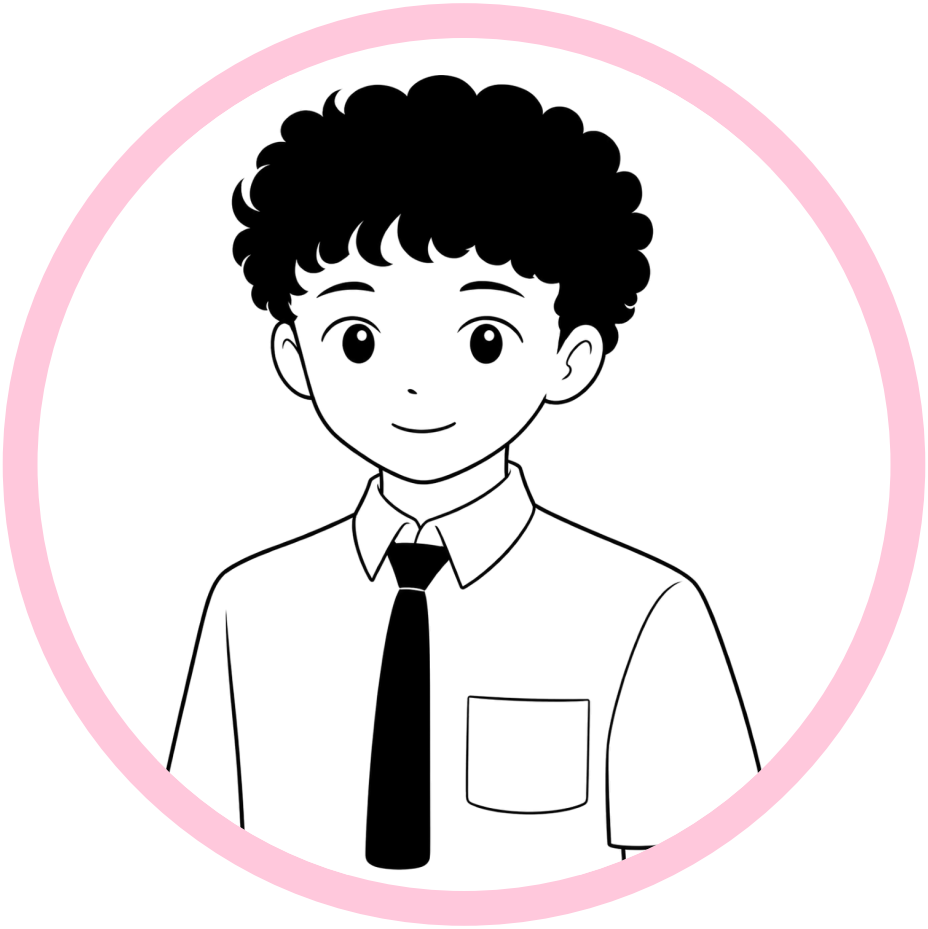
PEARSON EDEXCEL IAL PSYCHOLOGY · YPS01

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/224	%

STEMUP

These questions belong to Pearson Edexcel, not to us.

The examination questions, mark schemes and examiner comments in this pack were written and published by Pearson Edexcel. They are past assessment materials, reproduced here so that students can revise from them.

What we do not own

STEMUP is not affiliated with Pearson Edexcel and does not own, and makes no claim to own, any of the question, mark scheme or examiner report material in this pack. Pearson Edexcel has not endorsed, approved or been involved in the production of it. Pearson Edexcel and the qualification titles used here belong to their respective owners and appear for identification only.

Where to find the originals

Pearson Edexcel publishes its past papers, mark schemes and examiner reports free of charge. Always check the current specification at qualifications.pearson.com before you revise, because content and wording can change between series.

If you hold the rights to any material in this pack and would like it amended or removed, contact admin@stemup.co.uk and we will act on it.

Q1.

Sabian is investigating the influence of day care on children's language development. He has arranged to observe two groups of children aged 18 months.

- Group A: Children who attend day care four days per week.
- Group B: Children who do not attend day care.

Sabian also used a semi-structured interview to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. He asked the parents and preschool teachers open questions, such as 'what activities do you do with your child/children to help their language development?'. He also used a ranked scale to indicate the number of language exercises they do with their child/children each day.

