

General Certificate of Education
June 2005
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Friday 17 June 2005 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) The following are all developmental psychologists who have been interested in aspects of attachment:

- Rutter;
- Bowlby;
- Schaffer;
- Ainsworth.

In your answer book, write down which one of these psychologists is most likely to be associated with each of the following beliefs:

- (i) that young children often develop attachments with more than one person;
- (ii) that maternal deprivation is responsible for behaviours such as delinquency;
- (iii) that quality of attachment can be studied using “the strange situation” procedure;
- (iv) that the reason for separation between child and parent is an important factor in determining whether or not the child becomes a delinquent. *(4 marks)*

- (b) Briefly explain **one** strength and **one** limitation of using animals to study attachment. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss the possible consequences for a child of having a high level of self-esteem **and** for a child of having a low level of self-esteem. Refer to psychological research in your answer. *(12 marks)*

- 2 (a) Distinguish between iconic and symbolic modes of representation. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Outline what is meant by *object permanence* and explain what the development of object permanence might indicate about a child’s intellectual processes. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss Vygotsky’s approach to cognitive development. Refer to **at least one** other theory of cognitive development in your answer. *(12 marks)*

- 3 Lee is always getting into trouble and his mother is very worried about him.

She recently remarked to a friend, “Lee seems to have no real idea about right and wrong. He cares only about what he wants and what he can get, and whether he will get into trouble or not.”

- (a) Outline the characteristics of the pre-conventional level of morality proposed by Kohlberg. Briefly explain why Lee might be considered to be at this level. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Outline **two** other levels of moral development proposed by Kohlberg. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss Piaget’s theory of moral development. *(12 marks)*
- 4 (a) “Gifted children can easily be identified by their exceptionally high scores on intelligence tests.”
- Briefly discuss **one** problem of using intelligence test scores to define giftedness. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe **one** study in which giftedness was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Identify **one** learning difficulty other than autism. Discuss **at least one** cause of this learning difficulty. *(12 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

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SECTION B: OPTIONS

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

OPTION (i)Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5 (a) Explain what is meant by *maladaptiveness*, in relation to abnormal behaviour. Illustrate your answer with an example. (4 marks)
- (b) Using an example, explain how cultural differences affect people's understanding of abnormality. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss how **at least two** historical ideas of abnormality differ from current views of abnormal behaviour. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Give a cognitive explanation for eating disorders. Illustrate your answer with an example. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the treatment of eating disorders was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss behavioural therapy as a treatment of anxiety disorders. (12 marks)
- 7 (a) Archie spends hours in the same position, apparently unaware of what is going on around him. Occasionally, he will become extremely agitated and have brief periods of excitable and exaggerated movement before returning to his immobile state.
- Viv is convinced that there are people under the floorboards in her house and that they are listening to everything she says and does. Sometimes she can hear them talking about her and how they will hurt her when she is asleep at night.
- With reference to the two cases above, outline what is meant by *classification of schizophrenia*. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the family dysfunction explanation of schizophrenia. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least one** biological explanation of schizophrenia. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 8 (a) Outline **two** ethical issues that might be faced by professionals treating atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (b) Give **one** assumption of the psychodynamic approach to atypical behaviour. Indicate how this assumption has influenced psychodynamic treatment of atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline and evaluate the humanistic approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. (12 marks)

OPTION (ii)**Health Psychology**

- 9 (a) Outline **two** complementary approaches to health. (4 marks)
- (b) Using an example, explain what health psychologists mean by the illness-wellness continuum. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the biopsychosocial model of health. (12 marks)

- 10 (a) Describe the influence of **one** psychological factor on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the role of **at least one** psychological factor in diabetes. (5 marks)
- (c) Angela visits the doctor about her breathing difficulties. The doctor advises her about how to use her medication properly, and about changes to her diet and daily routine which should help to reduce her symptoms.

When Angela comes out of the doctor's surgery, she tells her sister, "I can't be bothered to follow his advice. It was a complete waste of time."

Describe and discuss **at least two** reasons why patients like Angela do not always comply with medical advice. Refer to psychological evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 11 (a) Briefly describe the theory of planned behaviour/reasoned action proposed by Ajzen. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly explain the role of diet in cancer. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the biomedical approach to dieting and weight-loss. (12 marks)

- 12 (a) Outline **one** defence mechanism, and briefly explain how it might be used by an individual trying to cope with stress. (4 marks)
- (b) Using an example, explain how systematic desensitisation might be used to manage stress. (4 marks)
- (c) Jake and Karim work for the same international banking corporation. They each have the same role and have huge responsibilities in their work. Jake gets highly stressed when little things go wrong and often says that he is suffering from stress. Karim copes well with his work and does not report being stressed at all.

With reference to Jake and Karim, describe and discuss the role of **at least one** personal variable in mediating responses to stress. (12 marks)

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OPTION (iii)Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) For each of the statements below, write down in your answer book whether it is most likely to be an example of a bisexual, heterosexual or homosexual relationship.
- (i) James and his wife live together with their two children;
 - (ii) Maria and her female partner have a sexual relationship;
 - (iii) Andy has a sexual relationship with his male partner but also has a sexual relationship with his girlfriend. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** theory of how relationships develop. Give an example to illustrate your answer. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the triangular theory of love. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by *demand characteristics* in paranormal research. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which psychokinesis (PK) was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the use of the experimental method in extrasensory perception (ESP) research. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 15** (a) Outline what is meant by *addiction*. (2 marks)
- (b) Professionals wishing to prevent substance abuse often try to identify and target people who are most likely to be at risk of abusing substances.
- Identify **two** “risk” groups, and explain why each of these two groups might be more likely to develop a substance abuse problem than other groups of people. (6 marks)
- (c) Discuss fear-arousing appeals as a method of preventing substance abuse. Refer to psychological theory **and/or** empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 16** (a) “One function of the legal system and the courts is to punish offenders. Punishment should be appropriate and should take account of the crime and the circumstances in which the crime was committed. In some cases, a custodial sentence is most appropriate; in others, a non-custodial sentence may be preferred.”
- (i) Outline **two** reasons for the use of punishment in the treatment of offenders. *(4 marks)*
 - (ii) Identify and briefly discuss **one** limitation of custodial sentences as a treatment of offenders. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Describe and discuss **at least one** biological theory of offending. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE