






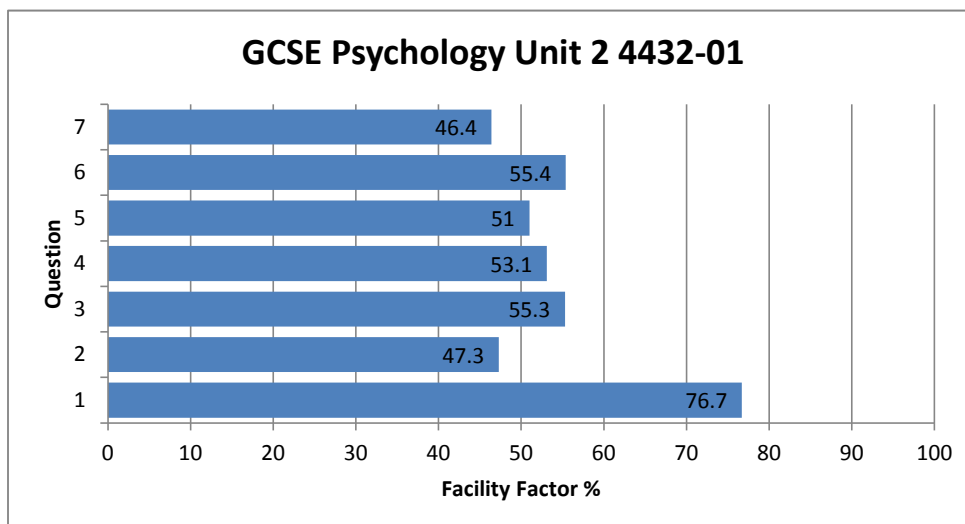


GCSE Psychology Unit 2 4432-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

						
Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	FF	Attempt %
1	746	6.1	2.1	8	76.7	100
2	742	6.1	3.3	13	47.3	99.5
3	738	3.3	1.6	6	55.3	98.9
4	742	6.4	3	12	53.1	99.5
5	742	7.1	3.7	14	51	99.5
6	740	8.3	3.3	15	55.4	99.2
7	722	5.6	3.6	12	46.4	96.8



2. Teachers at a primary school decided to use Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development in their teaching. They used Vygotsky's ideas when teaching one group of Year 5 students. They compared the students' progress to another Year 5 class (a control group) that were not using Vygotsky's ideas. They measured the progress in reading of both groups over a period of one school term.

The findings are shown in the table below.

	Using Vygotsky's ideas	Control (not using Vygotsky's ideas)
Mean increase scores in reading	1.4	0.6

- (a) This study was an experiment.

- (i) Identify the independent variable (IV).

[1]

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- (ii) Identify the dependent variable (DV).

[1]

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- (b) This experiment used an independent groups design. Explain why the independent groups design was chosen. [2]

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- (c) State **one** conclusion that can be drawn from the table of findings. [2]

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- (d) (i) Explain **one** advantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

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- (ii) Explain **one** disadvantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

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- (e) Describe the techniques used by a teacher following Vygotsky's ideas. [3]

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- (d) (i) Explain **one** advantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

There is a lot of control, you can control many variables and thereby show cause and effect.



- (ii) Explain **one** disadvantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

They lack ecological validity, they are not true to real life as they take part in an artificial environment.

- (e) Describe the techniques used by a teacher following Vygotsky's ideas. [3]

Vygotsky's ideas are based on the fact that language is a precursor to cognitive development, a child can not cognitively progress without language. So a teacher would focus on making sure children have a better grasp on communication by doing vocabulary expanding exercises or teaching them new ways of communicating.



2. Teachers at a primary school decided to use Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development in their teaching. They used Vygotsky's ideas when teaching one group of Year 5 students. They compared the students' progress to another Year 5 class (a control group) that were not using Vygotsky's ideas. They measured the progress in reading of both groups over a period of one school term.

The findings are shown in the table below.