(a) Explain **one** reason why qualitative data may be better than quantitative data in Sabian's research.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Sabian also observed each child for a day and recorded the number of different words they could say.

The data gathered by Sabian is shown in **Table 1**.

Group A: Children who attend day care four days per week	The number of different words spoken during the day	Group B: Children who do not attend day care	The number of different words spoken during the day
A	55	F	41
B	70	G	38
C	40	H	50
D	63	I	51
E	50	J	45
Range = 30		Range = 13	

Table 1

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Sabian using the range as his measure of dispersion.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Sabian could make to his investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q2.

In developmental psychology, you will have learned about Piaget's stages of cognitive and language development.

(a) Describe what is meant by object permanence.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Piaget's stages of cognitive development.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q3.

In developmental psychology you will have learned about Piaget's stages of cognitive development.

(a) Describe the preoperational stage of development.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Piaget's stages of cognitive development.

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q4.

Mungo is 10 months old. He dropped his teddy bear in a puddle and his mum picked it up. She put the teddy bear in her shopping bag as it was wet, and Mungo did not look for it.

When they got home, Mungo's mum put the teddy bear in the washing machine. His three-year-old sister Flora began to cry saying the teddy bear was going to be hurt.

(a) Identify which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development Mungo is in according to his behaviour.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe, using Piaget's stages of cognitive development, why Flora may have thought that the teddy bear was going to be hurt.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q5.

Bowlby proposed the maternal deprivation hypothesis when developing his theory of attachment.

(a) Describe what is meant by the term maternal deprivation hypothesis as proposed by Bowlby.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Bowlby's theory of attachment.

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q6.

Assess how far Brendgen et al. (2005) has furthered our understanding of social development in children.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q7.

In your studies of developmental psychology you will have learned about the classic study by Van iJzendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988).

Assess how far Van iJzendoorn and Kroonenberg’s (1988) study on attachment has furthered our understanding in psychology.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

Assess Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD).

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q9.

Assess whether the findings of cross-cultural research into attachment have furthered understanding in developmental psychology.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q10.

Assess whether the 44 Juvenile Thieves study by Bowlby (1944) could be considered scientific.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q11.

Assess whether the strange situation procedure could be considered ethical.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q12.

Reuben was investigating whether a new reading scheme, aimed at improving the language development of six-year-olds, would improve their reading ability.

He gathered a sample of eight children from his local school and used a repeated measures design.

- **Condition A**: children spent one week learning to read without using the new reading scheme.
- **Condition B**: children spent the next week learning to read using the new reading scheme.

Reuben counted the number of new words the children learned before and after the new reading scheme was introduced.

The results of his investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Condition A Number of new words learned in a week without using the new reading scheme	Condition B Number of new words learned in a week using the new reading scheme
A	39	41
B	41	38
C	39	45
D	38	42
E	37	39
F	39	40
G	38	39
H	36	46

Table 1

(a) Calculate the mean score for **Condition B** using the data from **Table 1**.

You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean .....

(b) Calculate the range for **Condition A** using the data from **Table 1**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Range .....

(c) Reuben used a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test on his data.

Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Reuben's data.

You can use the formulae and statistical tables.

(4)

Participant	Condition A Number of new words learned in a week without using the new reading scheme	Condition B Number of new words learned in a week using the new reading scheme	Difference	Ranked difference
A	39	41		
B	41	38		
C	39	45		
D	38	42		
E	37	39		
F	39	40		
G	38	39		
H	36	46		

Table 2

Space for calculations

T value .....

(d) Explain **one** improvement Reuben could have made to his investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q13.

Diego works at a local nursery. He investigated whether the use of colour in the learning environment made a difference to cooperative behaviour in children. He observed 29 children aged four years old at play for a single nursery session. Diego recorded the number of children who demonstrated mostly cooperative behaviours. He also recorded the number of children who demonstrated mostly uncooperative behaviours.

- Condition A: 16 children played in a room with orange walls.
- Condition B: 13 children played in a room with white walls.

Diego's results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Number of children demonstrating mostly cooperative behaviours	**Number of children demonstrating mostly uncooperative behaviours**
Condition A **Children played in a room with orange walls**	12	4
Condition B **Children played in a room with white walls**	7	6

Table 1

(a) Convert the data shown in **Table 1** for the children showing cooperative behaviour in **Condition A** to a percentage of all the children in the investigation.

