**ST MARK’S ANGLICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL**



**UNIT 4 RESPONSE: SELF**

**Developmental Psychology + Personality**

**Weighting 7.5 %**

**Name: Teacher:**

**Time Allowed:** 50 mins

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Section** | **Mark** | **Total** |
| **Short Answer** | 22 |  |
| **Extended Answer** | 28 |  |
| **Total** | 50 |  |

**WACE 2014 Stage 3**

**Question 5 (14 marks)**

(a) Name the stage of Piaget’s theory of cognitive development that corresponds to each of the following characteristics: (4 marks)

(b) A psychologist has two glasses that are the same shape and size and are filled with equal amounts of water (see Figure 1). The psychologist pours the water from one glass into a tall thin glass (see Figure 2). The psychologist asks two children whether Glass one or Glass two has more water in it or whether both glasses have the same amount (see Figure 3).

PICTURE OF WATER JUGS TO COPY FROM EXAM

Describe the response that each child would be **most** likely to give and explain the reason for the response.

1. Nikolas (age 4) (2 marks)
2. Hannah (age 10) (2 marks)

(c) Dana is playing hide and seek with her brother Dion (aged three). Dion stands in the centre of the room and covers his eyes with his hands and says ‘I am hiding’. Explain why Dion believes that he is ‘hiding’, referring to the relevant concept from Piaget’s theory of cognitive development. (3 marks)

(d) Name **one** researcher who has criticised the tasks used by Piaget and explain their criticism. (3 marks)

**Question 6**(a) Define ‘personality’. (2 marks)

(b) Psychologists do not agree on whether personality is the result of genetics or environment or both. Outline what determines personality according to each of the following theories.

1. (i)  trait theory
2. (ii)  humanistic theory
3. (iii)  psychodynamic theory

(1 mark) (1 mark) (1 mark)

(c) At age six, Anna has many friends and is very confident in speaking with adults. At age 17, Anna is the captain of her school debating team and a member of the student council.

(i) Identify **one** personality trait that Anna has, according to Eysenck’s trait theory. (1 mark)

(ii) Explain how trait theory would account for the consistency of Anna’s personality over time. (1 mark)

(d) At age 23, Anna gets her first full time job in a large company. At work, Anna eats her lunch at her desk rather than going out to lunch with her colleagues. However, on the weekends, she enjoys going out to lunch with her friends.

Explain, with reference to personality theory, why Anna’s behaviour is not consistent across these situations. (1 mark)

(e) Outline **two** limitations of trait theories of personality. (2 marks)

**WACE 2015 Stage 3**

**Question 6 (12 marks)**

1. (a)  Identify which of the **three** levels of Kohlberg’s theory of moral development is reflected in each of the following statements about whether it is acceptable to steal medicine if it will save a life.
   1. (i)  Stealing is not acceptable as it violates the rule of honesty and respect. (1 mark)
   2. Stealing is not acceptable as you will end up in prison or have to pay a big fine.  
      (1 mark)
   3. Stealing is not acceptable as it is breaking the law. (1 mark)
2. (b)  Explain whether or not people who say it is acceptable to steal in some situations are less morally developed than people who say it is not acceptable to steal in some situations, according to Kohlberg’s theory of moral development. (3 marks)
3. (c)  Outline **two** similarities between Kohlberg’s theory of moral development and Piaget’s theory of cognitive development. (2 marks)
4. (d) Name **one** researcher who criticised Kohlberg’s theory of moral development and explain his or her criticism. (4 marks)

**Question 7**

(a) Describe the origins of personality according to :

(ii) Rogers’ humanistic theory. (2 marks)

pick another like – trait theory…describe, outline a limitations they both have? Then a specific one for each?

(iii) Outline **one** limitation that is specific to the humanistic theory of personality.  
(1 mark)

(c) Joe and his colleagues have learned that the company they work for is going to make a number of staff members redundant. Joe is worried that he might lose his job and begins to behave differently around his co-workers. He no longer helps his colleagues, prefers to work on his own, and has become competitive in his work. Refer to Maslow’s hierarchy of needs to explain Joe’s behaviour. (3 marks)

(d) Describe the contribution Gordon Allport made to the development of the trait theory of

personality. (2 marks)

(e) Outline **two** contributions trait theory has made to our understanding of personality.  
(2 marks)

**WCE 2012 Stage 3**

(28 marks)

Apply your psychological understandings of **two (2)** theories of personality to explain the

behaviour and characteristics of the person in the following scenario. In constructing your extended response, you should:

* Define personality
* Describe each of the two theories and name key theorists
* Relate each theory to Kate’s behaviour and characterisitics
* Outline the contributions and limitations of each personality theory

Kate is a 20 year old woman. Her friends describe her as kind, caring, and loyal. Kate’s hobbies are reading and watching movies. She would prefer to go out for dinner with her friends than  
to a big party. For as long as she can remember, Kate has wanted to be a psychologist and to help people with disabilities. Kate is studying psychology at university. She works very hard at her studies, attends all of her classes, and submits all of her assignments on time because she wants to make a good impression on her teachers and achieve high results. Kate has a part- time job as a sales assistant in a department store and does volunteer work to help families of children with autism. Kate has a very close, loving relationship with her parents and younger sisters. Kate lives at home with her family and is not expected to contribute money to the household expenses.

**Question 4: Developmental Psychology (12 marks)**

(a) Name **one (1)** stage in Kohlberg’s theory of moral development and briefly describe a feature of moral reasoning in that stage. (2 marks)

(b) Identify and explain **two (2)** criticisms of Kohlberg’s theory of moral development.  
(4 marks)

(c) Describe **one (1)** contribution of research by Carol Gilligan to psychologists’ understanding of moral development. (2 marks)

(d) Choose any **two (2)** stages from Kohlberg’s theory of moral development. For each stage, explain the relationship between moral reasoning and cognitive development by referring to one of Piaget’s stages of cognitive development in childhood and adolescence. (4 marks)