

General Certificate of Education
June 2004
Advanced Level Examination



PSYCHOLOGY (SPECIFICATION B)
Unit 4 Child Development and Options

PYB4

Friday 18 June 2004 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.

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE

SECTION A: CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

- 1 (a) Using an example, explain how a child might show an awareness of his or her categorical self. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which attachment was measured. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) With reference to attachment, discuss the possible consequences of privation **and** deprivation. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 2 (a) Outline what is meant by *enactive* and *iconic* representation. (4 marks)
- (b) Lee is two years old and has learned to push along his toy dog. When he is given a push-along car for his birthday he plays with it straight away, using the same action as he uses with his push-along dog. However, Lee has problems with another present, a fire engine that must be pulled along with a string. At first he tries unsuccessfully to push the fire engine along with the string, but gradually he learns the new action of pulling the fire engine along.

State what Piaget meant by *accommodation* and *assimilation*, and give an example of **each** from the description of Lee's behaviour. (4 marks)

- (c) Evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development. (12 marks)
- 3 (a) Luke, who is four years old, regularly gets told off by his parents for hitting his baby sister, but quite often does it again soon afterwards. Sally, who is nine years old, would sometimes like to hit her little brother, but does not because she knows she would feel guilty afterwards.

Explain the role of the super-ego in relation to moral development. Refer to the behaviour of Luke and Sally in your answer. (5 marks)

- (b) Identify and briefly explain **one** difference between the psychoanalytic explanation of moral development and Piaget's explanation of moral development. (3 marks)
- (c) Describe and discuss Kohlberg's theory of moral development. (12 marks)

- 4 (a) (i) Describe what is meant by *autism*. (3 marks)
- (ii) Identify **one other** learning difficulty. Briefly discuss **one** possible cause of this learning difficulty. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe and discuss the genetic explanation for autism. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Turn over ►

SECTION B: OPTIONS

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

Each question carries 20 marks.

Psychology of Atypical Behaviour

5 (a) Definitions of abnormality include:

- maladaptiveness;
- distress;
- deviation from social norms;
- deviation from statistical norms.

Write in your answer book which **one** of these definitions matches **each** of the descriptions below:

- (i) behaviour that is unacceptable to other people;
- (ii) behaviour that is harmful to the individual who displays it;
- (iii) behaviour that occurs so rarely that it is considered to be highly unusual. (3 marks)

(b) Describe **one** study in which the clinical assessment or diagnosis of abnormal behaviour was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss the medical model of abnormality. Refer to **at least one** other model in your answer. (12 marks)

6 (a) Distinguish between obsession and compulsion in obsessive-compulsive disorders. (3 marks)

(b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** explanation for obsessive-compulsive disorders. (5 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss non-biological explanations of eating disorders. (12 marks)

7 (a) Explain what is meant by *bipolar depression*. (3 marks)

(b) Outline and briefly discuss **one** explanation for schizophrenia. (5 marks)

(c) Describe and discuss **one** explanation of mood disorders. Refer to empirical evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

- 8 (a) James is a 21-year-old single man with a past history of alcohol and drug abuse. He has recently started to hear voices in his head, which sometimes tell him to harm himself. He exhibits other symptoms, such as social withdrawal and a lack of emotional sensitivity. He has been diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia. James does not want to undergo treatment.

With reference to James, outline and explain **one** ethical dilemma faced by professionals when making a decision about treatment of abnormal behaviour. *(4 marks)*

- (b) Outline **two** assumptions of a biological approach to the treatment of atypical behaviour. *(4 marks)*
- (c) Discuss **one** biological treatment for atypical behaviour. Consider the effectiveness of this treatment in your answer. *(12 marks)*

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION

Turn over ►

Health Psychology

- 9 (a) Outline **two** features of the biomedical model of health and illness. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and explain **one** reason for the emergence of health psychology. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss the nature of health psychology. (12 marks)
- 10 Kim has experienced regular migraine headaches for several years and has recently been referred to a health psychologist for treatment.
- (a) Outline **two** techniques that the health psychologist could use to measure the severity of Kim's pain. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Outline the cognitive approach to pain management. Suggest how the health psychologist might use this approach to help Kim manage the painful headaches. (4 marks)
- (ii) Discuss **one other** approach to pain management that the health psychologist could use with Kim. (12 marks)
- 11 (a) Identify and outline **two** approaches used by health psychologists wishing to reduce risk-taking behaviour, such as smoking. (4 marks)
- (b) (i) Explain the influence of self-efficacy on health-related behaviour. (4 marks)
- (ii) Compare Bandura's theory of self-efficacy with **one other** psychological theory of lifestyle change. (12 marks)
- 12 (a) Explain **one** difference between approach and avoidance strategies as ways of attempting to cope with stress. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which the role of a personal variable in the experience of stress was investigated. Include in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Discuss the role played by the autonomic nervous system in mediating **and/or** responding to stress. (12 marks)

Contemporary Topics in Psychology

- 13** (a) Identify and describe **two** features of a stage theory of relationship development. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline and explain the relationship between gender and self-disclosure. (4 marks)
- (c) Discuss **at least two** factors that have been shown to affect interpersonal attraction. Support your answer with reference to empirical evidence. (12 marks)
- 14** (a) Using an example, explain what is meant by *telepathy*. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe **one** study in which **either** clairvoyance **or** precognition has been investigated. Include in your answer why the study was conducted, the method used, results obtained and conclusion drawn. (5 marks)
- (c) Dan claims to have psychokinetic powers. Discuss how a psychologist should test this claim. Give details of the method, procedure and any controls that would need to be used. (12 marks)
- 15** (a) With reference to substance abuse, distinguish between stimulants and depressants. (3 marks)
- (b) There are several techniques for treating and preventing substance abuse.
- (i) Describe and briefly discuss **one** psychological technique used in the **treatment** of substance abuse. (5 marks)
- (ii) Describe and discuss **two** techniques that are used to **prevent** people from abusing substances. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)
- 16** (a) Outline and explain **one** feature of offender profiling. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline **two** characteristics of the criminal personality as described by Eysenck. (4 marks)
- (c) Home Office figures show that there are currently more than 70 000 people in prison in England and Wales.
- Discuss **two** psychological effects of imprisonment on the individual. Support your answer with reference to empirical evidence. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

THERE ARE NO QUESTIONS PRINTED ON THIS PAGE