

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Tuesday 10 June 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 black ink or black 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) Identify and briefly discuss **one** limitation of Bowlby's work on attachment. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which an aspect of the development of self was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Many factors are involved in the development of friendship: some children have lots of friends and some children find it difficult to make friends; boys and girls have different sorts of friendships and our views of friendship change with age.

Discuss what psychologists have discovered about the development of friendship. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 2 (a) (i) Name **one** of the stages of cognitive development proposed by Piaget. (1 mark)
- (ii) Briefly outline the characteristics of the stage that you have identified in your answer to (a) (i). (3 marks)
- (b) Explain how **one** of Bruner's modes of representation is involved in abstract thinking. Give an example to illustrate your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) Angela is a primary school teacher. She studied the work of Vygotsky when she was doing her training. She likes to apply her knowledge of Vygotsky's approach to cognitive development in her work in the classroom.

Describe Vygotsky's approach to children's learning. Give examples of how Angela might apply Vygotsky's ideas in the classroom. (12 marks)

- 3 (a) Outline what is meant by a *moral dilemma* and explain how moral dilemmas are used to investigate moral development. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and briefly explain **two** limitations of the moral dilemma as a way of investigating moral development. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss a psychoanalytic explanation of moral development. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) (i) Jamil, who is three years old, is the youngest of four children. His parents have recently been concerned because he is behaving differently from the way that their other children behaved at the same age. Jamil's parents take him to see a child psychologist who says that Jamil might be gifted.
- Explain **two** ways in which Jamil's behaviour might differ from that of his non-gifted brothers and sisters. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Describe how Jamil's special needs as a gifted child might be addressed in education. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Discuss **at least one** possible cause of a named learning difficulty other than autism (for example, dyslexia). 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) State what is meant by the *sick role* and explain how it might affect diagnosis of atypical behaviour. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the diagnosis of atypical behaviour was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Jo's parents are very worried about her. Over the past year she has started to behave quite oddly, shouting out loud in the street and worrying that people are spying on her. She has accused her parents of trying to hurt her and locks her bedroom door to keep them out. She did have a job at a local supermarket but was recently asked to leave because she was upsetting the customers. Jo's parents think that her behaviour is abnormal, but Jo keeps saying she is fine and quite happy.

Discuss ways of defining abnormality. Refer to the description above in your answer. (12 marks)

- 6 (a) (i) Marianne keeps getting her keys out of her bag to check that she has not lost them. She says that she has to do it because she cannot stop worrying until she sees that they are there.
- Explain what is meant by *obsessive-compulsive behaviour*. Refer to Marianne in your answer. (4 marks)
- (ii) Describe **one** psychological explanation for Marianne's obsessive-compulsive behaviour. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss **two** treatments for eating disorders. (12 marks)

- 7 (a) (i) Describe **one** biological explanation for schizophrenia. (4 marks)
- (ii) Briefly evaluate the biological explanation for schizophrenia that you have given in your answer to (a) (i). (4 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss the cognitive approach to explaining **and/or** treating depression. (12 marks)

- 8** (a) (i) Outline **two** components of the humanistic approach to therapy. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Identify and explain **two** limitations of the humanistic approach to therapy. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Discuss **at least two** ethical issues faced by professionals treating atypical behaviour. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Health Psychology

- 9** Sandy has a busy job and a young family. She would like more time to herself so that she could go to the gym or go out with friends. She is experiencing anxiety-related symptoms and is not sleeping very well. The doctor offers to prescribe anti-anxiety medicine or sleeping pills but Sandy says that she would prefer not to take any medicine because she is not ill.
- (a) Outline what is meant by the *biomedical model of health*. Refer to the text above in your answer. (4 marks)
 - (b) The doctor then suggests that Sandy try a therapist specialising in complementary approaches to health.
 - (i) Briefly discuss **one** complementary approach that might be used to help people such as Sandy. (4 marks)
 - (ii) Describe and discuss the biopsychosocial model of health. Refer to Sandy's situation in your answer. (12 marks)
- 10**
- (a) Explain **one** way in which practitioner style might affect patient-practitioner communication. (3 marks)
 - (b) Describe **one** study in which patient non-compliance was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
 - (c) Discuss the role of psychological factors in **either** diabetes **or** asthma. (12 marks)
- 11**
- (a) Explain **two** positive effects of exercise on health. (4 marks)
 - (b) Briefly discuss the role of diet in **one** ill-health condition. (4 marks)
 - (c) Describe and discuss **at least one** theory of lifestyle change that might be applied to alter health-related behaviour and attitudes. Refer to examples in your answer. (12 marks)
- 12**
- (a) Briefly outline rational emotive behaviour therapy (REBT). (2 marks)
 - (b)
 - (i) Explain what is meant by *rationalisation*. Give an example of how rationalisation might be involved in dealing with stress at work. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Explain what is meant by *denial*. Give an example of how denial might be involved in dealing with stress at work. (3 marks)
 - (c) Discuss **at least two** ways of measuring stress. (12 marks)

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) Outline **two** stages in the development of relationships. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the role of nurture in relation to sexual orientation. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** factors involved in the breakdown of intimate relationships. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) For each of the statements (i) to (iii) below, write down whether it is an example of:
- clairvoyance telepathy psychokinesis precognition.
- (i) the ability to send information about shapes on a card to another person using the mind alone;
- (ii) the ability to know about the layout of a building that has never been visited, without using any of the five senses;
- (iii) the ability to know about an event in next week's news before the event has even happened. (3 marks)
- (b) (i) Describe what is meant by a *micro method* of investigating psychokinesis (PK). (3 marks)
- (ii) Explain **one** strength of micro methods used to investigate psychokinesis (PK). (2 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least one** factor affecting a person's performance on extrasensory perception (ESP) tasks. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over for the next question

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- 15** (a) Briefly discuss **one** example of a health promotion/education programme that has been used in the prevention of substance abuse. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly outline what is meant by *physical dependence* **and** *psychological dependence*. Identify **two** symptoms of dependence. (4 marks)
- (c) Mark is dependent on alcohol. His parents always had alcohol in the house when he was young and he started drinking regularly with friends from school. He now drinks alcohol with colleagues every evening after work.

Discuss social influences as explanations for substance abuse. Refer to Mark in your answer. (12 marks)

- 16** (a) Explain **one** problem of using official statistics to measure offending. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which offender profiling was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the effectiveness of **at least two** therapies and/or strategies used with offenders. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS