

General Certificate of Education
June 2006
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Tuesday 13 June 2006 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 marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in these answers.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Two children are interviewed by a developmental psychologist. They are asked about their friends and what makes a friendship. Their responses are quite different.

Charlie says, "Friends play together. My friend sits next to me at school and he lives near me. He has a new bike and he lets me ride it."

Kerry says, "I have friends that I can talk to. My best friend understands me and we help each other when we get upset. We get on well, even though we don't see each other for ages."

State **two** age-related changes in friendship. Refer to the examples of Charlie and Kerry in your answer. (4 marks)

- (b) Explain how **one** feature of caregiver-infant interaction affects the development of attachment. (4 marks)
- (c) With reference to attachment and separation, describe and discuss the work of Schaffer **and** Rutter. (12 marks)

- 2 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by the *zone of proximal development*. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which modes of representation were investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss Piaget's research into conservation **and** egocentrism. (12 marks)

- 3 (a) Explain **one** difference and **one** similarity between Eisenberg's and Kohlberg's models of moral development. (4 marks)
- (b) A psychoanalytic psychologist is asked to explain why a three-year-old child shows no evidence of guilt after having done something wrong. What explanation is the psychoanalytic psychologist likely to give? (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of moral dilemmas in studying moral development. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) Identify **one** learning difficulty and suggest **two** features of a child's behaviour that might indicate the presence of this learning difficulty. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** treatment of a learning difficulty. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least one** explanation for autism. 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 terms *statistical infrequency* **and** *maladaptiveness* when used to define abnormality. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** problem involved in using distress as a way of defining abnormality. (4 marks)
- (c) 'A person suffering from a mental disorder is suffering from an illness in just the same way as someone suffering from a heart condition.'
- Discuss the view that a mental disorder is an illness. Refer to models of abnormality in your answer. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Identify **two** symptoms of bulimia. (2 marks)
- (b) Stella is suffering from anorexia. She is dangerously underweight and yet still believes that she is fat. Her family constantly pay attention to how little she eats and how much weight she has lost.
- Name **three** treatments that could be used to treat Stella's anorexia. With reference to the description above, state why **each** of these three treatments might be appropriate for Stella. (6 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss psychodynamic explanations for anxiety disorders (for example, phobias, obsessive-compulsive behaviour). (12 marks)
- 7 (a) Briefly discuss labelling as an explanation for schizophrenia. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which a treatment for schizophrenia was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss biological explanations for unipolar **and** bipolar mood disorders. (12 marks)
- 8 (a) Outline **two** features of the humanistic approach to therapy. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain **two** limitations of the humanistic approach to therapy. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** ethical dilemmas faced by professionals treating atypical behaviour. (12 marks)

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Jackie gets upset very easily and does not sleep well. Her doctor has suggested that she might benefit from some form of complementary approach to health.
- Identify **one** complementary approach which the doctor might recommend to Jackie. Briefly explain what would be involved in this therapy. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which a complementary approach was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** assumptions of the biomedical model of health. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Outline **one** interpersonal issue in patient-practitioner communication and explain how this issue could affect patient-practitioner relationships. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** self-report measure used to assess a patient's level of pain. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of psychological factors in **at least one** physical health problem (for example, diabetes or asthma). Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Distinguish between *isotonic* and *isokinetic* exercise. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss the behavioural approach to dieting and weight loss. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of media appeals in the primary prevention of illnesses associated with behavioural risk factors. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Outline **two** ways in which the endocrine system is involved in the body's response to stress. (4 marks)
- (b) Marie has a very busy life. She is divorced, works full time and has two young children. She admits that she is often stressed and sometimes finds it difficult to manage. She says that, without her mother to help her look after the children, she would have real problems. Marie rarely goes out at night because of difficulty finding a baby-sitter, but she chats regularly with her friends on the telephone, which cheers her up a lot.
- (i) Outline **one** emotion-focused strategy and suggest how Marie might use it to help cope with her stress. (4 marks)
- (ii) Discuss the role of social support in mediating stress. Refer to the example of Marie in your answer. (12 marks)

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) In the context of the triangular theory of love, distinguish between *romantic* and *companionate* love. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the role of disclosure in the development of relationships. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **at least two** factors affecting the breakdown of relationships. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) Using an example, explain the role of probability in parapsychology research. (3 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the use of the case study method to investigate psychokinesis (PK). Illustrate your answer with reference to an example. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **two** methods used in extrasensory perception (ESP) research. (12 marks)
- 15** (a) Identify **two** substances that might be used by solvent abusers. (2 marks)
- (b) Martin has been drinking and smoking regularly since he was in his teens. He has developed a tolerance to alcohol and nicotine dependence.
- (i) Explain what is meant by *tolerance* and state **one** way in which Martin might demonstrate his tolerance to alcohol. (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain what is meant by *dependence* and state **one** way in which Martin might be affected by his dependence on nicotine. (3 marks)
- (c) With reference to **at least one** example, discuss how health promotion/education has been used in the prevention of substance abuse. (12 marks)
- 16** (a) Anger management is used with some types of offenders. Outline **one** strength and **one** limitation of anger management as a treatment for offending. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** problem of using official statistics to measure crime. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline the role of custodial sentencing and discuss its effectiveness. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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