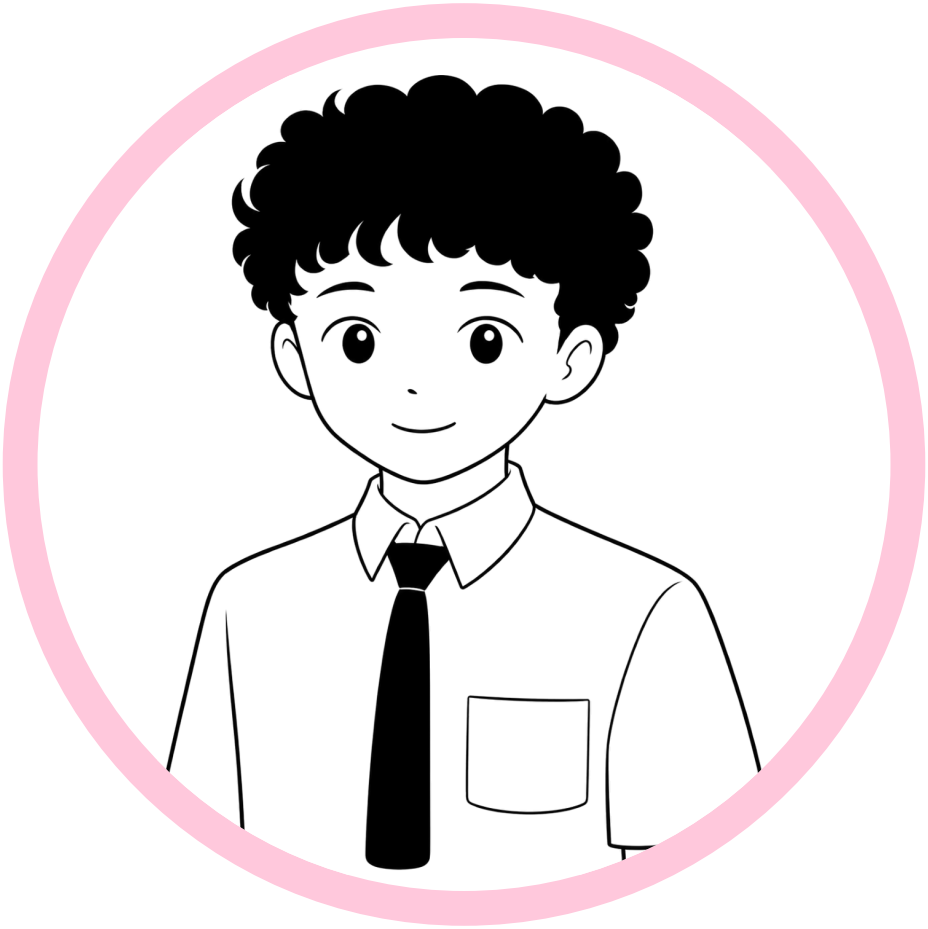
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.3.3 COGNITIVE EXPLANATIONS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/86	%

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Q1.

Briefly outline what is meant by ‘gender schema’.

(Total 2 marks)

Q2.

Describe and evaluate Kohlberg’s explanation of gender development.

(Total 16 marks)

Q3.

Discuss Kohlberg’s theory of gender development.

(Total 16 marks)

Q4.

As part of a study into gender schema, an opportunity sample of 50 boys aged 6 years from a primary school watched a film. In the film, a man was seen watching TV, mowing the lawn and doing the ironing.

One week later, all the boys were asked to recall what they had seen in the film.

The results are shown in the table below.

Number of boys who recalled each activity shown in the film

Activity shown in the film	Number of boys who recalled seeing the activity
Man watching TV	47
Man mowing the lawn	49
Man doing the ironing	23

(a) Use your knowledge of gender schema theory to explain the results shown in the table above.

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(4)

(b) The sampling method used in the study was opportunity sampling.

What is meant by *opportunity sampling*?

(1)

(c) In a follow-up study, the researchers had parental consent to interview the boys in the sample. The researchers wanted to find out which occupations the boys thought were suitable for men and which they thought were suitable for women.

Explain why it would be appropriate to use unstructured interviews in this study.

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q5.

Kohlberg has described how children develop an understanding of gender in stages.

Outline the difference in understanding of gender between the gender stability stage and the gender constancy stage.

(Total 2 marks)

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Q6.

A researcher investigated gender development. The researcher asked children aged five years the following question:

Question 1 'Are you a boy or a girl?'

The same children were then shown a picture of a young man who was wearing a dress. The researcher said to each child, 'This is John. John is wearing a dress.' The children were then asked a second question.

Question 2 'Is John a boy or is John a girl?'

The results of the study are shown in the table below.

Number of children giving correct and incorrect answers to Question 1 and Question 2

	Question 1 'Are you a boy or a girl?'	**Question 2** 'Is John a boy or is John a girl?'
Number of children giving a correct answer	20	3
Number of children giving an incorrect answer	0	17

Use your knowledge of Kohlberg's theory of gender development to explain the results in the table above.

(Total 3 marks)

Q7.

Explain **one** methodological problem that might occur when asking young children questions about gender development.

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(Total 3 marks)

Q8.

Describe and evaluate the gender schema theory of gender development.

(Total 16 marks)

Q9.

(a) William is 2 years old. When his grandmother asks him what he would like to be when he grows up, William replies, “I want to be a mummy.”

What is meant by *gender stability*? Explain the comment made by William as part of your answer.

(2)

(b) Tilly is 5 years old. When her auntie comes to visit, Tilly is shocked to see that her auntie’s hair, which was very long, is now very short. When her auntie leaves later that day, Tilly asks her mummy, “Is auntie a man now?”

What is meant by *gender constancy*? Explain the comment made by Tilly as part of your answer.

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(2)
(Total 4 marks)

Q10.

Describe and evaluate Kohlberg's cognitive theory of gender development.
Refer to evidence in your answer.

(Total 16 marks)

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