

Psychology (Specification B) PSYB3

Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Wednesday 16 January 2013 9.00 am to 11.00 am

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 16-page answer book.

Time allowed

• 2 hours

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 PSYB3.
- Choose three topics, one topic from Section A, and two topics from Section B.
- Answer all questions on the topics you choose.
- Do all rough work in your answer book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 60.

The 12-mark questions should be answered in continuous prose. You are advised to plan your answers carefully. In these questions, you will be marked on your ability to:

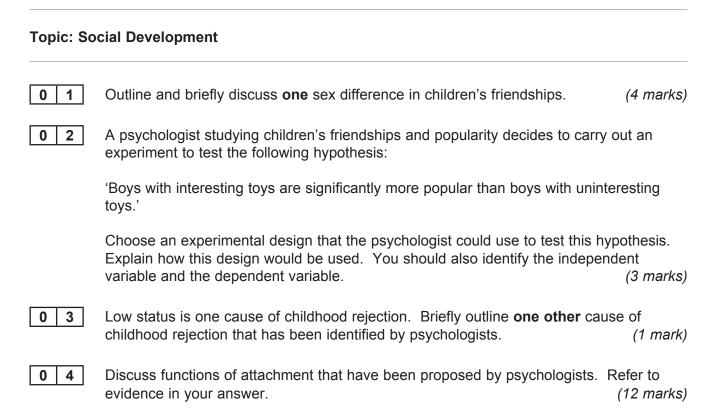
- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Section A Child Development

There are three topics in this section: Social Development, Cognitive Development and Moral Development.

Choose one topic from this section. Answer all questions on the topic you choose.

Each topic carries 20 marks.



Topic: Cognitive Development

- Briefly describe **one** study in which Siegler investigated children's problem-solving strategies. In your answer, you should describe the method Siegler used and state what he concluded on the basis of his findings. (3 marks)
- Briefly explain **one** strength of the information processing approach to children's cognition. (2 marks)
- **0 7** A psychologist studying scaffolding decides to carry out an experiment to test the following hypothesis:

'Children who receive scaffolding perform significantly better on jigsaw puzzles than children who do not receive scaffolding.'

Choose an experimental design that the psychologist could use to test this hypothesis. Explain how this design would be used. You should also identify the independent variable and the dependent variable. (3 marks)

Outline Piaget's explanation of the processes involved in schema development.

Discuss this explanation. Refer to examples of schema development in your answer.

(12 marks)

Section A continues on the next page

Topic: Moral Development

- 0 9 Outline a psychodynamic explanation for the development of the superego. (3 marks)
- 1 0 Explain how the superego might affect moral behaviour in the following situation:

Jackie sees a T-shirt that she really likes in a store. She is aware that there are no security cameras nearby and thinks how easy it would be to slip the T-shirt into her bag.

(2 marks)

1 1 A psychologist studying age differences in moral reasoning decides to carry out an experiment using moral comparison stories. He aims to test the following hypothesis:

'There is a significant difference in the moral reasoning shown by children of different ages.'

Choose an experimental design that the psychologist could use to test this hypothesis. Explain how this design would be used. You should also identify the independent variable and the dependent variable. (3 marks)

Outline and evaluate Eisenberg's **and** Damon's research studies into moral development. (12 marks)

Section B Applied Options

There are five topics in this section: Cognition and Law, Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders, Stress and Stress Management, Substance Abuse and Forensic Psychology.

Choose two topics from this section. Answer all questions on the topics you choose.

Each topic carries 20 marks.

Topic: Cognition and Law		
1 3	Briefly describe one study in which face recognition was investigated. In your any you should describe the method used and state what was concluded on the basis findings.	
1 4	Briefly explain one criticism of the study that you have described in your answer to question 1 3.	o <i>(1 mark)</i>
1 5	Briefly discuss why sequential line-up procedures are likely to lead to more accurate identification than simultaneous line-up procedures.	ate ! marks)
1 6	Psychologists sometimes investigate cases in which people have problems when to recall events. Two of these cases are described below:	trying
	Angela saw a robbery. When she discussed it with her husband afterwards, she thought that she remembered it clearly. The next day at the police station, when A answered questions about the robbery, she was unsure about the details.	ıngela
	Danielle is confused about events that she thinks may have happened during her childhood. All she knows for sure is that it was a very unhappy time.	early

Section B continues on the next page

For **each** explanation, refer to **one** of the cases above in your answer.

Discuss **two** psychological explanations for people having difficulty recalling events.

(12 marks)

Topic: Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders

- 1 7 Explain how family dysfunction might be involved in schizophrenia. Refer to **one or more** types of family dysfunction in your answer. (4 marks)
- 1 8 Outline and briefly evaluate **one** study in which a form of psychotherapy was used to treat schizophrenia. (4 marks)
- **1 9** Belinda has depression. She is interviewed about her feelings by a psychologist. An extract from the interview is as follows:

"Perhaps I feel guilty about my parents and how I could have behaved better. At the same time, I am angry with them. I feel it was my fault that they got divorced in the end. My father was a serious depressive. I remember him being miserable for days on end and no-one could cheer him up. Now I feel just hopeless and my own life is a disaster."

Outline and evaluate **two** explanations for mood disorders. Refer to Belinda's comments in your answer. (12 marks)

Topic: Stress and Stress Management

- Outline **two** named types of social support. Explain how **each** type might help a person who is feeling stressed due to relationship problems. (4 marks)
- 2 1 Briefly evaluate social support as a factor in coping with stress. Use research evidence to support your answer. (4 marks)
- **2 2** Two psychologists are discussing how to measure stress.

Jack says, "I don't really see the point in measuring bodily responses. It's much better just to ask patients, and see what they say."

Ravi says, "I agree in a way, but I'm not sure about asking them. I like to take a good look at my patients. You can tell a lot about how they feel just by looking at them."

Discuss **at least two** ways of measuring stress. Refer to the comments made by Jack and Ravi in your answer. (12 marks)

Topic: Substance Abuse 3 What is meant by tolerance in relation to substance abuse? (1 mark) 2 4 What is meant by psychological dependence in relation to substance abuse? (1 mark) 2 5 Explain how withdrawal might occur in a person who is dependent on alcohol. Give **two** examples of the effects of withdrawal from alcohol in your answer. (2 marks) 6 Briefly discuss **one** social factor as an explanation for substance abuse. (4 marks) 7 Discuss one prevention technique in relation to substance abuse and one psychological treatment of substance abuse. (12 marks) **Topic: Forensic Psychology** 2 8 Outline **one** biological explanation for offending. (2 marks) 2 9 Outline what is meant by the *typology approach* to offender profiling. (2 marks) 3 0 Briefly evaluate the typology approach to offender profiling. Refer to **two** issues in your answer. (4 marks) 3 1 Experts have different views about how to deal with recidivism. Some believe that custodial sentencing is the best way of reducing re-offending; others think that prison may not be the solution and that there are better alternatives. There is also much debate about whether treatment programmes reduce re-offending. Discuss ways of dealing with the problem of recidivism. Refer to the views outlined

END OF QUESTIONS

(12 marks)

above in your answer.

There are no questions printed on this page