



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
June 2012

# Psychology (Specification B) PSYB3

## Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Monday 11 June 2012 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.

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## 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.

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### Topic: Social Development

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- 0 1** Psychologists who study children's friendships sometimes collect qualitative data. Outline **one** study in which a psychologist studying children's friendships collected qualitative data. In your answer, explain how the data collection technique was qualitative. *(3 marks)*
- 0 2** Briefly discuss **one** strength **or one** limitation of using qualitative methods to study children's friendships. *(3 marks)*
- 0 3** Some researchers believe that caregiver–infant interactions influence the development of attachment. Explain **one** reason why it is difficult to draw conclusions about the role of caregiver–infant interactions in the development of attachment. *(2 marks)*
- 0 4** Describe and evaluate **at least one** way of measuring attachment. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*
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### Topic: Cognitive Development

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- 0 5** Briefly explain how Vygotsky's approach to children's cognition might be applied in a science lesson. *(2 marks)*
- 0 6** Psychologists who study cognitive development sometimes collect quantitative data. Outline **one** study in which a psychologist studying cognitive development collected quantitative data. In your answer, explain how the data collection technique was quantitative. *(3 marks)*
- 0 7** Briefly discuss **one** strength **or one** limitation of using quantitative methods to study cognitive development. *(3 marks)*
- 0 8** Describe and evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development. In your answer, you should compare Piaget's theory with nativist explanations. *(12 marks)*

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**Topic: Moral Development**

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**0 9**

Psychodynamic explanations for moral development assume that a child acquires a superego in the phallic stage at approximately 4–5 years of age. At this time, following successful resolution of either the Oedipus complex or the Electra complex, the young child identifies with the same-sex parent, adopting the parent's moral code and values.

Critics have argued that the psychodynamic assumptions about moral development are incorrect. Give **two** criticisms of psychodynamic assumptions about moral development.  
(2 marks)

**1 0**

Psychologists who study moral development sometimes collect qualitative data.

Outline **one** study in which a psychologist studying moral development collected qualitative data. In your answer, explain how the data collection technique was qualitative.  
(3 marks)

**1 1**

Briefly discuss **one** strength **or one** limitation of using qualitative methods to study moral development.  
(3 marks)

**1 2**

Some theories of moral development assume that moral development takes place in a series of stages, with gradual changes in moral understanding over time.

Discuss **one** such theory of moral development. Refer to evidence in your answer.  
(12 marks)

**Turn over for the next section**

**Turn over ►**

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## 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.

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### Topic: Cognition and Law

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- 1 | 3** Choose **one** study in which an explanation for face recognition was investigated. Briefly outline what the participants had to do in the study. (2 marks)
- 1 | 4** How do the findings of the study in your answer to **1 | 3** relate to **one** explanation for face recognition? (2 marks)
- 1 | 5** Outline and briefly discuss **two** ethical issues in relation to the false memory debate. (4 marks)
- 1 | 6** Some psychologists argue that there is always more information about an event in a person's memory than can be recalled at any one time. This means that eye-witness recall can be improved by using certain techniques and methods.
- Describe and evaluate **at least one** way of improving eye-witness recall. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
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### Topic: Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders

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- 1 | 7** Explain **one** difference between unipolar depression and bipolar depression. (2 marks)
- 1 | 8** Briefly describe **one** study in which treatment for unipolar depression **or** bipolar depression was investigated. (3 marks)
- 1 | 9** People with schizophrenia can be cared for either in hospital or in the community.
- Briefly discuss **one** reason why it might be preferable for a person with schizophrenia to be cared for in the community. (3 marks)
- 2 | 0** Describe and evaluate biological explanations for schizophrenia. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

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**Topic: Stress and Stress Management**


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Stress can be measured in the following ways:

- physiological
- behavioural
- self-report techniques.

For **2 1**, **2 2** and **2 3** below, write down in your answer book which of these three ways of measuring stress best describes each of the examples.

- 2 1** Answering questions about the anxiety caused by several different events. (1 mark)
- 2 2** Counting the number of speech errors made when reading a speech. (1 mark)
- 2 3** Using a machine to measure muscle tension in the muscles at the back of the neck. (1 mark)
- 2 4** Describe **one** study in which the role of social support in coping with stress was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. (4 marks)
- 2 5** Briefly explain **one** limitation of the study that you have described in your answer to **2 4**. (1 mark)
- 2 6** Describe and evaluate behavioural approaches to managing stress. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
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**Topic: Substance Abuse**


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- 2 7** Nadine says that she would like to give up smoking. She tells her friend that she will buy only one packet of cigarettes this week instead of her usual two packets.
- Outline the Prochaska model of behaviour change. Refer to Nadine in your answer. (4 marks)
- 2 8** 'In the case of substance abuse, prevention is probably more important than treatment.'
- Referring to dependence, explain differences between prevention and treatment. (4 marks)
- 2 9** Substance abuse can occur with nicotine, alcohol, stimulants and depressants. Choose **one** of these substances and discuss **two** explanations for why a person might abuse this substance. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

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**Topic: Forensic Psychology**

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Each statement below **3 0**, **3 1** and **3 2** applies to a different way of measuring crime. For each of these statements, identify the way of measuring crime that is most appropriate.

**3 0** It fails to account for all those crimes that are unreported or unrecorded. (1 mark)

**3 1** It is a measure of crime that also tells us who is responsible for those crimes. (1 mark)

**3 2** It measures only those crimes where someone suffers as a result of the crime. (1 mark)

**3 3** Critics of the prison system argue that building more prisons is pointless because prison does not make offenders better people.

Briefly outline **one** alternative to custodial sentencing and discuss why it might be a better way of dealing with offenders than sending them to prison. (5 marks)

**3 4** Outline and compare **two** explanations for offending. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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