



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]**

0	7
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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
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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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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]

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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
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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
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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**

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