

General Certificate of Education  
January 2005  
Advanced Level Examination



**PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)**  
**Unit 4 Child Development and Options**

**PYB4**

Friday 21 January 2005 9.00 am to 10.30 am

**In addition to this paper you will require:**  
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.
- 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.

**NO QUESTIONS APPEAR ON THIS PAGE**

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**SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

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- 1 (a) Explain **one** way in which children between 15 and 21 months have been shown by psychologists to have developed self-awareness. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study of sex differences in children's friendships. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation. Refer to the work of **at least one** other researcher in your answer. (12 marks)
- 2 (a) Outline **two** characteristics of Piaget's formal operational stage of cognitive development. (4 marks)
- (b) Lesley and Kathryn are nursery school teachers. They each take a very different approach to their work. Lesley is influenced by the cognitive developmental theory of Piaget, but Kathryn is influenced by the cognitive developmental theory of Vygotsky.
- Identify which teacher would encourage children to explore their environment and find out things for themselves without any instruction. Explain why this approach to learning is consistent with the work of **one** of the developmental theorists named above. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss Bruner's theory of cognitive development. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 3 (a) Name and outline **two** of Gilligan's levels of moral development. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain Gilligan's ideas about the *ethic of care* in relation to moral development. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss a psychoanalytic explanation of moral development. (12 marks)
- 4 (a) Briefly explain **one** possible cause of autism. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which autism was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss how giftedness might be defined. Refer to psychological theory **and/or** evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

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**SECTION B: OPTIONS**

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

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**Psychology of Atypical Behaviour**

- 5 (a) State what is meant by the *sick role* and explain how it might affect clinical assessment of atypical behaviour. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the diagnosis or classification of atypical behaviour was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Kristen is 28 years old and has no history of mental disorder. Over the past year, she has started to believe that neighbours are plotting against her. She keeps her curtains closed all the time, in case any neighbours are spying on her. On the rare occasions when she does go out, she always leaves by the back door to avoid being followed by neighbours. Kristen has had a written warning about poor attendance at work, as she has had a lot of time off recently. Her friend thinks that her behaviour is abnormal, but Kristen insists, "I'm fine. I'm quite happy."
- Discuss ways of defining abnormality. Refer to Kristen in your answer. (12 marks)
- 6 (a) Distinguish between generalised anxiety disorder and phobias. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify and briefly discuss **one** therapy for post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSS). (5 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss a behavioural explanation for obsessive-compulsive behaviour. (12 marks)
- 7 (a) From the point of view of patients suffering from schizophrenia, outline **one** advantage and **one** limitation of community care. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss **one** problem with the psychodynamic approach to schizophrenia. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline and evaluate **at least one** cognitive treatment for mood disorders. (12 marks)
- 8 (a) Outline **two** major components of psychodynamic therapy. (4 marks)
- (b) Identify and briefly discuss **one** limitation of the biological approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. (4 marks)
- (c) "In certain circumstances, society has the right to determine treatment for an individual who is demonstrating atypical behaviour."
- Outline circumstances in which society might assume such a right, and discuss ethical dilemmas faced by professionals treating atypical behaviour. (12 marks)

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**Health Psychology**

- 9 (a) Explain **one** problem in defining health. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain how visualisation might be used in the treatment of illness. Illustrate your answer with an example. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the biomedical model of health. (12 marks)
- 10 Dr Evans is worried that many of her patients do not follow the advice she has given them, after they have left the surgery. She wonders what she could do to make patients more likely to comply with her medical advice.
- (a) (i) Identify **two** ways in which a patient might show non-compliance with medical advice. (2 marks)
- (ii) Outline and briefly discuss **one** way in which Dr Evans might increase the level of compliance in her patients. (6 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss **at least one** psychological intervention for chronic **and/or** terminal illness. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Explain what is meant by *primary prevention* in relation to health-related behaviour. Illustrate your answer with an example. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the effect of exercise on health was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of diet in cardiovascular disorders. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Outline what is meant by *hardiness*, and explain how hardiness might affect an individual's response to stress. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline **two** components of rational emotive behaviour therapy (REBT) as used in the management of stress. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** ways of measuring stress. (12 marks)

**Turn over ►**

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**Contemporary Topics in Psychology**

- 13 (a) With reference to the triangular theory of love, distinguish between **two** types of love. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Outline and briefly discuss the role of similarity in interpersonal attraction. *(5 marks)*
- (c) With reference to the nature-nurture debate, describe and discuss the role of nature in relation to sexual orientation. *(12 marks)*

- 14 (a) For **each** of the statements numbered (i) to (iv) below, write down in your answer book whether it is an example of
- psychokinesis;
  - clairvoyance;
  - telepathy;
  - precognition.

Label your answers clearly.

- (i) Rick is able to send information about shapes on a card to another person using his mind alone, and without using any of the five senses.
- (ii) Bianca knows about an item that will feature in next week's newspapers, before the event has even taken place.
- (iii) Adil is able to gain information about the layout of buildings he has never visited, without using any of his five senses.
- (iv) Kerri sees objects fall off the kitchen shelf for no apparent reason. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Describe the relationship between extra-sensory perception (ESP) and **two** personality traits. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss **one** type of free-response test and **one** type of restricted-choice test used in the investigation of extra-sensory perception (ESP). *(12 marks)*

- 15 (a) A health promotion worker decides to use social ‘inoculation’ with a group of teenagers who have been identified by their teacher as being at risk of starting to abuse drugs.

Explain **one** way in which social ‘inoculation’ might be used in these circumstances.

*(3 marks)*

- (b) Describe **one** study in which the treatment of substance abuse was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn.

*(5 marks)*

- (c) Discuss the role of social influence **and/or** social norms in substance abuse. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer.

*(12 marks)*

- 16 (a) Using an example, explain how social skills training might be used in the treatment of offenders.

*(3 marks)*

- (b) Outline **one** way in which crime has been measured, and briefly discuss **one** limitation of this method.

*(5 marks)*

- (c) Dave has been in trouble with the police many times and has recently been given a custodial sentence for a violent offence. In court, his solicitor explained that Dave’s family background meant that he had little alternative to a life of crime, since his father had been convicted of similar offences when Dave was young.

With reference to Dave, describe and discuss the psychoanalytic **and** social learning theories of offending.

*(12 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**