



SUBJECT:	Psychology
DATE:	31 st August 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

This examination paper has **TWO** sections. Answer **BOTH** Section A and Section B. Section A carries 40 marks, Section B carries 60 marks. Follow instructions given in each section.

SECTION A

Answer Question 1 and another question from this section. Each question carries 20 marks.

1. Media Literacy is meant to make people more critical of what they hear, see and read in the social and traditional media. Ms Azzopardi teaches Media Literacy and English at St. Mary's School to Form 3 students. She is also a part-time teacher at St. John's School where she teaches English to Form 2 and Form 3 students. St. John's School does not offer Media Literacy lessons to their students. Ms Azzopardi noticed that generally, students from St. Mary's school are more critical of what they see, hear and read in the media. She believes that the reason is because through Media Literacy lessons, students learn how to be critical and evaluate the media. She therefore carries out an experiment to see whether she can find evidence to support what she thinks.

- a. Provide a research question suitable for experiment conducted by Ms Azzopardi. (4)
- b. How should Ms Azzopardi choose the sample and why? (4)
- c. What would the independent variable be in this experiment? (4)
- d. How can Ms Azzopardi measure the dependent variable? (4)
- e. What are confounding variables? Give **ONE** example of confounding variables which could be at play in this experiment. (4)

(Total: 20 marks)

- 2.a. Choose **TWO** from the following and give a short explanation of each: (i) Working memory; (ii) Episodic memory; (iii) Semantic memory; (iv) Autobiographical memory; (v) Non-declarative memory. (8)
- b. What are schemas? (5)
- c. Laboratory research has found that eye-witness testimony is often inaccurate. Report some main findings of this research which justifies this general conclusion. (7)

(Total: 20 marks)

3. Summer is a time when some young people choose to do voluntary work in different parts of the world.
- a. Define both of the following: (i) prosocial behavior; (ii) altruism. (6)
 - b. Discuss to what extent evolutionary psychology succeeds in explaining such behavior in young people. (7)
 - c. Choose another valid psychological theory and apply it to your understanding of voluntary work. (7)

(Total: 20 marks)

SECTION B

Answer question 4 and another question from this section. Each question carries 30 marks.

4. Read the following case study and answer the following questions:

Julia is four years old. Her parents often read fairy tales to her before she goes to sleep. The images from the fairy tales: princes, princesses, evil figures, are as real to her young mind as real figures. She woke up one morning feeling sick and had a slight fever. Her parents took her to a pediatrician. Julia is never happy going to the doctor's clinic. In the waiting room she plays with the toys on the shelves in the room. When it is their turn to go in, Julia took her mother's hand and walked into the clinic hesitantly. As soon as she saw the pediatrician with a white coat and a stethoscope around her neck, she started crying loudly and told her parents that they must leave. She was looking intently at the stethoscope and when her parents asked her why she was afraid, she pointed to it. She cried and squirmed and the people outside the clinic were wondering what was going on. The parents were very embarrassed. On their way home Julia repeatedly spoke about 'the thing around the doctor's neck' and talked about it being 'a snake with many heads'. She also said that she does not want to go and see the doctor ever again.

- a. Using a psychological theory, provide a possible explanation for Julia's fear of women wearing a white coat and a stethoscope. (6)
- b. Early childhood is a period of rapid growth. Describe the changes that could be taking place in **TWO** areas of development at this stage in Julia's life. (8)
- c. Conditioning principles have been applied to understand disorders like phobias. Exposure therapy has proven effective in the treatment of some phobias. Describe what happens in this type of therapy. (8)
- d. If you look back on your life, can you remember an incident when you were afraid of something or somebody? Give an explanation of the behavior using a psychological theory. (8)

(Total: 30 marks)

5. a. Mention and briefly describe the stages of psycho-social development as explained by Eric Erickson. (8)
- b. Communication with parent, peer or partner is central to the stages of development. What are the major characteristics of good communication? Describe how these characteristics of good communication can be applied to one of the stages suggested by Erikson in order for the person to go through the stage in a healthy way. (10)
- c. Describe the Communication Model. (12)

(Total: 30 marks)

6. a. Which symptoms would be observed in someone who is diagnosed with schizophrenia? Describe in detail **TWO** main symptoms. (6, 10)
- b. Choose any **TWO** psychological approaches and apply them in your understanding of the etiology of schizophrenia. (8)
- c. Describe **TWO** forms of treatment given for schizophrenia. (6)

(Total: 30 marks)