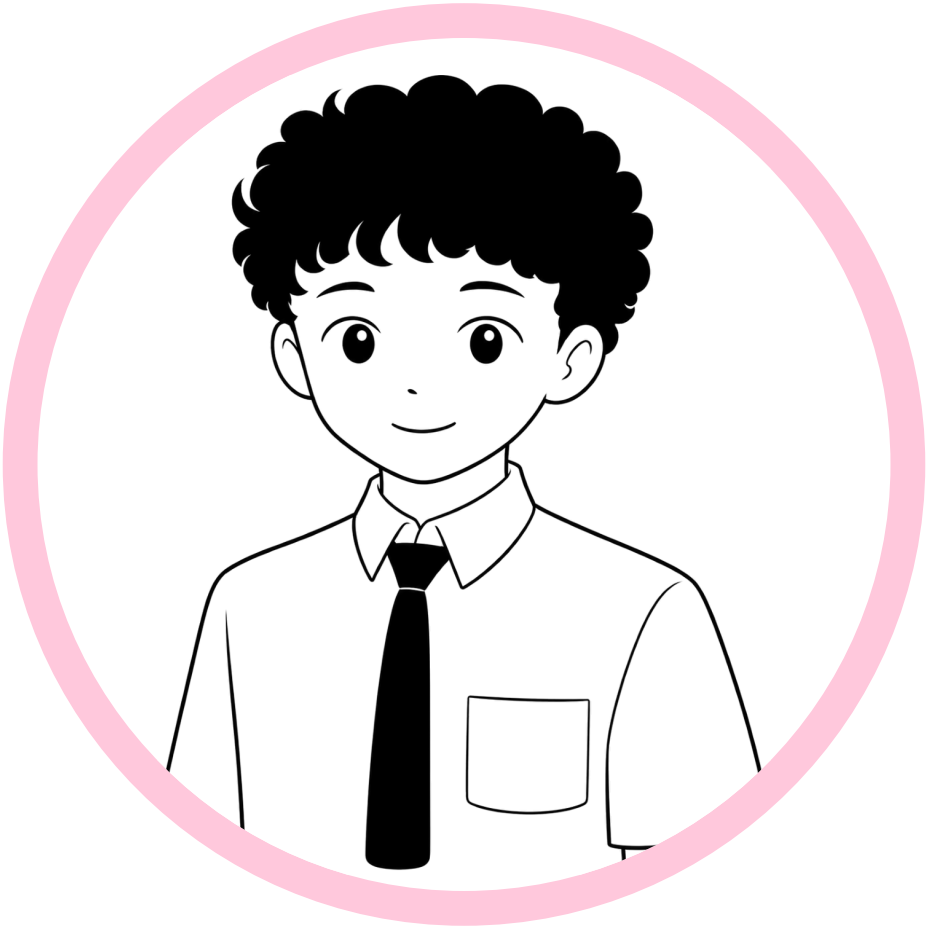
PEARSON EDEXCEL A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 9PS0

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

TOPIC 7: CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/195	%

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Q1.

The study by van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988) used a meta-analysis to look at cross-cultural differences in attachment types amongst children.

Explain **one** advantage of using a meta-analysis instead of a single study.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q2.

Mrs Smythe is in charge of a local nursery that looks after children aged from six months old to five years old. She has witnessed that a few of the children get very upset when their parent leaves them at the nursery.

Mrs Smythe has also noticed that different children have varied reactions to their mother or father when they are picked up from the nursery to go home. She has observed that some children are happy to see their parent at the end of the day, whilst other children are not bothered about seeing their parent at home time. Mrs Smythe has also noticed how the mothers or fathers interact with their children differs.

Evaluate Ainsworth's types of attachment with reference to the children at the nursery.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q3.

Mrs Leeming is in charge of a local nursery that looks after children aged from 6 months old to 5 years old. During her work she has noticed that different children have different reactions to

their mothers when they are picked up from nursery to go home.

She has noticed that some children are happy to see their mothers at the end of the day. Other children do not seem happy to see their mothers, carry on playing, and run away. Mrs Leeming has also noticed that the mothers interact with their children differently.

Evaluate Ainsworth's types of attachment in relation to the children at the nursery.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q4.

You will have learnt about a key question from child psychology that is relevant to today's society.

Assess the key question from child psychology.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q5.

Hattie conducted cross-cultural research into attachment types. She gathered data from two different cultures, one culture was in Europe and one culture was in Asia, and concluded that attachment types are due to nurture. Hattie came to this conclusion as she found that there was a difference in the number of children who were securely attached in the two different cultures.

To what extent is Hattie correct in her conclusion that attachment type is due to nurture? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q6.

