



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
June 2015

Psychology (Specification B)

PSYB3

Unit 3 Child Development and Applied Options

Tuesday 9 June 2015 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.

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: Social Development

Two psychologists decided to observe attachment behaviour in rhesus monkeys. One of the behaviours the psychologists decided to record was 'clinging behaviour'.

- 0 1** It would be important for the psychologists to agree on what is meant by 'clinging behaviour' before they started the observation. Briefly explain why. **[1 mark]**
- 0 2** Explain how the psychologists could agree on what is meant by 'clinging behaviour' before starting their observation. **[2 marks]**
- 0 3** In the context of attachment, briefly outline what is meant by 'privation' and 'deprivation'. **[2 marks]**
- 0 4** Bowlby has been accused of confusing privation and deprivation.
Explain how Bowlby confused privation and deprivation. **[2 marks]**
- 0 5** Which **one** of the following statements about the Romanian orphan studies is **true**? Write **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** in your answer book. **[1 mark]**
- A** The researchers arranged for the orphans to be adopted in the UK.
 - B** Many of the orphans were returned to Romania at the end of the study.
 - C** The orphans' progress was monitored for only 2 years.
 - D** Some of the orphans were less than 6 months old when they arrived in the UK.
- 0 6** Discuss what psychologists have told us about the development of children's friendships. **[12 marks]**

Topic: Cognitive Development

Two psychologists decided to carry out an observation of scaffolding in parent–child pairs during play activities. One of the behaviours the psychologists decided to record was ‘practical assistance’.

0 7 It would be important for the psychologists to agree on what is meant by ‘practical assistance’ before starting the observation. Briefly explain why. [1 mark]

0 8 Explain how the psychologists could agree on what is meant by ‘practical assistance’ before starting their observation. [2 marks]

0 9 Briefly explain what Piaget meant by ‘class inclusion’. [2 marks]

1 0 Oscar, who is 6 years old, understands a lot about baking because he often helps in the kitchen. One day he is helping to make a cake. He is disappointed when the cake comes out of the oven because it has not risen. It looks flat and solid instead of springy and light. Oscar’s mother says they must have used the wrong sort of flour. Oscar is surprised because he thought that there was only one kind of flour.

Referring to Piaget’s theory of adaptation, explain how Oscar’s knowledge of the world will change as a result of his experience.

[2 marks]

1 1 Which **one** of the following statements about Piaget’s three mountains experiment is **false**? Write **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** in your answer book. [1 mark]

- A** Children were asked to hide a doll out of sight.
- B** Children had to look at a display of model mountains.
- C** Children had to choose from a set of pictures.
- D** Children saw a doll in different positions.

1 2 Outline and evaluate the work of Baillargeon **and** Siegler. [12 marks]

Section A continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Topic: Moral Development

Two psychologists decided to carry out an observation of distributive justice behaviour. One of the behaviours the psychologists decided to record was 'sharing'.

1 3 It would be important for the psychologists to agree on what is meant by 'sharing' before starting the observation. Briefly explain why. [1 mark]

1 4 Explain how the psychologists could agree on what is meant by 'sharing' before starting their observation. [2 marks]

1 5 Piaget proposed a stage of moral development which he called moral relativism. Which **one** of the following statements about moral relativism is **false**? Write **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D** in your answer book. [1 mark]

- A Moral relativism involves autonomous thought.
- B Moral relativism involves belief in external authority.
- C Moral relativism involves the ability to see from another person's point of view.
- D Moral relativism involves judging by intention.

1 6 Briefly outline **one** difference between male and female moral reasoning identified by Gilligan. [2 marks]

1 7 A researcher studying Gilligan's levels of moral development decided to interview women about their relationship with their partner.

Woman A said: 'I don't worry about how he feels. I just do what I like really and what I think is best for myself.'

Woman B said: 'I could never feel happy if he wasn't happy. I'd much rather do what he wants because my feelings are not important.'

Explain how the comments of Woman A **and** Woman B relate to Gilligan's levels of moral development. [2 marks]

1 8 Describe and evaluate Eisenberg's work on moral development. As part of your evaluation you should refer to the work of Kohlberg. [12 marks]

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: Cognition and Law

1	9
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Which **two** of **A, B, C, D** and **E** correctly describe the effects of using a sequential line-up procedure on person identification? Write the **two** correct letters in your answer book.

[2 marks]

A sequential line-up...

- A** increases the chance of relative judgment.
- B** decreases the chance of an absolute judgment.
- C** increases the chance of an absolute judgment.
- D** increases the chance of false identification.
- E** decreases the chance of false identification.

2	0
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Outline the way **one** composite system might be used to construct a likeness of a face.

[2 marks]

2	1
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Explain **two** limitations of composite systems.

[4 marks]

2	2
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Discuss influences of post-event contamination on eye-witness accounts. Refer to evidence in your answer.