You **must** give your answer in whole numbers.

Space for calculations

(1)

Percentage of children in Condition A showing **cooperative** behaviour
.....

(b) Convert the data shown in **Table 1** for the children showing uncooperative behaviour in **Condition A** to a percentage of all the children in the investigation.

You **must** give your answer in whole numbers.

Space for calculations

(1)

Percentage of children in Condition A showing **uncooperative** behaviour
.....

(c) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Diego in his investigation by completing **Table 2**.

Your answers should **all** be correct to **two** decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
Children played in a room with orange walls	Demonstrating mostly cooperative play	12	10.48			
	Demonstrating mostly uncooperative play	4	5.52			
Children played in a room with white walls	Demonstrating mostly cooperative play	7	8.52			
	Demonstrating mostly uncooperative play	6	4.48			
					Chi-squared =	

Table 2

Space for calculations

(d) Explain **one** improvement Diego could make to his investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q14.

Roberto wanted to investigate whether there was a gender difference in the way that children share their toys. He decided to use a structured observation at a local day care centre.

(a) Describe how Roberto could conduct a structured observation into the gender differences in children's toy sharing.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Roberto using a structured observation to investigate the gender differences in children's toy sharing.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q15.

Marina carried out a content analysis to see the effects of a new writing programme on the grammatical ability of 10–11-year-old children. She approached her local school and gathered a stratified sample of boys and girls.

(a) Describe how Marina may have gathered her stratified sample.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe **one** ethical issue Marina should have considered when investigating the grammatical ability of the children.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q16.

In your studies of developmental psychology you will have learned about Punch (2002).

(a) Describe the procedure used by Punch (2002) in her ethnographic fieldwork.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Punch's (2002) ethnographic fieldwork study.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q17.

(a) Describe what is meant by Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD).

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Vygotsky's zone of proximal development (ZPD).

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q18.

Vanessa has an eight-month-old son called Julius. She decided to stop working when Julius was born to look after him full time. Vanessa is the parent who feeds Julius. She also spends a lot of time playing with him and singing to him, which he seems to enjoy.

Over the past 8 months Vanessa has learnt that Julius has different cries for when he is hungry,

tired, wants his nappy changing or wants to be picked up. She has noticed that Julius has developed an attachment to her.

Discuss **one** learning theory of attachment as an explanation of Vanessa and Julius's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q19.

Rafael is a family therapist who specialises in attachment-based therapy. He has been approached by a local day care centre that is concerned about the type of attachment demonstrated by a number of the children.

Rafael proposes to monitor the children and parent interactions for a week, using the strange situation procedure. He will monitor the parent-child interactions. Raphael will then invite all the families to attend parenting skills classes, whatever the attachment type of the child.

Discuss the ethical issues of the research that Rafael is proposing to conduct in relation to the UNCRC (1989).

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q20.

Helene investigated the effectiveness of a new play scheme. The play scheme aims to improve the emotional and cognitive development in children from a deprived area.

Helene measures the development of the children when they start the play scheme, after three months and then after a year. She observes the children and tallies behaviours that indicate emotional and cognitive development.

Helene also uses questionnaires with open and closed questions, which she devised herself. The questionnaires are given to parents of the children and workers at the play scheme.

After analysing her results, Helene found that the play scheme did improve the emotional and cognitive development of most of the children after three months and there was further improvement a year later.

Discuss whether Helene's investigation is scientific.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q21.

Mrs Adrier has recently been appointed as the mental health and wellbeing support worker at a local high school. She is concerned because there appears to be a breakdown of relationships within some of the friendship groups. Mrs Adrier has also found that a number of students find it difficult to concentrate for long periods of time and become easily distracted. Some students have also reported feeling very stressed.

Mrs Adrier would like to introduce a mindfulness programme that will provide sessions that are available for all students. She believes this will benefit them psychologically and improve their social skills.

Discuss whether mindfulness can enhance the development of the students at Mrs Adrier's school.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q22.

Zac is two years old and very confident and secure in his own abilities. He refuses to wear sandals even though the weather is very hot. Zac always chooses to wear his winter boots and his mother allows him to wear whichever he prefers.

Zac's sister Grace is seven years old and is not very confident. She tries hard at school but finds learning quite difficult. Grace feels nervous when she is in lessons at school and believes she is not as good as her friends. Her mother always supports her and encourages Grace to do her best.