Pat has recently been diagnosed as having autism. He has trouble making friends as he often gets into arguments about other children breaking the rules of games. He also finds it difficult to communicate with other people as he finds it hard to interpret their facial expressions. Pat does not like playing imaginative games with his brother, who does not have autism, as he finds it hard to imagine a cardboard box is a ship.

His parents have read an article that suggests that the causes of autism are biological.

Discuss how far **one** other explanation can account for Pat's autism.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q7.

Ainsworth used the 'strange situation' procedure to develop ideas about attachment types between infants and their caregivers.

(a) (i) Describe the behaviour of the Type A/anxious-avoidant type as defined by Ainsworth.

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(ii) Describe the behaviour of the Type B/secure attachment type as defined by Ainsworth.

(2)

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(b) Anika is two and a half years old and has emigrated to the UK from Germany with her parents. Hideki is also two and a half and has emigrated from Japan with his mother who is a

single parent.

Discuss the usefulness of the 'strange situation' procedure to investigate the attachment types of these two children. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 12 marks)

Q8.

Describe **one** biological explanation for autism.

(3)

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(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q9.

Rachel is a social worker who has worked with James for over 20 years. She has noticed that the attachment James had with his mother when he was young has affected his relationships with his partners and his children.

Discuss Bowlby's theory of the internal working model as an explanation of James's behaviour. You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q10.

Jekaterina works as a child psychologist in a local health centre. She observes that most of the children she works with form an emotional bond with their parents. Most of the children are happy to explore the toys in Jekaterina's practice room, but they get upset if they cannot see their parent.

Jekaterina is concerned about a five-year-old child she works with who often hits other children. The child's mother went back to full-time work when the child was three months old.

Discuss Bowlby's work on attachment with reference to Jekaterina and the children.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q11.

Evaluate the classic study by van IJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988).

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q12.

A recent television news broadcast reported that 'autism begins long before birth'.
The broadcast covered the story of non-identical twins Thomas and Jessica.

They were born slightly prematurely with Jessica's birth being normal but Thomas's being complicated. When the twins were due to begin primary school, Jessica started to show signs of autism and was diagnosed as such but Thomas was not.

To what extent do you agree with the broadcast about Thomas and Jessica that autism is determined before a child is born? You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q13.

Peter is 6 years old. His teachers have noticed that he has problems with communicating and interacting with other children and finds it hard to engage in imaginative play.

Peter was cared for by his mother full time before he went to school, as his parents decided that this would be better for him. However, she found it hard work at times so sometimes left him to cry for a few minutes.

When he was 2 years old Peter had to go into hospital for a week. His mother visited as often as she could but could not stay with him all the time.

Discuss how Peter's development may have affected his behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

There has been a lot of research carried out on the effects of privation.

Evaluate research into privation.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q15.

Charlie has just received a diagnosis of autism.

(a) Describe the features of autism.

(4)

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(b) There are several explanations for autism. One is the biological explanation.

Explain **one** weakness of **one** biological explanation of autism.

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q16.

Helen works with children with autism. This includes offering therapies that will help them.

(a) Describe how **one** therapy could be used by Helen to help children with autism.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of **one** therapy that is used to help children with autism.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q17.

Cassandra has twin boys, Alexander and Julius, who attend day care. Cassandra has noticed that the boys react differently when she picks them up from day care; Alexander is happy to see her whilst Julius ignores her.

Alexander has many friends at day care who he plays word games with unlike Julius who often plays on his own. Alexander is more cognitively advanced for his age than his brother as he is starting to recognise letters whereas Julius cannot.

Assess the effects of day care on the development of Alexander and Julius.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q18.

Donald is two and a half years old. He was in hospital for two months. His parents found it difficult to spend a lot of time with him whilst he was in hospital.

When Donald came home, his parents were worried as he cried a lot and did not seem to be as happy as he was before he went into hospital. They are also concerned that the time he spent in hospital may affect his future behaviour.

Assess how far research into deprivation could explain the short-term and long-term effects of Donald's stay in hospital.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q19.

Jason carried out an experiment on the type of toys children played with. He studied a group of boys and recorded how many times they played with cars (Condition 1) and how many times they played with dolls (Condition 2).

Jason's results are in **Table 3**.

Condition 1 Number of times the boys played with cars	Condition 2 Number of times the boys played with dolls
5	0
4	1
4	1
3	2
2	4
5	3
1	0
2	0
3	1
4	1
4	2
2	1
Total = 39	**Total = 16**
Mean =	**Mean =**

Table 3

(a) Calculate the mean score for Condition 1 and the mean score for Condition 2 and complete **Table 3** with your answers to **two** decimal places.

(2)

(b) Jason observed that most of the boys were happy to leave their mothers and explore the room as long as they could still see their mother. However, if the mothers left the room then the boys would get upset.

Describe the type of attachment the boys demonstrated in Jason's observation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)