

General Certificate of Education
January 2003
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Friday 24 January 2003 9.00 am to 10.30 am

In addition to this paper you will require:
a 16-page answer book.
You may use a calculator.

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.

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SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) A developmental psychologist studied the attachment behaviours shown by babies and mothers to determine the nature of the relationship between ten baby/mother pairs. The study was conducted using the procedure developed by Ainsworth. At the end of the study the psychologist concluded that seven of the babies had a secure relationship with their mothers, whilst the remaining three babies had insecure relationships.
- (i) Outline the procedure used by Ainsworth and the developmental psychologist to measure attachment between the babies and their mothers. (4 marks)
- (ii) According to psychologists, a child's early relationships have important consequences. Identify and briefly discuss **one** function of attachment for individuals. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss the influence of **at least two** factors on the development of a child's self-esteem. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 2 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by the term *scaffolding* in relation to cognitive 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 Vygotsky's approach to cognitive development. (12 marks)
- 3 (a) Describe **one** method used by psychologists to investigate moral reasoning of children at different ages. (4 marks)
- (b) Hannah (six years) and Marcus (eleven years) are wondering what will happen next in their favourite TV soap opera. One of the characters has discovered that her best friend has accidentally torn an expensive dress she had borrowed, causing a lot of damage.
- Hannah thinks that the dress owner will be angry because of the amount of the damage, but Marcus thinks the dress owner will forgive her friend because it was an accident.
- (i) With reference to Hannah's and Marcus's reasoning in the text above, explain what is meant by *moral realism* and *moral relativism*. (4 marks)
- (ii) According to some psychologists, Hannah and Marcus would show differences in their moral reasoning even if they were the same age, because one of them is a girl and the other is a boy.
- Describe and discuss psychological research into gender differences in moral reasoning. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) Lou is three years old. His parents have been worried for some time because he does not seem to behave like other children. After consulting staff at his nursery school, his parents decide to take him to a child psychologist for an assessment. The psychologist thinks that Lou's behaviour indicates autism.
- (i) Explain what is meant by the term *autism*. Give **one** example of autistic behaviour that Lou might display. (3 marks)
 - (ii) Describe **one** study in which autism was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (b) Discuss **at least one** possible cause of a named learning difficulty other than autism (for example, dyslexia or dyscalculia). Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SECTION

Turn over ►

SECTION B: OPTIONS

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

- 5 (a) Identify and briefly outline **two** criteria used to define abnormality. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline what is meant by *labelling*, and explain how it might affect clinical assessment. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **two** differences between the medical and psychological models of abnormality. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Distinguish between agoraphobia and a specific phobia. (3 marks)
- (b) Sarah started to have anxious and persistent thoughts that she had not locked the door properly. She began to check the door several times each morning before she set off for college. When she got to class, Sarah had recurring thoughts about the house being unlocked and unsafe, which made her very upset. She was diagnosed as suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- Outline and briefly discuss **one** possible explanation of obsessive-compulsive disorders such as Sarah's. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss **one** biological explanation of anorexia nervosa. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 7 (a) Identify **three** symptoms used in the diagnosis of schizophrenia. (3 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** socio-cultural explanation for schizophrenia. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of drug therapy for mood disorders. (12 marks)
- 8 (a) (i) Outline **two** assumptions underlying the psychodynamic approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (ii) Explain how **each** of the assumptions outlined in your answer to (a)(i) has influenced psychodynamic therapy. (4 marks)
- (b) Discuss the ethical dilemmas faced by professionals treating atypical behaviour. (12 marks)

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Outline **two** assumptions of the biopsychosocial model of health. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and briefly discuss **one** complementary approach to health. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the biomedical model of health. (12 marks)
- 10 (a) Identify **one** self-report measure of pain and explain **one** limitation of this method. (4 marks)
- (b) Annie suffers from chronic back pain and is attending a pain clinic. The doctor at the clinic decides to measure Annie's pain before recommending methods to help her manage her pain more effectively.
- (i) Identify and outline **two** physiological measures of pain the doctor might use with Annie. (4 marks)
- (ii) Discuss **two** approaches to managing Annie's pain that the doctor might recommend. (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Outline **one** benefit of a high fibre diet. (2 marks)
- (b)
- Gym Membership at an All Time High!**
More people than ever are joining their local gym
in pursuit of a beautiful body and a healthy life.
Rowedale Observer 11.1.02
- The newspaper headline above describes how people are keen to join their local gym where members can enjoy different types of exercise.
- (i) Describe what is meant by *aerobic* and *anaerobic* exercise. Give an example of each that the gym members might use as part of their gym routine. (6 marks)
- (ii) The newspaper headline suggests that exercise is important for health. Discuss positive and negative effects of exercise on health. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Explain what is meant by the term *locus of control* in relation to stress. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the role of personal variables in stress was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the behavioural approach to managing stress. Refer to **one** other approach in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13 (a) Identify and outline **two** features of the triangular theory of love. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** way in which knowledge of HIV transmission might influence a person's sexual behaviour. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** factors affecting interpersonal attraction. Illustrate your answer with reference to empirical evidence. (12 marks)
- 14 (a) With reference to an example, describe what is meant by *parapsychology*. (3 marks)
- (b) Distinguish between *experimenter effects* and *demand characteristics* in parapsychology, giving an example of each. (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss empirical evidence for the existence of extra-sensory perception (ESP). (12 marks)
- 15 (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by *psychological dependence* in relation to substance abuse. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain **two** possible psychological effects which stimulant abuse may have on the abuser. (4 marks)

(c)

Tommy's Story

My dad was a big drinker. I remember how he used to come home smelling of beer and whisky, and how me and my brothers and sisters used to hide in case he lost his temper. We never had any money 'cause he spent it in the pub on the way home from work. It's no wonder I'm an alcoholic. It runs in our family.

Tommy believes that his alcoholism is inherited.

Describe and discuss the role of hereditary factors in alcohol abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 16 (a) Outline **two** definitions of crime. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** limitation of using official statistics to measure crime. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss biological theories of offending. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS