January 2008 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 12 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) Distinguish between privation and deprivation as used in relation to the study of attachment and separation. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** contribution of Ainsworth to our understanding of attachment. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the development of self-awareness **and/or** self-esteem in children. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 2 (a) The following terms were all used by Piaget to describe aspects of cognitive development:
- egocentrism
 - accommodation
 - assimilation
 - object permanence
 - conservation.

For each of (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) below, write down the term used by Piaget.

- (i) Adjusting our knowledge of the world to take account of new information.
- (ii) Understanding that things still exist even when they cannot be seen.
- (iii) Knowing that a piece of string is still the same length when it is wound up in a ball as it is when it is spread out on the table.
- (iv) Adding new information to what we already know. (4 marks)
- (b) Use an example to explain what Vygotsky meant by the term *zone of proximal development*. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss Bruner's theory of cognitive development. (12 marks)

- 3 (a) In a study of Eisenberg's model of prosocial reasoning, two little girls are asked about sharing.

Amy says, "I like to share because mummy thinks I am a good girl when I share my toys with my baby sister."

Josie says, "I never share my crisps, because I like crisps and I want them all for myself."

Identify the type of prosocial reasoning shown by Amy **and** the type of prosocial reasoning shown by Josie. Explain your answers with reference to the responses given by Amy and Josie. (4 marks)

- (b) Outline what is meant by the term *superego*. Suggest **one** limitation of the superego as an explanation of moral development. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss Kohlberg's theory of moral development. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) One symptom of autism is a difficulty in understanding what other people are thinking. Baron-Cohen refers to this as 'a lack of theory of mind'.

Describe **one** method used to investigate a symptom of autism. (3 marks)

- (b) Identify and briefly describe **one** behavioural technique that has been used in the treatment of autism. Briefly explain **one** limitation of using this technique. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss social **and** emotional consequences for a child of being identified as gifted. Refer to 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

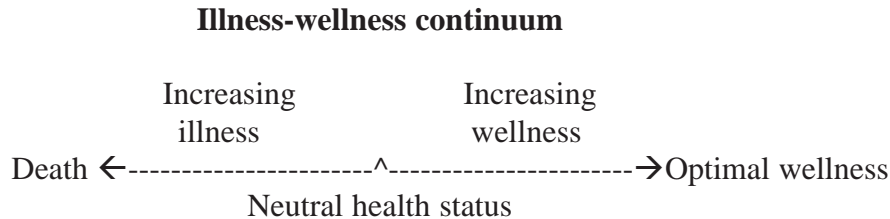
- 5** (a) Outline what is meant by the term *demand characteristics*. Give an example of how demand characteristics might influence the consultation process. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss violation of social norms as a definition of abnormality. (5 marks)
- (c) 'Ideas about the causes and treatments of mental disorders have changed dramatically over the years.'
- Describe and discuss historical ideas of abnormality. In your answer, refer to explanations and/or treatments of abnormality. (12 marks)
- 6** (a) Using an example, state what is meant by a *social phobia*. Suggest how a social phobia differs from other kinds of phobia. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe a study in which the cause of **one** anxiety disorder was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss **two** explanations for eating disorders. (12 marks)
- 7** Angela suffers from unipolar depression. The psychologist treating Angela is trying to explain her condition to a health worker, giving details of symptoms and possible explanations for her depression.
- (a) Identify **two** symptoms of Angela's depression the psychologist might report. (2 marks)
- (b) The psychologist offers a cognitive explanation for Angela's depression.
- (i) Briefly describe **one** cognitive explanation the psychologist might give. (4 marks)
- (ii) Suggest **one** strength and **one** limitation of the cognitive explanation you have described in your answer to (b) (i). (2 marks)
- (c) Two different approaches to the treatment of schizophrenia are institutional care and community care. Compare these two approaches. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 8** (a) Identify **two** components of the behaviourist approach to therapy. Give an example of each of these components in a therapeutic setting. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Explain **two** ethical dilemmas that might be faced by professionals treating patients who show atypical behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss the psychodynamic approach to therapy. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Some psychologists have found the concept of an illness-wellness continuum useful in defining health.



Identify and outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using an illness-wellness continuum to define health. (4 marks)

- (b) Outline and explain **one** difference between the biomedical and biopsychosocial models of health and illness. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **one** complementary approach to health. (12 marks)

- 10 (a) Explain how **one** psychological factor might be involved in diabetes. (3 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between physiological and self-report measures of pain. Suggest an example of **each** type of measure. (5 marks)
- (c) A doctor is worried that one of her patients is not following the instructions for taking his medicine. She suspects that her patient is often taking the wrong dose and sometimes neglecting to take the medicine altogether.

Describe and discuss **two** ways in which the doctor might increase the level of patient compliance in this situation. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 11 (a) Describe **one** study in which the role of diet in an ill-health condition was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (b) Helen and Sandy both want to lose weight. Helen has joined a gym and is trying to eat healthily. Sandy gets very anxious about losing weight. She says there is no point in her going on a diet because she has never managed to stick to one in the past. Helen tries to encourage Sandy, telling her, "If I can do it, I'm sure you can."
- (i) Helen spends 30 minutes on aerobic exercise at the gym. State what is meant by *aerobic exercise* and give **two** examples of activities that involve aerobic exercise. (3 marks)
- (ii) Discuss self-efficacy (Bandura) in relation to lifestyle change. Refer to the examples of Helen and Sandy in your answer. (12 marks)

- 12** (a) Identify **one** defence mechanism and briefly explain how it could be involved in coping with stress. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Briefly explain what is meant by behaviour types A, B and C. In your answer you should refer to the link between each behaviour type and stress. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss **one** behavioural and **one** cognitive approach to managing stress. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

13 The following advert appeared in the dating column of The Edenfield Gazette:

Young man, 32 years, own business, house and car seeks good-looking, fun woman to care and be cared for. Must enjoy travel, film and dining out. Preferably located in Edenfield. Please send photo.

- (a) Identify **two** factors affecting interpersonal attraction. Illustrate your answer with reference to the advert above. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline what is meant by *social exchange theory*. Using the advert above, suggest **two** ways in which social exchange theory might operate in a relationship. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **two** theories of love. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) Name and outline **two** types of extra-sensory perception (ESP). (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and discuss **one** limitation of field investigations in the study of parapsychology. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the use of **both** free-response tests **and** restricted-choice experiments in extra-sensory perception (ESP) research. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 15** (a) Alcohol can produce physical dependence. People who are physically dependent on alcohol might suffer from withdrawal symptoms.
- (i) State what is meant by *physical dependence*. (1 mark)
- (ii) State what is meant by *withdrawal*. Give **two** examples of withdrawal symptoms that a person who is dependent on alcohol might suffer. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline what is meant by a *social norm*. Using an example, explain how social norms might be linked to substance abuse. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **two** techniques for preventing substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

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- 16 (a) State what is meant by *recidivism*. Give **one** reason why rates of recidivism may not be a useful measure of the effectiveness of punishment. (2 marks)
- (b) The following article appeared in a local newspaper:

Send him to jail!

The vast majority of our readers agree that Mike Malibu, the notorious robber and conman, should be sent to prison. At least then the public will be safe and maybe he will mend his ways. He has caused a lot of trouble and heartache – now it's his turn to suffer. He should stay inside for a long time. It will make others like him think twice about committing similar crimes.

- Briefly outline **three** roles of custodial sentencing. Refer to the article above in your answer. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **two** psychological (non-biological) theories of offending. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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