



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
January 2010

Psychology (Specification B)

PSYB3

Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Friday 29 January 2010 9.00 am to 11.00 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 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.
- Answer **three** questions.
- Answer **one** question from **Section A** and **two** questions from **Section B**.
- Do all rough work in the 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.
- Questions 1(c), 2(c), 3(c), 4(c), 5(c), 6(c), 7(c) and 8(c) should be answered in continuous prose. You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Answer **one** question from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) (i) Describe **one** method psychologists have used to measure attachment. (3 marks)
- (ii) Briefly evaluate the method that you have described in your answer to (a)(i). (3 marks)

- (b) Charlie who is eight years old has just started at a new school where he does not know any of the other children. At play-time, he finds that lots of children want to play with him. When his mother comes to pick him up, she tells the teacher, "I hope Charlie was all right today. He usually finds it easy to make friends. He is very popular."

Using your knowledge of psychology, suggest **two** likely causes of Charlie's popularity. (2 marks)

- (c) Discuss the possible consequences of privation. Refer to the Romanian orphan studies in your answer. (12 marks)

- 2 (a) A researcher carried out a study to investigate young children's understanding of the physical world. She used 10 infants under the age of 8 months and 10 infants aged between 12 and 15 months. Testing each child separately, the researcher waited until the child was playing with a teddy bear and then removed the teddy bear from the child's grasp and covered it with a cloth in full view of the child. She then recorded whether or not the child reached for the teddy bear.

(i) Name the cognitive ability that this experiment is designed to test. (1 mark)

(ii) Based on your knowledge of Piaget's work, explain the likely outcome of this study. (2 marks)

(iii) Identify the dependent variable in this study. (1 mark)

(iv) The researcher tested every child herself. Explain why it was important that the same researcher tested every child. (2 marks)

- (b) Piaget suggested that a child's understanding of the world would change whenever the child experienced something for the first time. He referred to this process of change as adaptation.

Explain how adaptation might occur when a child who is familiar with chickens sees a duck for the first time. (2 marks)

- (c) Discuss Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development. Refer to **one other** approach to cognitive development in your answer. (12 marks)

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- 3 (a) Emma and Dana are three years old and play together at nursery school. Dana spills black paint all over Emma's painting and Emma gets very cross. The nursery teacher tries to calm her down, "Don't be cross, Emma. Dana didn't mean to spoil your picture."

Identify **two** differences between moral realism and moral relativism. Refer to the text above in your answer. *(4 marks)*

- (b) A psychologist investigating moral development asks a group of children aged four to eight years to paint pictures. The psychologist gives the children some sweets to share as a reward for drawing the pictures. He is interested to see how the children divide up the sweets between them.

(i) Identify the type of moral behaviour that the psychologist is investigating in this study. *(1 mark)*

(ii) Briefly discuss **one** ethical issue that the psychologist should consider when carrying out this study. *(3 marks)*

- (c) Discuss Eisenberg's model of pro-social reasoning. *(12 marks)*

Turn over for the next section

Turn over ►

SECTION B: APPLIED OPTIONS

Answer **two** questions from this section.

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 4 (a) Briefly discuss the holistic form explanation of face recognition. *(4 marks)*
- (b) One way of improving a person's recall of events is the cognitive interview. Identify **two** features of the cognitive interview and suggest how **each** of these features could be used to help a witness recall the details of a bank robbery which they had seen. *(4 marks)*
- (c) James witnessed a serious car accident as he walked to work. He told his friends at work he had seen the accident and they asked him all about it. When James got home from work, he read a report of the accident in the evening paper. The next day, the police called to interview James about the accident. They showed him a diagram to remind him about the layout of the road.
- Discuss **at least two** factors affecting the reliability of eye-witness accounts. Refer to James in your answer. *(12 marks)*
- 5 (a) Briefly discuss how cognitive psychologists have explained mood disorders. *(4 marks)*
- (b) Identify **two** sub-types of schizophrenia. Explain **one** problem associated with the diagnosis of schizophrenia. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the use of anti-psychotic drugs to treat schizophrenia. *(12 marks)*
- 6 (a) (i) Outline **one** way of measuring stress. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Explain **one** limitation of the way of measuring stress that you have outlined in your answer to (a)(i). *(2 marks)*
- (b) Identify **two** personal variables that mediate the way in which people respond to stress. Explain how **one** of these variables might affect the way in which a person copes with the stress of being bullied at work. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss the cognitive approach to managing stress. Refer to **one other** approach in your answer. *(12 marks)*

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- 7 (a) A youth worker specialising in the prevention of substance abuse is going to run a series of sessions at a secondary school. The aim of the sessions is to help prevent substance abuse amongst 15-year-olds.

Using your knowledge of psychology, identify **two** prevention techniques. Briefly explain how the youth worker might use **each** of the techniques at the secondary school. *(4 marks)*

- (b) Use the example of a person who has an alcohol abuse problem to explain what is involved in each of the following:
- (i) psychological dependence; *(2 marks)*
 - (ii) physical dependence. *(2 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **two** explanations for substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

- 8 (a) (i) Briefly outline the process of anger management when used as a therapy for offending. *(2 marks)*
- (ii) Suggest **two** limitations of anger management as a therapy for offending. *(2 marks)*
- (b) Identify **two** aspects of the ‘criminal personality’ as defined by Eysenck. Explain how **each** might lead a person to be involved in offending. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Describe and evaluate **two** alternatives to custodial sentencing. *(12 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

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