Discuss Zac and Grace's development using Erikson's stages of psychosocial development.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q23.

Kristoff has been accused of spraying graffiti on the wall of his neighbour's shed for a second time. His image was caught on CCTV. When he was questioned by his neighbour he lied and said that he had never been in his neighbour's garden and did not know where the shed was.

A youth offending officer is now working with Kristoff. The youth offending officer has asked Kristoff to describe his early childhood. His mother was taken seriously ill just after he was born and was not able to care for him. His father worked for long periods of time in another country, so was also unable to care for him.

For the first three years of Kristoff's life, he lived in a number of care homes. Kristoff now finds it very difficult to make long-term relationships with other people. He is also known at school for risk-taking behaviour.

Discuss, using Bowlby's theory of attachment, the impact that early separation may have had on Kristoff's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q24.

Maud investigated whether using educational games improves children's learning. She sampled one child aged seven years old for her investigation.

The child played with an adult using a spelling game containing 20 words. Each time they completed the game the child had a spelling test on the 20 words from the game. They completed the game five times.

The data gathered by Maud in her investigation is shown in **Table 1**.

Spelling test	Number of words spelt correctly (out of 20)
1	6
2	8
3	10
4	14
5	16

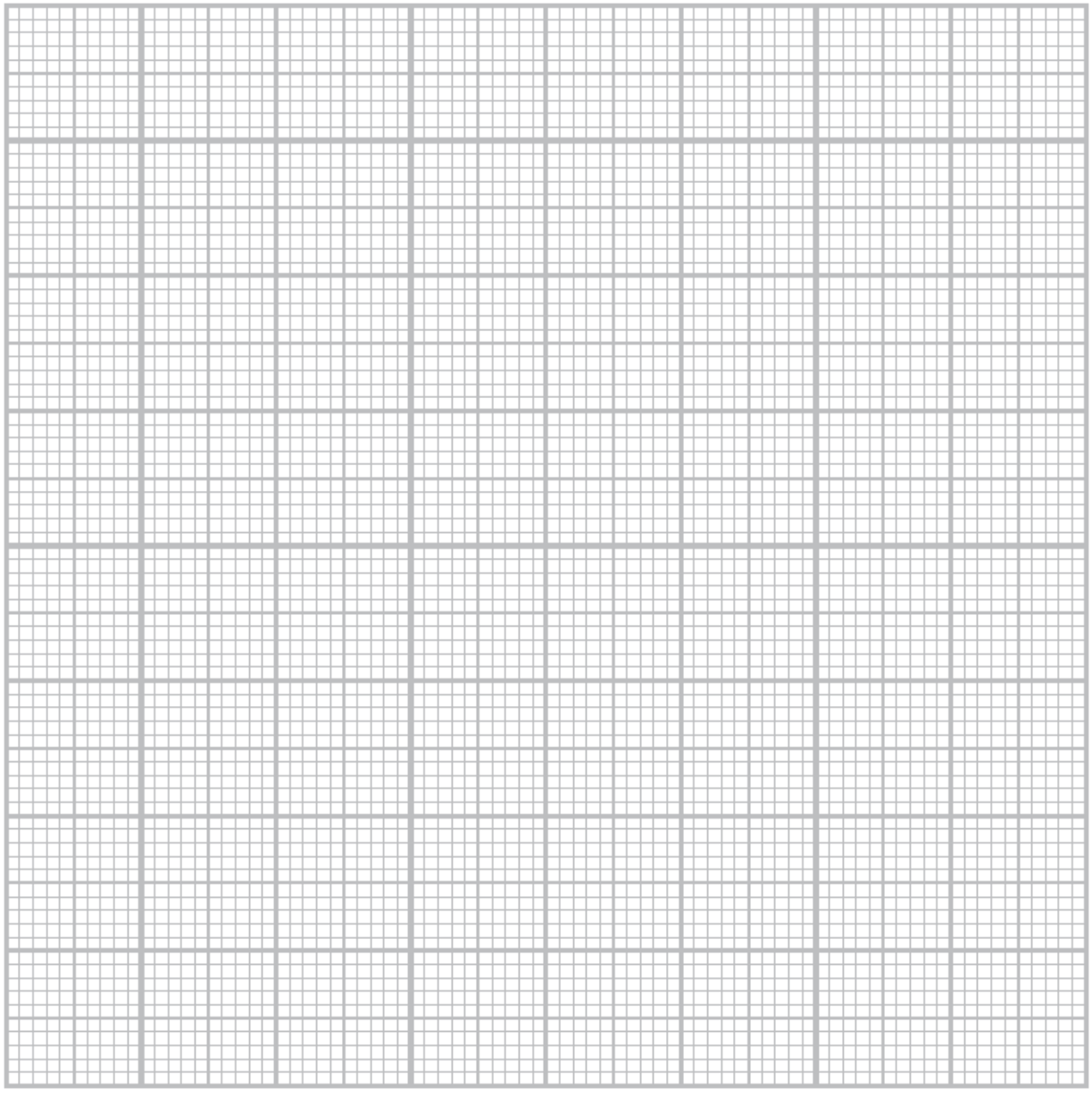
Table 1

(a) Draw a bar chart to represent the data in **Table 1**.

(3)

Title

.....



(b) Explain **one** improvement that Maud could make to her investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 5 marks)

Q25.

Natasha is a child psychologist. She was asked to investigate the effectiveness of a new scheme to help parents who found it hard to securely attach to their babies. Natasha counted the number of interactions parents had with their babies before and after taking part in the new scheme.

- Condition A: The parents' interactions with their babies before they took part in the new scheme.
- Condition B: The same parents' interactions with their babies after they took part in the new scheme.

The mean number of interactions for each condition was calculated by Natasha.

Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

Condition A	Condition B
9	14

Table 1

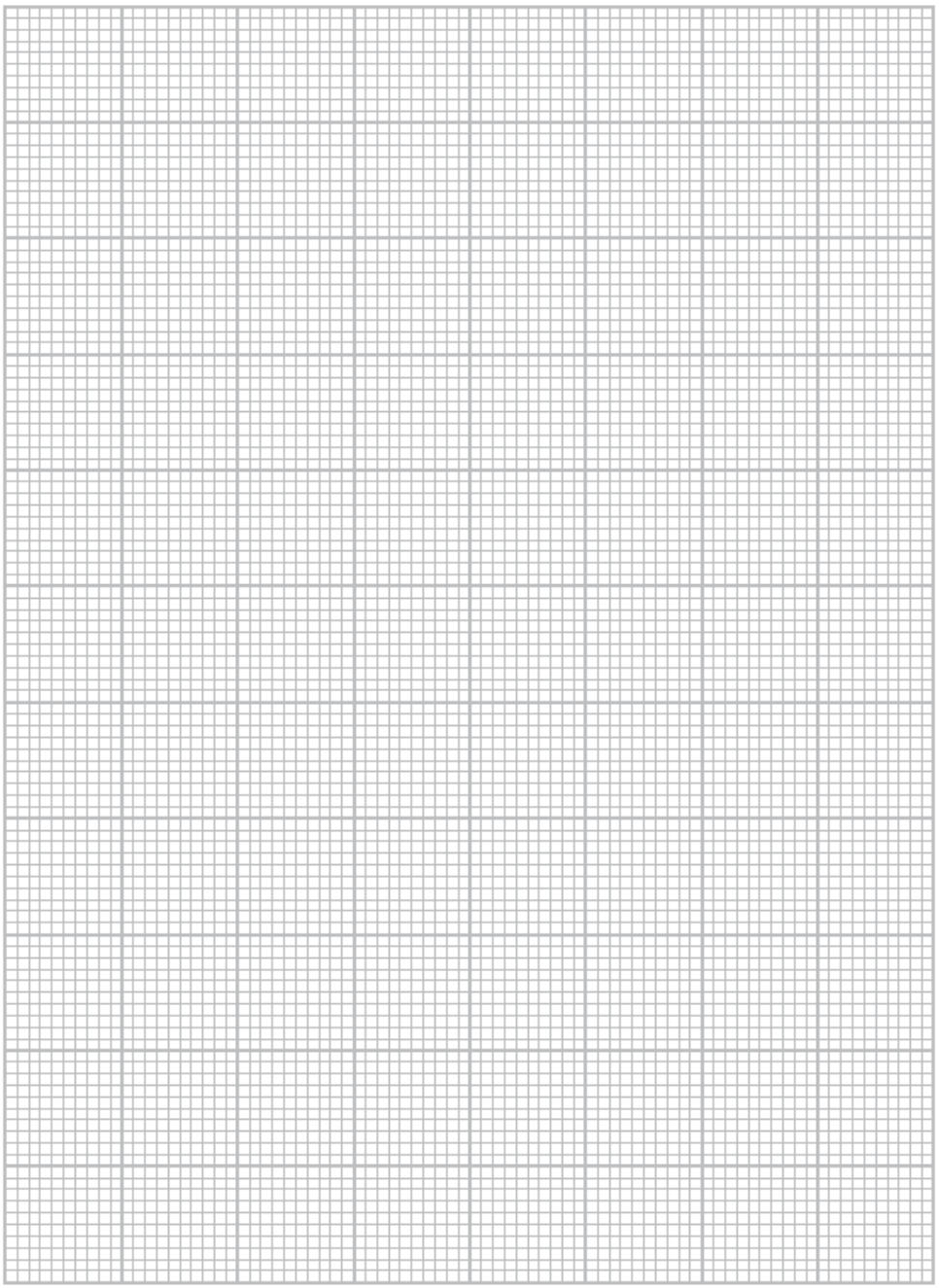
(a) Draw a suitable graph to show the data from **Table 1**.

