

1(a) Outline the key research by Barkley-Levenson and Galván (2014) and explain what it tells us about brain development.

[10]

(b) Discuss whether research into pre-adult brain development is scientific.

[15]

(c) Emma is Head of Sixth Form in a secondary school. She is worried about risk-taking behaviour among sixth form students at the school.

Outline at least one suggestion a psychologist, using their knowledge of brain development, might make to Emma about how to reduce risk-taking behaviours among students in the sixth form at her school.

[10]

[10]

2(a) Outline the key research by Wood et al. (1976) and explain what it tells us about cognitive development in children.

[10]

(b) Discuss whether research into cognitive development and education is ethnocentric.

(c) Nina helps run teacher training courses. She is planning a session for trainee teachers on how they can improve revision or learning among the children they teach. Nina wants some guidance on cognitive strategies that she could include within this session.

Outline **at least one** cognitive strategy to improve revision or learning that a psychologist might advise Nina to include in her session.

[10]

[10]

3(a) *Explain what the key research by Johnson and Young (2002) tells us about the use of language, voice-overs and spoken lines in television adverts aimed at children.

[10]

(b) *Discuss the reductionism/holism debate in relation to research into the impact of advertising on children.

[15]

(c) *The Government is keen to limit the negative effects of advertising which is aimed at children.

Outline at least one strategy a psychologist might suggest for how the Government could reduce the impact of advertising aimed at children.

[10]

4(a) Discuss the social sensitivity of conducting research into intelligence

(b) Azmi is head of Key Stage 4 in school, meaning they are responsible for children aged 14–16 years. Azmi wants to motivate the children by getting them to see how much potential they've got. Azmi believes that intelligence tests could help to show the children their true levels of ability.

Outline at least one method of assessing intelligence a psychologist might advise Azmi to use with the children.

[10]

(c) Outline the key research by Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) and use it to explain what psychologists mean by intelligence.

[10]

5(a) * Outline the key research by Gibson and Walk (1960) and explain what it tells us about the development of perception.

[10]

(b) * Discuss methodological issues involved when researching perceptual development.

(c) * Mary is the manager of a nursery school for children aged from birth until they go to school. Mary is keen to get the children in her nursery school playing in ways that will aid their development.

Outline at least one play strategy Mary could use to develop perception in the children attending her nursery school.

[10]

6(a)

*Explain how the key research by Ainsworth and Bell (1970) could be used to help parents of young children.

[10]

(b) *Discuss sampling bias in research into the development of attachment.

(c) *Alice is the manager of a nursery school for children aged from 3 months up to 5 years. She wants to ensure that children joining the nursery are comfortable with the staff who are caring for them.

What advice might a psychologist give Alice about how to ensure that her nursery is an attachment friendly environment?

[15]

[10]

7(a) Child psychology

* Use the key research by Van Leeuwen et al. (2008) to explain the effect of biological factors upon intelligence.

[10]

(b) * Discuss methodological issues involved when researching intelligence

(c) * Nasra is manager of a company that designs computer games. She would like to get job applicants doing intelligence tests. The results from these tests would help her decide which candidates to interview.

What advice might a psychologist provide to Nasra's company about the best method for assessing the intelligence of job applicants?

[10]

8(a) Child psychology

* Explain how the research by Wood et al. (1976) could be used by teachers to help children solve problems.

[10]

(b) * Discuss the nature-nurture debate in relation to research into cognitive development and education.

[15]

(c) Carl is a student in the sixth-form. He has been invited to talk to pupils in year 11 (aged 15–16 years) about the best ways to revise for their exams.

What suggestions might a psychologist make to Carl about strategies pupils can use to revise effectively for exams?

END OF QUESTION PAPER

[10]