



SUBJECT:	Psychology
DATE:	30 th August 2019
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

This examination paper has two sections. Answer both Section A and Section B. Follow instructions given in each section.

SECTION A

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

1. a. A group of researchers want to find out what young people aged between 16 and 18 think about the role of local councils in Malta. They also want to find out what these young people believe are the issues local councils should work on in the next five years.
 - i. What research tool should these researchers use to collect data? (2)
 - ii. How should the participants be chosen? (2)
 - iii. With reference to your answer to 1a(i), what are the advantages and the shortcomings of using this data collection tool? (4)
 - iv. What could be the limitations of this research? (4)
- b. Qualitative and quantitative research have advantages and limitations. List **TWO** advantages and **TWO** limitations of both qualitative and quantitative research. (8)

(Total: 20 marks)

2. The Trump Administration Family Separation Policy, of April 2018, intended to deter illegal immigration. Children were separated from parents or guardians at arrival at the US-Mexico border. The adults were prosecuted and held in federal jails, and the children placed under the supervision of the US Department of Health and Human Services. Following national and international criticism, on June 20, 2018, Trump signed an Executive Order ending family separations at the border. The US administration acknowledged that thousands of children may have been separated from their families and many cannot be reunited as the proper documentation was not done to track down their families.

- a. Using what you know from Attachment Theory, explain what might be the negative effects of this Separation Policy on these children. (10)
- b. Describe the findings of **TWO** important research studies that offered important evidence for this theory. (10)

(Total: 20 marks)

3. a. Explain **BOTH** Classical and Operant Conditioning. (10)
- b. Choose **EITHER** Classical **OR** Operant Conditioning and give **ONE** example of how this can be applied to the teaching and learning process in the school context. (5)
- c. The Behaviourist approach came as a reaction to the Psychoanalytic approach. Discuss the main difference between these two approaches in their analysis of human behaviour. (5)

(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:

Stephanie, who is 28 years old, has been in a relationship with Mark, a 29 year old, for the past three years. Stephanie met Mark three years ago, after she had been through a series of short-lived relationships. They seemed to hit it off right away. Mark seemed very much in love with Stephanie at the beginning. After the first few months of dating, Mark moved in to live with Stephanie. The intensity of this cohabiting relationship brought up a lot of feelings in Stephanie: here she was, for the first time, sharing every little part of her life with this other human being. Only now, three years later, Mark seemed to have changed. He was spending more and more time at work, and he seemed less keen on spending time with Stephanie. One day, she came back from work to find Mark packing his bags to leave. He explained that things were not the same and that he wanted to end the relationship. Stephanie felt devastated by this. Although she tried to keep Mark from leaving, seeking clarifications and explanations, they were not forthcoming. The next couple of months were very difficult for Stephanie as she tried to readjust to living on her own again. This became so difficult for Stephanie that she decided to seek professional help. The psychologist who assessed Stephanie diagnosed her with having Major Depressive Disorder.

- a. Stephanie was diagnosed by the psychologist with having Major Depressive Disorder. Can you describe the symptoms that Stephanie possibly reported to the psychologist for her to possibly have been diagnosed with having this psychological disorder? (8)
- b. Explain what kind of negative thinking styles can lead to this psychological disorder that has afflicted Stephanie and explain how this comes about. Give **TWO** examples. (8)
- c. Stephanie had a good relationship with her mother and father. Once her parents learned how the breakup had affected Stephanie, they felt shocked among other things. Can you describe what other feelings they could have felt and how they could have behaved towards her after this? (6)
- d. How would Eric Erickson's Theory of Psycho-social Development explain what is happening to Stephanie? (8)

(Total: 30 marks)

5. a. Define aggression. What is the difference between hostile aggression and instrumental aggression? Describe using **ONE** example of each. (10)
- b. Is aggression inherited or is it the result of social influences during one's upbringing? Explain your answer. (10)
- c. There are close links between frustration and aggression. Explain the Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis. (10)

(Total: 30 marks)

6. a. What is non-verbal communication? (5)
- b. Mention **FIVE** non-verbal cues and explain how **EACH** one can say something about a person. (10)
- c. In both verbal and non-verbal communication there is a sender and a receiver (or receivers). Describe the Communication Model. (5)
- d. Both verbal and non-verbal communication are important in understanding the dynamics of a group. Explain what group dynamics are. (5)
- e. Conflict can be one of the processes in the dynamics of a group. Give **FIVE** examples of verbal or non-verbal communication that would show that there is conflict within a group. (5)

(Total: 30 marks)