(3)

Title

.....

.....



(b) Natasha conducted a statistical test on her data to determine if the results were significant.

State which statistical test Natasha would have used on her data.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Natasha could make to her investigation in terms of reliability.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q26.

Andrea carried out an investigation to see whether pre-school children would be able to identify basic shapes more accurately with the help of a more knowledgeable other. The shapes included squares, rectangles, and circles. She gathered a sample of three-year-old children who were available on a Thursday at a local nursery.

Andrea used two groups of three-year-old children.

- Condition A: the children played with different shapes by themselves, putting them into a shape sorter.
- Condition B: the children played with different shapes with a teacher, putting them into a shape sorter after the teacher had named the shape.

After playing for 15 minutes, the children in each group were shown the different shapes and asked the question “what shape is this?”. The number of times the correct shape was identified by the children was recorded.

The results gathered by Andrea are shown in**Table 1**.

	Condition A: the children who sorted shapes by themselves	**Condition B: the children who sorted shapes with the help of a teacher**
Mean number of times the shapes were correctly identified	3	9

Table 1

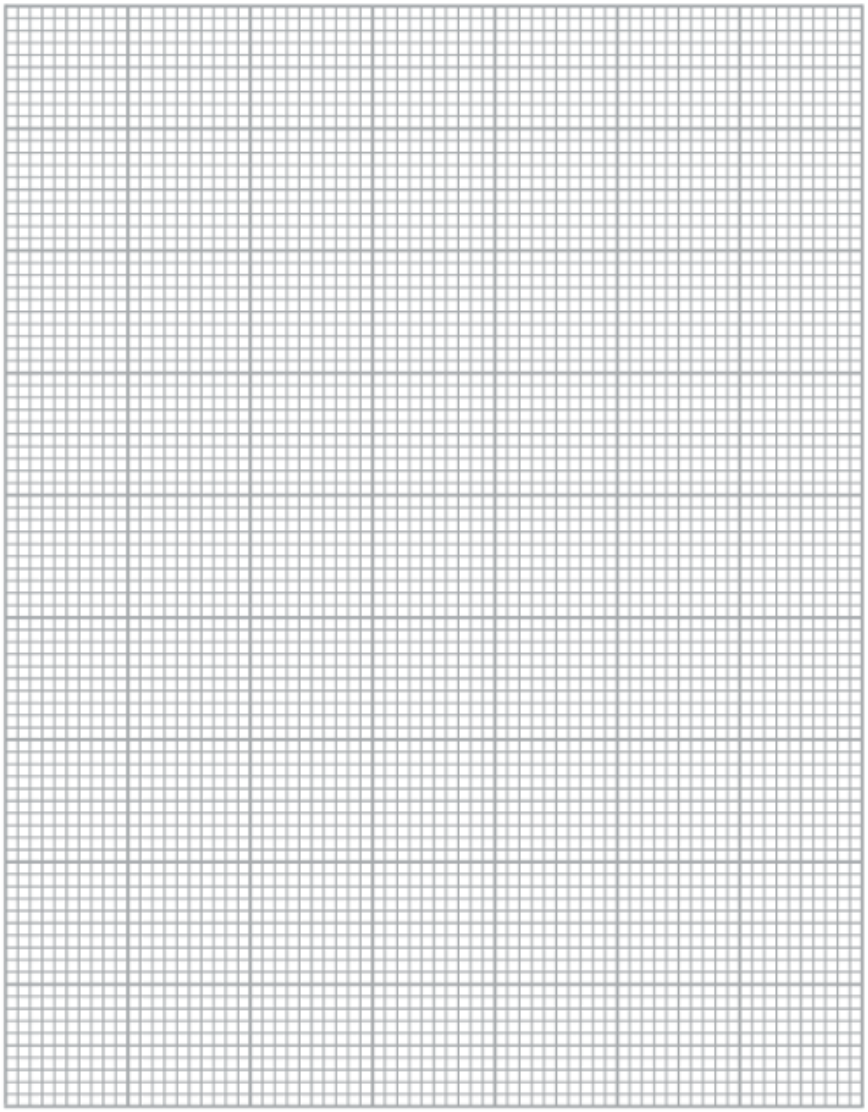
(a) Draw a suitable graph to show the data from **Table 1**.