	Using Vygotsky's ideas	Control (not using Vygotsky's ideas)
Mean increase scores in reading	1.4	0.6

- (a) This study was an experiment.

- (i) Identify the independent variable (IV). [1]

Vygotsky's ideas / one group used his ideas another didn't.

- (ii) Identify the dependent variable (DV). [1]

The progress in reading of both groups over a period of time

- (b) This experiment used an independent groups design. Explain why the independent groups design was chosen. [2]

The experiment used an independent measures design as there was two independent variables. This was that one group experienced Vygotsky's ideas and the other didn't. Adding to this, this design was the most appropriate for the study which was taking place.

- (c) State one conclusion that can be drawn from the table of findings. [2]

Using the table to draw a conclusion, it shows that using Vygotsky's ideas and the Zone of Proximal Development increases the mean score in reading.

Furthermore, it also shows that Vygotsky's thoughts & ideas, in this circumstance, are correct.

- (d) (i) Explain **one** advantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

Laboratory experiments in psychology allow the experiment to be repeated. This is an advantage as the experiment can be repeated to find any anomalous (incorrect) results/findings.

- (ii) Explain **one** disadvantage of using experiments as a method of investigation in psychology. [2]

A disadvantage of using experiments (laboratory) is that they have a low ecological validity (relation to real life). This means that the results can be related to everyone as it was not done in a naturalistic environment.

- (e) Describe the techniques used by a teacher following Vygotsky's ideas. [3]

Vygotsky believed that social interaction plays a big part of a child going through full cognitive development. As well as a child can achieve more with support of an adult but still, will not be able to do things even with the guidance of an adult.

Therefore, the techniques which the teacher would have used include getting the pupils into small groups (one their own with an adult if possible) and completing a task. As Vygotsky suggest a child learns best this way. The teacher would have then allowed the child to complete the same task but alone to see whether they could complete it. After this, the teacher would have set a hard task for the child or adult to do. But, this would have not been able to be completed if we believe Vygotsky theory.

5. (a) List **four** symptoms of uni-polar depression.

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- (b) Describe how chemotherapy is used to treat mental illness.

[4]

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(c) Discuss the effectiveness of the biological approach in treating mental illness.

[6]

Examiner
only

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5. (a) List four symptoms of uni-polar depression.

[4]

Suicidal thoughts
Low self-esteem
Increase/decrease in sleep
Increase/decrease in weight.



- (b) Describe how chemotherapy is used to treat mental illness.

[4]

Chemotherapy is the use of drugs.
The patient are given the drug
in order to prevent symptoms of
their mental illness. However, it
does not cure them of their
illness, just stops the symptoms.
Chemotherapy is usually effective
but can lead to side effects
such as drug dependency.



(c) Discuss the effectiveness of the biological approach in treating mental illness.

[6]

Examiner
only

The biological approaches of treating mental illness are Chemotherapy which is the use of drugs to prevent the illness but does not cure and can lead to side effects such as drug dependency.* Psychosurgery (lobotomy) which is slicing parts of the frontal lobe to cure the patient from the illness. It is known to be effective but side effects such as ~~the~~ coma or even death. Finally, Electro Convulsion Therapy (ECT) is giving the patient electric shocks to the Northern Hemisphere of the brain. Long term side effects are unusual with this treatment. Therefore ECT ~~is~~ effective to treating mental illness.

* It would be effective
in order to prevent symptoms.

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5. (a) List four symptoms of uni-polar depression.

[4]

feelings of suicide/self harm
loss of appetite
lack of motivation for hobbies
insomnia/lack of sleep



- (b) Describe how chemotherapy is used to treat mental illness.

[4]

to treat depression drugs/chemotherapy is
used to increase serotonin levels, as
the neurotransmitters are not passing on
enough.



to treat schizophrenia drugs/chemotherapy
is used to decrease levels of dopamine,
as this cause psychotic behaviour.

chemotherapy ECT psychosurgery
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(c) Discuss the effectiveness of the biological approach in treating mental illness.

