

General Certificate of Education
January 2006
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Monday 23 January 2006 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 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.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers. Questions carrying 12 marks should be answered in continuous prose. Quality of Written Communication will be assessed in these answers.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) “Child-care experts agree that, over the years, Bowlby’s theory of attachment has had a significant effect on the way in which we care for young children.”
- (i) Outline **two** features of Bowlby’s theory about the importance of attachment between young child and care-giver. (4 marks)
- (ii) Briefly discuss how **one** of the features you have outlined in your answer to (a)(i) might have influenced the way in which young children are cared for. (4 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss research into children’s friendships. (12 marks)
- 2 (a) Outline what Bruner meant by the term *modes of representation*. (2 marks)
- (b) (i) Identify which of Bruner’s modes of representation is most likely to be used by each of the following children:
- Kieran, who is eight years old;
 - Mia, who is one year old;
 - Serena, who is three years old.
- In your answer book, write the name of **each** child and the mode of representation they would be most likely to use. (3 marks)
- (ii) With reference to Bruner’s modes of representation, explain how Kieran’s thinking and Serena’s thinking might differ. (3 marks)
- (c) Compare Vygotsky’s and Piaget’s approaches to children’s learning. (12 marks)

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- 3 (a) Outline what is meant by *moral realism* and *moral relativism*. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly explain **two** limitations of using moral dilemmas as a way of studying moral development. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of the superego in the development of morality. (12 marks)
- 4 (a) Outline **two** ways in which giftedness can be identified in children. (4 marks)
- (b) Briefly explain how **two** features of Sternberg's work relate to information processing in gifted children. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss giftedness as a special need in education. Refer to empirical 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) (i) Name and briefly outline **two** systems of classification used in the diagnosis of abnormal behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (ii) Briefly discuss **one** advantage of having systems of classification for the diagnosis of abnormal behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Describe and discuss **at least two** interpersonal issues in consultation and/or assessment of atypical behaviour. *(12 marks)*
- 6** (a) Briefly explain **two** reasons why a person who is mildly afraid of something cannot be said to be suffering from a phobia. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Briefly explain **two** ways in which anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa differ. *(4 marks)*
- (c) It is sometimes observed that eating disorders ‘run in families’, so that children who have one or more parent with an eating disorder are more likely to develop an eating disorder themselves.
- Describe and discuss **two** explanations for the claim that eating disorders ‘run in families’. *(12 marks)*

- 7 (a) Tom has noticed that he always feels acutely depressed as winter approaches. He tells his sister that he thinks that his mood may be linked to the season. She says, “Cheer up! There is nothing the matter with you at all. Everyone feels a bit down when winter sets in. It’s normal.”

Although Tom’s sister thinks there is nothing wrong, other people might suggest that Tom is suffering from a mood disorder.

- (i) Identify the mood disorder from which Tom might be suffering. *(1 mark)*
 - (ii) Give **two** symptoms, other than depression, that might help in diagnosing the disorder you have identified in your answer to (a)(i). *(2 marks)*
 - (iii) Briefly discuss **one** explanation for the disorder you have identified in your answer to (a)(i). *(5 marks)*
- (b) Patients suffering from schizophrenia are usually treated with anti-psychotic drugs. Describe and discuss **at least two other** ways in which schizophrenia might be treated. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*
- 8 (a) Explain how societal or cultural influences might affect the treatment of atypical behaviour. Illustrate your answer with an example. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Listed below are four assumptions about atypical behaviour.
- A** Atypical behaviours occur because people have goals they cannot achieve.
 - B** Atypical behaviour is motivated by desires or fears of which we are unaware.
 - C** Atypical behaviours occur because people think in an inappropriate way.
 - D** Atypical behaviour is learned just like any other behaviour.

Identify the approach in psychology most likely to be associated with **each** of these assumptions. In your answer book, write down **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** followed by the name of the approach. *(4 marks)*

- (c) Discuss the cognitive approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Outline **one** historical view of health and illness. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Patients at the Fairgood Health Centre can see either Dr Smith or Dr Jones. Dr Smith spends time getting to know his patients and finding out about different aspects of their lives. He can often treat his patients effectively without giving them any medication. Dr Jones spends very little time talking to his patients and prescribes medication much more often than Dr Smith.
- Outline **two** differences between the biopsychosocial and the biomedical models of health. Refer to the behaviour of Dr Smith and Dr Jones in your answer. *(6 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the humanistic approach to health. *(12 marks)*
- 10 (a) Identify **one** behavioural measure of pain and explain **one** limitation of this measure. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Identify and outline **two** physiological measures of pain. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **either** the biomedical **or** the cognitive approach to managing pain. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*
- 11 (a) Using an example, explain how exercise might have a negative effect on health. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the role of diet in an ill-health condition was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Discuss how **at least one** theory of lifestyle change might be applied to alter health-related behaviour and attitudes. Illustrate your answer with reference to health-related examples. *(12 marks)*
- 12 (a) Explain **one** way in which the autonomic nervous system (ANS) contributes to a person's response to stress. *(3 marks)*
- (b) Briefly discuss the role of **one** personal variable in mediating responses to stress. *(5 marks)*
- (c) Describe and discuss the behavioural approach to managing stress. *(12 marks)*

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13 (a) Identify and outline **two** factors affecting interpersonal attraction. (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to the nature-nurture debate, explain why people choose a partner of the opposite sex. (4 marks)
- (c) Tim and Samantha have been going out together for some time and have recently moved into a flat together. Tim is much better paid than Samantha and works longer hours, so she tends to do more of the housework. Because Tim earns more, he contributes more money to the household budget than Samantha.
- Discuss the social exchange theory of relationship development. Refer to the example of Tim and Samantha in your answer. (12 marks)
- 14 (a) Using a different example for each, outline what is meant by *micro* and *macro psychokinesis* (PK). (4 marks)
- (b) Outline what is meant by the term *field investigation* and briefly explain **one** limitation of field investigations. (4 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss the use of **both** case studies **and** laboratory procedures in paranormal research. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 15 (a) Some people think that smoking can be explained by social factors.
- Outline **two** social factors which can be used to explain why someone starts to smoke cigarettes. (4 marks)
- (b) Explain how an aversion technique might be used to treat someone who wants to give up smoking. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role of **either** hereditary factors **or** personality in alcohol abuse. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 16 (a) Explain **one** problem in defining crime. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which recidivism was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss offender profiling. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page