



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
January 2011

# Psychology (Specification B) PSYB3

## Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Friday 28 January 2011 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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Psychologists studied sex differences in children's friendships. They observed the playground behaviour of 20 boys and 20 girls at a primary school. They observed the social behaviour of individual boys and girls and categorised each child as either 'playing in pairs' or 'playing in a large group'.

- 0 | 1** Using your psychological knowledge of sex differences in children's friendships, explain the likely outcome of this investigation. (2 marks)
- 0 | 2** Briefly evaluate the use of the observational method as a way of studying children's friendships. (3 marks)
- 0 | 3** Briefly discuss **one** possible long-term consequence of rejection by peers. Refer to psychological research into children's friendships in your answer. (3 marks)
- 0 | 4** Discuss Bowlby's work on attachment. Refer to the work of **at least one** other researcher in your answer. (12 marks)
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### Topic: Cognitive Development

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- 0 | 5** Briefly describe **one** experimental procedure Baillargeon used to study early infant abilities. (3 marks)
- 0 | 6** Briefly discuss **one** methodological issue involved in studying cognitive development in very young infants. (3 marks)
- 0 | 7** Victoria is 4 years old. She always manages to complete a 15-piece jigsaw puzzle on her own, but can only complete a 30-piece jigsaw puzzle when her older sister helps her. Explain Victoria's behaviour with reference to the *zone of proximal development*. (2 marks)
- 0 | 8** Describe how, according to Piaget, the thinking of a child in the pre-operational stage differs from the thinking of a child in the concrete operational stage. Discuss these proposed differences. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

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**Topic: Moral Development**

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A psychologist is carrying out a study of moral reasoning based on one of Piaget's investigations. Participants hear a story about two boys. The participants in one group are aged 4 years and the participants in the other group are aged 9 years.

This is the story the participants hear:

*"Kyle tips over a small cup of juice because he is cross with his mother. Tom knocks over a whole bottle of juice when he slips and falls in the kitchen."*

- 0 9** The psychologist then asks the participants a question to assess their moral reasoning. Use your knowledge of Piaget's work on moral reasoning to suggest a suitable question for the psychologist to ask. *(1 mark)*
- 1 0** Use your knowledge of Piaget's work on moral reasoning to explain the likely outcome of this investigation. *(2 marks)*
- 1 1** Identify the independent variable in this study. *(1 mark)*
- 1 2** Suggest a suitable way of displaying the data from this investigation. Justify your answer. *(2 marks)*
- 1 3** Briefly outline the stages of moral reasoning shown by someone who is at Kohlberg's pre-conventional level of moral reasoning. *(2 marks)*
- 1 4** Discuss a psychodynamic explanation of moral development. *(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 | 5** Psychologists conducted a study of face recognition.

In **Stage 1** of the study, participants were asked to look carefully at 20 photographs of faces of people they had never seen before.

Ten of these photographs were then digitally adjusted on a computer so that the eyes were further apart than on the original. The remaining ten photographs were not adjusted. These 20 photographs (10 digitally adjusted and 10 unadjusted) were mixed together with another 40 distracter photographs of different faces, giving a total of 60 photographs of faces in all.

In **Stage 2** of the study, the participants were shown all 60 photographs of faces and asked to pick out the 20 faces that they had seen in stage one of the experiment.

Explain the likely outcome of this investigation. Justify your answer with reference to explanations for face recognition. *(4 marks)*

**1 | 6** Identify **two** factors that affect the reliability of eye-witness identification. For **each** of the factors that you have identified, explain why it affects reliability. *(4 marks)*

**1 | 7** Discuss the controversy surrounding the recovery of repressed memories. Refer to evidence in your answer. *(12 marks)*

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### Topic: Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders

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**1 | 8** Outline **two** socio-cultural explanations of schizophrenia. *(4 marks)*

**1 | 9** Briefly discuss **two** limitations of community care in the treatment of schizophrenia. *(4 marks)*

**2 | 0** Stephan has been diagnosed with unipolar depression and is discussing biological and cognitive treatment options with his doctor. Stephan asks the doctor about both types of treatment and about their strengths and limitations.

Describe **both** types of treatment and discuss the strengths and limitations of each. *(12 marks)*

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**Topic: Stress and Stress Management**

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- 2 | 1** What is meant by *rationalisation*? Explain how rationalisation might help a person to cope with the ending of a close relationship. (2 marks)
- 2 | 2** Briefly evaluate defence mechanisms as a way of coping with stressful events. (3 marks)
- 2 | 3** Outline the body's physiological responses to stress. (3 marks)
- 2 | 4** 'Describing stress in purely physiological terms neglects the importance of each person's experience of stress. Some people find it hard to cope with stress, whilst others find it exciting and stimulating. Many personal variables mediate a person's response to stress.'
- Discuss the views expressed in this statement. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
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**Topic: Substance Abuse**

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- 2 | 5** Psychologists have used various techniques to prevent substance abuse. These include identifying and targeting 'risk' groups, fear-arousing appeals and social inoculation.
- Briefly describe **one** of these techniques. (2 marks)
- 2 | 6** Briefly discuss **two** problems that might arise when using the technique that you have described in your answer to **2 | 5**. (4 marks)
- 2 | 7** Briefly outline a study in which the technique that you have described in your answer to **2 | 5** was investigated. (2 marks)
- 2 | 8** Discuss links between personality characteristics and substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

**Section B continues on the next page**

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**Topic: Forensic Psychology**

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Around a century ago, Lombroso proposed that criminals are an atavistic form. In the 1940s, Sheldon theorised that criminals have a particular somatotype.

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 Outline what is meant by *atavistic form* in relation to offending. (2 marks)
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 Outline what is meant by *somatotype theory* in relation to offending. (2 marks)
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 Briefly discuss how Lombroso's and Sheldon's theories might have influenced modern-day views about offending behaviour. (4 marks)
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| 3 | 2 |
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 Outline and evaluate **two** ways of measuring crime. Refer to evidence and/or published examples in your answer. (12 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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