[6]

Examiner
only

Chemotherapy is the most ethical biological approach, this is the use of drugs, which can be controlled and gradually adapted to suit the patient individually. ECT: electro convulsion therapy. This ~~is~~ involves waking non-dominant parts of the brain with electric shocks in the hope to relieve symptoms of mental illness by awaking other hemispheres. However, patients who have had this treatment have been known to experience memory ~~loss~~ loss.

Psychosurgery involves slicing and separating parts of the brain, aiming to split parts thought to be working together to produce the symptoms of, for example, schizophrenia.



(c) Discuss the effectiveness of the biological approach in treating mental illness. [6]

the strengths of the biological approach are that they are quick and do not take up a lot of the patient's time.

Also they are cheaper than therapies.



Also they have a degree of severity, so that you don't have to have psycho-surgery (as this is seen as a last resort) because drugs may improve this.

However, they do not eliminate the problem, just fix it ^{in the} short term usually. And

there are ethical issues as ECT (electro-convulsive therapy) and psychosurgery can be mentally and psychologically/physiologically damaging and can have terrible side effects.

And also not all of the types of biological approaches work for everyone; e.g. drugs don't work for phobias.

7. (a) Describe **one** characteristic of each of the following stages from Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

(i) The sensori-motor stage.

[2]

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(ii) The pre-operational stage.

[2]

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(iii) The formal operational stage.

[2]

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[6]

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7. (a) Describe **one** characteristic of each of the following stages from Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

(i) The sensori-motor stage. [2]

ie. playing peekaboo, object permanence - children ~~do~~ (0-2) in this stage do not understand that an object ~~exists~~ even when they can't see it.

(ii) The pre-operational stage. (2-7) [2]

at this age children ~~are~~ egocentric and find ~~it~~ hard to see from others points of view. ie. not sharing because they don't think of the other persons feelings.

(iii) The formal operational stage. [2]

(11+) at this age children can deal with hypothetical situations (~~or~~ abstract thoughts) ie. If you where a pirate would you steal gold.


(b) Evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

[6]

Piaget's theory of cognitive development attempts to understand children's learning and was the first of its kind to form stages to classify children. However this constrains children as some over/under achieve, so Piaget over estimated and underestimated some children. Many studies have taken place since which support Piaget's theory, and Piaget's stages greatly affect the way schools teach children even now, although some people argue that his work is dated. Piaget did many studies and gained a lot of his results from his own children so results could have been biased. However, for most part Piaget's study seems ecologically valid, although it doesn't take into account other factors such as culture.

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END OF PAPER

7. (a) Describe **one** characteristic of each of the following stages from Piaget's theory of cognitive development. 


(i) The sensori-motor stage.

[2]

They can't De-center, meaning they are unable to put things into groups based on more than one attribute for example a child could group squares together based on their shape not their colour

(ii) The pre-operational stage.

[2]

 They can't think hypothetically, they live in the here and now and couldn't put themselves into someone else's shoes and have no concept of past and future

(iii) The formal operational stage.

[2]

They can now think logically and systematically. And have conservation

(b) Evaluate Piaget's theory of cognitive development.

[6]

According to Piaget's theory from ages 0-2 ~~year~~ a child is in the Sensori-motor stage and can't De-center, meaning they are unable to put things into groups based on more than one attribute for example a child could group squares together based on their shape but not their colour. They then move on to the pre-operational stage from age 2 till 7 and here the child is unable to think hypothetically and live in the here and now and have no concept of past and future. From age 7 till 11 the child is in the Concrete operational stage, here the child can De-center ~~and~~ then from ages 11 and over they are in the formal operational stage and now they can think logically and systematically. This theory has been an outstanding contribution in helping people understand a child's development and helping in education but has been criticised for not including social factors and it is very rigid.

END OF PAPER

~~Sensori-motor 0-2~~
~~Pre-operational 2-7~~
~~Concrete operational 7-11~~
~~Formal operational 11+~~