

General Certificate of Education
June 2003
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Thursday 12 June 2003 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

- 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 marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- Mark allocations are shown in brackets.
- Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of written communication will be assessed in these answers.
- 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) Using an example, explain what is meant by the term *existential self*. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which self-esteem in children was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss research into age-related change in children's friendships. (12 marks)
- 2 (a) Janni's mother is watching him play with some bricks. He says he is trying to make a tower and starts to put one block on top of another. His mother comments as she looks on, "Oh! It's a bit wobbly with the little ones at the bottom. Big bricks don't balance very well on top of little ones, do they, Janni?"
- With reference to the example, explain what is meant by *the zone of proximal development*. (4 marks)
- (b) The idea of a zone of proximal development is one difference between Vygotsky's theory and that of Piaget.
- Outline and explain **one other** difference between Vygotsky's and Piaget's theories of cognitive development. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss Bruner's theory of cognitive development. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 3 (a) Explain what Kohlberg meant by the *pre-conventional level* of morality. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which Kohlberg investigated moral development. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss Eisenberg's model of prosocial reasoning. (12 marks)
- 4 (a) Describe **one** way in which the information processing skills of gifted and non-gifted children have been found to differ. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** feature of Sternberg's work, as it relates to giftedness. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss social and emotional consequences for a child of being identified as gifted. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

SECTION B OPTIONS

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5 (a) Outline and briefly discuss **one** historical explanation of abnormal behaviour. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** interpersonal issue in clinical assessment and suggest how it might affect the consultation process. (3 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least two** problems involved in defining abnormality. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Paula has started another strict diet. She has just arrived home from school and has not eaten all day. She decides to have a snack but, within minutes, she eats half a chocolate gateau, a tub of ice cream and six sausage rolls. Feeling ashamed and guilty, she takes two laxatives to try to avoid weight gain. This is the second time in five days that Paula has lost control of her eating. Paula has recently seen a psychiatrist and has been diagnosed as suffering from an eating disorder.
- (i) Which eating disorder is suggested by these symptoms? Explain your answer with reference to Paula's behaviour. (3 marks)
- (ii) Describe **one** explanation for eating disorders. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss **at least one** explanation for *post-traumatic stress syndrome*. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 7 (a) Identify **three** symptoms of *seasonal affective disorder*. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline **one** therapy for depression and briefly discuss its effectiveness. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **one** socio-cultural explanation for schizophrenia. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 8 (a) (i) Outline **two** assumptions underlying the cognitive approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (ii) Briefly discuss how **one** of the assumptions identified in your answer to (a) might influence the choice of therapy for atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss the humanistic approach to treatment of atypical behaviour. (12 marks)

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Views of health have changed over time. Explain **one** difference between a current view of health and one from the past. (3 marks)
- (b) Jack is a retired factory worker. He takes no regular physical exercise, has a diet high in saturated fats, and drinks above the government recommended limit for alcohol consumption. In response to a survey carried out by the local health authority, he describes himself as very healthy. Jack says he has not visited the doctor for the last 10 years and boasts that he has never been in hospital except when he was born.
- With reference to the above example, outline and briefly discuss **one** problem in defining health. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the biopsychosocial model of health and illness. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by the term *psychosomatic health*. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and outline **two** precursors of coronary heart disease (CHD). (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the use of biomedical interventions for coronary heart disease (CHD). (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Angie has been smoking for ten years and eventually decides to stop smoking. She visits a health psychologist who specialises in changing health-related behaviour. At the first consultation, the psychologist tells Angie:
- “Self-efficacy is a key factor in lifestyle change.”
- (i) Explain what is meant by *self-efficacy*, and how it might affect Angie’s ability to stop smoking. (4 marks)
- (ii) According to the *health belief model* of lifestyle change, there are several reasons why people engage in risk-taking behaviour.
- Suggest **two** reasons why, according to the health belief model, Angie has continued to smoke for ten years. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe and evaluate the behavioural approach to dieting and weight loss. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 12 (a) Luke is a young executive in a recruitment company. To begin with, Luke was very successful and enjoyed his work, but he is now finding the constant pressure to meet performance targets very stressful. An occupational psychologist discusses with Luke ways of coping with stress.
- (i) Identify and describe **one** method the psychologist might use to measure Luke's stress. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Distinguish between *problem-focused* and *emotion-focused* strategies for coping with stress. Give **one** example of **each** strategy that Luke could use to help him deal with his stress at work. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss the role of social support in mediating responses to stress. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) Using an example, explain the role of *reciprocal liking* in the formation of human relationships. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe **two** factors which might affect *self-disclosure* in people's relationships. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **two** theories of love. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) Identify and outline **two** types of *psychokinesis*. (4 marks)
- (b) Using an example, explain what is meant by *clairvoyance*. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the use of **both** case studies **and** laboratory procedures in paranormal research. Illustrate your answer with reference to evidence. (12 marks)
- 15** (a) In the table below are concepts and definitions related to addiction. Identify concept (i) and give a definition of tolerance for (ii).

Concept	Definition of Concept
(i)	A form of addiction which produces changes in the way the body functions as a result of continued use of certain drugs
Tolerance	(ii)

- Write the answers **in your answer book**, clearly labelled as **(i)** and **(ii)**. (3 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between stimulants and depressants, giving **one** example of each. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of aversion strategies in the psychological treatment of substance abuse. Refer to **one other** psychological treatment in your answer. (12 marks)

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- 16** (a) Outline **one** psychoanalytic explanation of criminal behaviour. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) What is meant by the term *criminal personality*? (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain why a person with a criminal personality is likely to be involved in criminal behaviour. (3 marks)
- (c)

Discuss **two** psychological effects of imprisonment on those held in custody. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

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END OF QUESTIONS