[12 marks]

Section B continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Topic: Schizophrenia and Mood Disorders

Sub-types of schizophrenia have been associated with specific symptoms.

When he was first diagnosed Ben was behaving very oddly. As he has got older, his symptoms have become less obviously strange. His current symptoms are avoidance of social interaction and communication, and reduced emotional response.

Charlie's speech is jumbled and confused. His behaviour is described as 'crazy' and inappropriate. He shows no emotional response to situations that other people would find happy or sad.

2	3
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 Identify the sub-type of schizophrenia experienced by Ben. [1 mark]

2	4
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 Identify the sub-type of schizophrenia experienced by Charlie. [1 mark]

2	5
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 Briefly explain **one** problem that might arise when using symptoms to classify schizophrenia. [2 marks]

2	6
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 Briefly outline **one** study in which the diagnosis of schizophrenia was investigated. In your answer, you should refer to how the study was conducted and the results obtained. [2 marks]

2	7
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 Which **two** of the following statements about community care, **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**, are **false**? In your answer book, write the **two** letters that match the **false** statements. [2 marks]

A person in community care...

- A** always lives with his or her family at home.
- B** has psychotherapy instead of drug treatment.
- C** has care professionals who are responsible for him or her.
- D** has some say in his or her own daily life.
- E** often lives with a small group of similar people.

2	8
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 Discuss cognitive explanations **and** cognitive treatments for mood disorders. [12 marks]

Topic: Stress and Stress Management

2 9 Statements **A, B, C, D** and **E** below describe the activity of the endocrine system in a stressful situation. Which **two** of the statements are **false**?

In your answer book, write the **two** letters that match the **false** statements.

[2 marks]

- A** The hypothalamus produces corticotropin-releasing factor.
- B** The adrenal cortex produces cortisol.
- C** The adrenal medulla produces cortisol.
- D** The adrenal medulla produces adrenaline.
- E** The pituitary gland produces corticotropin-releasing factor.

3 0 Outline **one** self-report technique that has been used to measure stress.

[2 marks]

Two people are talking about how they deal with stress. Quotes from their conversation are shown in **A** and **B** below:

A 'I try not to think about it. I suppose I pretend it's not there and then it will go away.'

B 'I just curl up and cry when it really gets to me. I tuck myself under a blanket and sob.'

3 1 Identify and explain the defence mechanism being used by the person in quote **A**.

[2 marks]

3 2 Identify and explain the defence mechanism being used by the person in quote **B**.

[2 marks]

3 3 Describe and evaluate **two or more** behavioural approaches to stress management.

[12 marks]

Section B continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Topic: Substance Abuse

3 | 4 Read the following statements about Lucy's drug addiction.

Lucy believes that she cannot manage without taking the drug.
Lucy experiences unpleasant effects when she stops taking the drug.
After a while Lucy needs more of the drug to get the same effect.
Lucy's body has adjusted and she needs the drug to feel normal.

Which **one** of **A, B, C,** or **D,** reflects the sequence of the statements about Lucy?

- A** Psychological dependence, withdrawal, tolerance, physical dependence
- B** Psychological dependence, withdrawal, physical dependence, tolerance
- C** Tolerance, withdrawal, physical dependence, psychological dependence
- D** Psychological dependence, tolerance, withdrawal, physical dependence

Write **A, B, C,** or **D** in your answer book.

[1 mark]

3 | 5 Outline **one** study in which the effect of social factors on substance abuse has been investigated. Refer to what the researchers did and what they found.

[2 marks]

3 | 6 Briefly outline the action **and** effect of stimulants.

[1 mark]

3 | 7 Explain **two** limitations of hereditary factors as an explanation for substance abuse.

[4 marks]

3 | 8 Discuss self-management as a way of treating substance abuse. As part of your discussion, you should refer to the Prochaska model of behaviour change.

[12 marks]

Topic: Forensic Psychology

Read the statements **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** below about treatments for offending behaviour.

- A** The programme can only be carried out in a custodial or institutional setting.
- B** The programme involves a three-stage process.
- C** The programme focuses on reflecting on one's own behaviour.
- D** The programme assumes a direct link between action and consequence.

3 **9** Which **two** statements above apply to anger management? Write the correct combination of letters in your answer book.

[1 mark]

- A** and **B**
- B** and **C**
- B** and **D**
- A** and **C**

4 **0** Which **two** statements above apply to behaviour modification? Write the correct combination of letters in your answer book.

[1 mark]

- A** and **B**
- B** and **D**
- C** and **A**
- A** and **D**

4 **1** Briefly outline how atavistic form might relate to offending behaviour.

[2 marks]

4 **2** Choose **one** alternative to custodial sentencing and explain **two** limitations of the alternative to custodial sentencing that you have chosen.

[4 marks]

4 **3** Outline and evaluate psychodynamic **and** learning theory explanations of offending.

[12 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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