(3)

Title

.....

.....



(b) Explain **one** conclusion that Andrea can make from the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Describe **one** ethical issue that Andrea should have considered when she carried out her research.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q27.

Evaluate Chomsky's theory of language development.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q28.

Evaluate Skinner's theory of language development.

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q29.

Judith is a nursery worker who specialises in the care of infants aged between 9 months and 18 months. She wants to research attachment between fathers and their infants. The parents and the nursery have given Judith permission to use the strange situation procedure.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Judith using the strange situation procedure in her

investigation.

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q30.

In your studies of developmental psychology, you will have learned about theories of social and emotional development.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using mindfulness to enhance the development of children.

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q31.

Thomas takes care of his niece, Miranda, twice a week whilst her father is at work. Miranda's favourite drink is milk. She normally points at her cup if she wants a drink. Thomas has always said the word 'milk' when he hands her the cup and smiles and praises her if she repeats the word.

This week, when Thomas was taking care of her, Miranda said the word 'milk' when he handed her the cup and he smiled and praised her. Later that day, before pointing to her cup, Miranda said the word 'milk' again.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using Skinner's theory of language to explain Miranda's use of the word 'milk'.

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q32.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development.

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q33.

Pierre is conducting a meta-analysis to see if storytelling helps the language development of children. He collected data from 16 studies that had been published within the past 20 years. The studies had all been in journals that were published in the United States of America.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Pierre conducting a meta-analysis to see if storytelling helps the language development of children.

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q34.

Nicklaus conducted a content analysis to investigate the language development of children. He asked the teachers of two different classes in a local school to provide him with a piece of writing that the children had completed.

Nicklaus analysed the number of words the children in each class wrote in each sentence of their piece of writing.

- Group A: Children aged six years old.
- Group B: Children aged ten years old.

The data gathered by Nicklaus is shown in **Table 1**.

Group A: children aged six years old	Mean number of words written in a sentence	Group B: children aged ten years old	Mean number of words written in a sentence
A	3	F	8
B	4	G	6
C	4	H	4
D	5	I	7
E	3	J	6
Standard deviation = 0.84		Standard deviation = 1.48	

Table 1

(a) Explain what the two standard deviations in **Table 1** show about Nicklaus's data.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Nicklaus calculating the standard deviation for his data.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** improvement Nicklaus could make to his investigation in terms of validity.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q35.

Sophie is a teacher. She has decided to investigate whether mindfulness will enhance the emotional development of the seven-year-old children in her school.

Sophie measured the emotional development of the children before she gave them mindfulness training. She did this by giving them scenarios and asking the children to explain the emotions that people in the scenarios might be feeling. She scored each child out of 10, with 10 being highly emotionally developed.

Sophie then gave the children mindfulness training. She taught them to focus on their breathing for three minutes a day. After a month of mindfulness training, she measured the emotional development of the children again.

(a) State a fully operationalised directional (one-tailed) hypothesis for Sophie's investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Describe how Sophie may have gathered her participants using a random sampling technique.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q36.

(a) State **one** aim of the study by Bowlby (1944).

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain **one** strength of the study by Bowlby (1944).

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(c) Explain **one** improvement that could be made to the study by Bowlby (1944).

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 5 marks)