

Psychology (Specification B) PSYB3

Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Monday 11 June 2012 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:

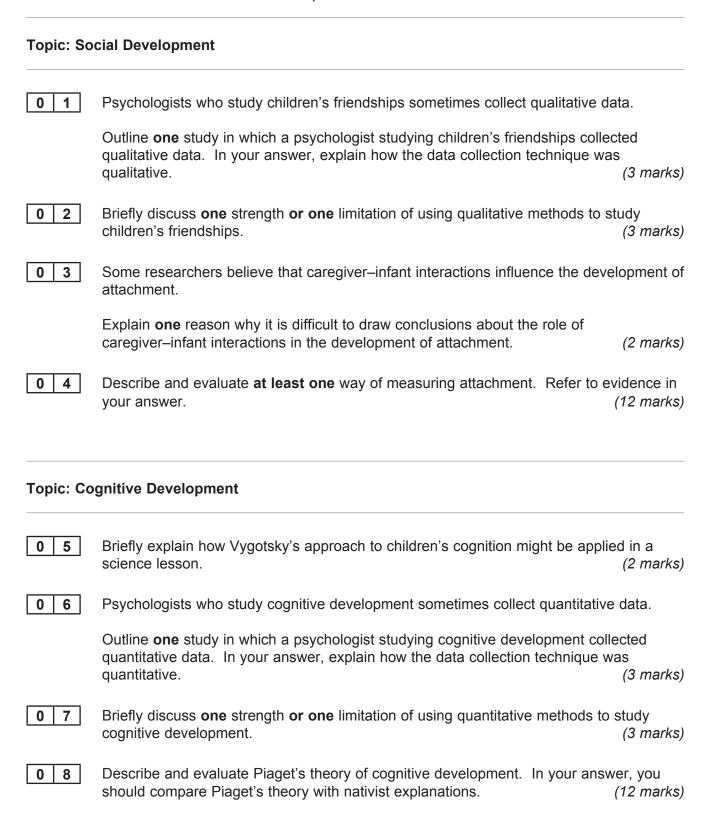
- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

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.



Topic: Moral Development

Psychodynamic explanations for moral development assume that a child acquires a superego in the phallic stage at approximately 4–5 years of age. At this time, following successful resolution of either the Oedipus complex or the Electra complex, the young child identifies with the same-sex parent, adopting the parent's moral code and values.

Critics have argued that the psychodynamic assumptions about moral development are incorrect. Give **two** criticisms of psychodynamic assumptions about moral development.

(2 marks)

1 0 Psychologists who study moral development sometimes collect qualitative data.

Outline **one** study in which a psychologist studying moral development collected qualitative data. In your answer, explain how the data collection technique was qualitative. (3 marks)

- 1 1 Briefly discuss **one** strength **or one** limitation of using qualitative methods to study moral development. (3 marks)
- Some theories of moral development assume that moral development takes place in a series of stages, with gradual changes in moral understanding over time.

Discuss **one** such theory of moral development. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

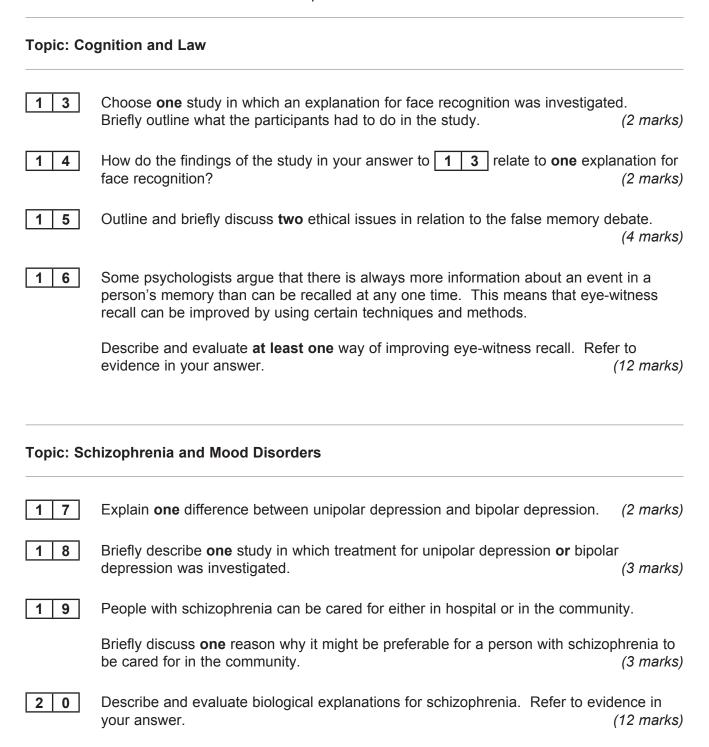
Turn over for the next section

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.



Topic: Stress and Stress Management

Stress can be measured in the following ways:

- physiological
- behavioural
- self-report techniques.

For **2 1**, **2 2** and **2 3** below, write down in your answer book which of these three ways of measuring stress best describes each of the examples.

- 2 1 Answering questions about the anxiety caused by several different events. (1 mark)
- 2 2 Counting the number of speech errors made when reading a speech. (1 mark)
- Using a machine to measure muscle tension in the muscles at the back of the neck.

 (1 mark)
- Describe **one** study in which the role of social support in coping with stress was investigated. Indicate why the study was conducted, the method used, the results obtained and the conclusion drawn. (4 marks)
- Briefly explain **one** limitation of the study that you have described in your answer to 2 4. (1 mark)
- **2 6** Describe and evaluate behavioural approaches to managing stress. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Topic: Substance Abuse

- Nadine says that she would like to give up smoking. She tells her friend that she will buy only one packet of cigarettes this week instead of her usual two packets.
 - Outline the Prochaska model of behaviour change. Refer to Nadine in your answer.

 (4 marks)
- 2 8 'In the case of substance abuse, prevention is probably more important than treatment.'

 Referring to dependence, explain differences between prevention and treatment.

 (4 marks)
- 2 9 Substance abuse can occur with nicotine, alcohol, stimulants and depressants.

 Choose **one** of these substances and discuss **two** explanations for why a person might abuse this substance. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

Topic: Forensic Psychology

Each statement below | 3 | 0 |, | 3 | 1 and 3 2 applies to a different way of measuring crime. For each of these statements, identify the way of measuring crime that is most appropriate. 3 0 It fails to account for all those crimes that are unreported or unrecorded. (1 mark) 3 1 It is a measure of crime that also tells us who is responsible for those crimes. (1 mark) 3 2 It measures only those crimes where someone suffers as a result of the crime. (1 mark) 3 3 Critics of the prison system argue that building more prisons is pointless because prison does not make offenders better people. Briefly outline one alternative to custodial sentencing and discuss why it might be a better way of dealing with offenders than sending them to prison. (5 marks) 3 4 Outline and compare two explanations for offending. Refer to evidence in your answer. (12 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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