



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Level Examination  
June 2014

## Psychology (Specification B)

## PSYB3

### Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Tuesday 3 June 2014 1.30 pm to 3.30 pm

**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 **Paper Reference** is PSYB3.
- Choose **three** topics only, **one** topic from **Section A**, and **two** topics from **Section B**.
- Answer **all** questions on the topics you choose.
- 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.
- 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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- 0 | 1** In the Romanian orphan studies, the same group of children was studied on more than one occasion over a number of years. This is an example of longitudinal research.
- Explain **at least one** strength of studying the same children on more than one occasion over time to investigate social development. **[3 marks]**
- 0 | 2** Another approach to investigating social development is to study animals. Briefly describe **one** animal study of attachment. In your answer, you should describe the method used, and state what was concluded on the basis of the findings. **[3 marks]**
- 0 | 3** The work of Bowlby and Schaffer is important in the study of attachment. Explain **one** difference between Bowlby's and Schaffer's views on attachment. **[2 marks]**
- 0 | 4** Discuss causes **and** consequences of childhood popularity and/or rejection. Refer to evidence in your answer. **[12 marks]**
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### Topic: Cognitive Development

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- 0 | 5** In a study of guided participation, a researcher investigated ways in which socio-cultural practices were passed down from older members of a community to younger members. She used a combination of research methods, including observation, interviews and historical research.
- Explain **at least one** strength of using a combination of research methods to investigate guided participation. **[3 marks]**
- 0 | 6** Outline what Vygotsky meant by 'the zone of proximal development'. Using an example, describe how guided participation might support a child through the zone of proximal development. **[3 marks]**

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**0 7** What is meant by 'nativist explanations' in relation to cognitive development? Outline **one** example of a nativist explanation in your answer. **[2 marks]**

**0 8** Outline Piaget's pre-operational stage of cognitive development. Evaluate Piaget's work (theory **and** research) in relation to this stage. **[12 marks]**

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**Topic: Moral Development**

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**0 9** Annie is six years old and does not always do as she is told. When her mum tells her not to use her make-up, Annie does not always obey. According to Kohlberg, Annie is at the pre-conventional level of moral reasoning.

Outline Kohlberg's pre-conventional level, and suggest **one** way in which it might explain Annie's behaviour. **[3 marks]**

**1 0** In a study of moral reasoning, Kohlberg used a moral dilemma technique to show how a person's understanding about moral issues changes with age.

Explain **at least one** strength of using the moral dilemma technique to investigate moral reasoning. **[3 marks]**

**1 1** Other researchers have also used the moral dilemma technique, but they have investigated different aspects of moral reasoning.

Using an example, explain how the dilemmas used by **one other** researcher differed from the dilemmas used by Kohlberg. **[2 marks]**

**1 2** Discuss a psychodynamic explanation for moral development. In your discussion, there should be comparison with Piaget's explanation for 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 | 3** Outline **one** study in which a factor affecting the reliability of eye-witness accounts was investigated. Your outline should refer to the method used and the results/conclusion of the study.

[2 marks]

**1 | 4** Briefly discuss **one** limitation of the study you have described in your answer to question **1 | 3**.

[2 marks]

**1 | 5** Outline what is meant by 'repressed memory' and briefly discuss the concept of repressed memory.

[4 marks]

**1 | 6** George has very good eye-sight, but it sometimes takes him a while to recognise his friends in the dimly lit college dining area.

Parveen thinks that the woman with very long blonde hair across the street is someone she met once at a party until she gets closer and sees that it is someone else.

Adam often finds he recognises people and knows lots about them, even though he cannot remember their names.

Discuss **two** theories of face recognition. Use your knowledge of theories of face recognition to explain the experiences of George, Parveen and Adam.

[12 marks]

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**Topic: Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders**


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**1 | 7** Researchers investigating schizophrenia often use concordance rates in their research. The concordance rate is the percentage likelihood that, if one person in a pair has a disorder, then the other member of that pair also has the same disorder.

In 2001, researchers reported concordance rates for schizophrenia of 48% in monozygotic (identical) twins and 17% in dizygotic (non-identical) twins. They also reported a schizophrenia concordance rate of 9% for ordinary siblings (brothers and sisters who were not twins).

Discuss what these findings suggest about explanations of schizophrenia.

[4 marks]

**1 | 8** 'Community care is not always suitable for people with schizophrenia because of the symptoms associated with the disorder'.

Explain what is meant by 'community care'. Referring to **at least one** symptom of schizophrenia, briefly explain why community care might not always be suitable for people with schizophrenia.

[4 marks]

**1 | 9** Discuss **one** biological treatment **and one** cognitive treatment for mood disorders.

[12 marks]

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**Topic: Stress and Stress Management**


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**2 | 0** What do psychologists mean by 'Type A behaviour'? Outline how a person with Type A behaviour might respond to a stressful situation.

[2 marks]

**2 | 1** What do psychologists mean by 'hardiness'? Outline how hardiness might affect a person's response to a stressful situation.

[2 marks]

**2 | 2** Stress can be measured using physiological, behavioural and self-report techniques. Choose **one** of these ways of measuring stress. Briefly discuss **one** strength and **one** limitation of the way that you have chosen.

[4 marks]

**2 | 3** Discuss how **at least two** types of social support might help in coping with stress. Refer to evidence in your answer.

[12 marks]

Turn over ►

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**Topic: Substance Abuse**

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- 2 | 4** Outline **one** example of how health promotion/education has been used to treat or prevent substance abuse. **[2 marks]**
- 2 | 5** Briefly discuss **two** reasons why health promotion/education interventions might not be successful. **[4 marks]**
- 2 | 6** Aversion therapy has been used to treat substance abuse. Which **one** of the following statements is true of aversion therapy? Write **A, B, C** or **D** in your answer book.
- A** The aim of aversion therapy is to establish an unconditioned response to a conditioned stimulus.
  - B** The aim of aversion therapy is to establish a conditioned response to a previously neutral stimulus.
  - C** Aversion therapy involves establishing an association between a voluntary response and a voluntary consequence.
  - D** Aversion therapy is based on the theory of operant conditioning. **[1 mark]**
- 2 | 7** Social inoculation has been used to prevent substance abuse. Which **one** of the following statements is **not** true of social inoculation? Write **A, B, C** or **D** in your answer book.
- A** Making a public commitment not to abuse substances is a key part of social inoculation.
  - B** Social inoculation involves giving information about negative effects of substance abuse.
  - C** Social inoculation involves admitting to a group that you abuse substances.
  - D** The aim of social inoculation is to enable resistance to peer pressure. **[1 mark]**
- 2 | 8** Discuss hereditary factors in substance abuse. Refer to evidence in your answer. **[12 marks]**

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**Topic: Forensic Psychology**

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 Briefly discuss **two** limitations of official crime statistics as a way of measuring crime. **[4 marks]**
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 Explain what is meant by 'offender profiling'. **[2 marks]**
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 Outline **one** study which was designed to assess the usefulness of offender profiling. Your outline should refer to the method used and the results/conclusion of the study. **[2 marks]**
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 Outline and compare behaviour modification and anger management as treatments for offending. **[12 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**