1 Evaluate one or more studies related to clinical biases in diagnosis. [22]

Ans.
While diagnosing disorders, clinicians may lack neutrality as their opinions
Two prominent studie that have investigated
Schizophrenia is a severe psychotic disorder characterised by
This possibility was investigated by Longnecker et al. More than 200 thousand participants .
A <u>strength</u> of Longnecker et al. is its <u>representation of</u>
However, a <u>weakness</u> of the study is that it is <u>only statistical</u> and lacks the ability to

Confirmation bias has also been found to be a p	ossibility in diagnosis of schizophrenia. It re	efers to
Rosenhan conducted a field study in which		
A strength of Rosenhan's study was its realism.	Observations were done in	
However, there are weaknesses in the design of	the study. There were only	
	<u> </u>	
Overall, studies of clinical biases such as gender	r and confirmation biases are compelling as	

Ans. <u>Depression</u> is a highly prevalent psychological disorder characterised by low mood, lack of sleep and . The present essay discusses a prominent Vulnerabilities to disorders can often be inherited through genes, as established by family studies showing Kendler et al. sought to investigate The genetic explanation proves to be <u>very useful</u> in understanding <u>individual differences</u> Yet, the explanation is incomplete by itself as it is apparent that Some researchers have taken a relatively more holistic view of depression through the lens

2 Discuss one or more explanations for one or more disorders. [22]

These researchers first identified a candidate gene for depression - the 5-HTT	
The diathesis-stress model <u>brings about the exact role</u> of genes in depression. Gene	s do not
The diamesis suces model orings about the exact total of genes in depression. Gene	3 do not
	. Yet, possibilities
for <u>alternative explanations</u> remain open.	
In sum, the genetic explanation of depression has been primarily useful in understand	nding

3 Discuss the effectiveness of one or more treatments for one or more disorders. [22]

Ans.	
<u>Depression</u> is a highly prevalent psychological disorder characterised tappetite,	by low mood, lack of sleep and
. The present essay discusses biological treatment, specifi It first argues that It then counterarg	
Antidepressants are a group of drugs that largely target serotonin,	
. The treating the disorder, as demonstrated by <u>Kroenke et al</u> , as follows-	ese have been effective in
The effectiveness of antidepressants have been established using method increasing	odologically sound studies,
This treatment also has <u>excellent application</u> for patients unable to	

Nevertheless, improvement in symptoms can be attributed to a <u>placebo effect</u> . Patients can show
improvement only because
Kirsch et al. collected published and unpublished data on antidepressant trials from the FDA (Food
and Drug Administration). All studies had made use of
Kirsch et al. used sound methodology - collecting studies from a <u>credible source</u> like the
However, there have been <u>criticisms</u> of such claims. <u>Meta-analyses provide averages</u> of results, not
Overall, it is clear that antidepressants hold great promise in
overant, it is creat that untidepressants hold great profitise in
What has been a concern is the

Ans. Play, or the act of doing something to . This essay discusses how play can speed up the process of overcoming cognitive egocentrism, as demonstrated in the study by Nedospasova. It then discusses how it can help them develop problem-solving, as shown in the study by Sylva, Bruner and Genova. Cognitive egocentrism refers to the lack of ability to take Nedospasova investigated how play can help children overcome such egocentrism in the preoperational stage itself. They presented preschool children with Using play as a strategy to overcome egocentrism in children by more knowledgeable others as in the Nedospasova study directly aligns with reputed developmentalist Vygotsky's concept of scaffolding. It suggests that . Nevertheless, in the actual world play might not work in the way that it does in studies. Play has a more

4 Discuss the role of peers and/or play in cognitive and/or social development. [22]

Nevertheless, 'play' has been investigated in its more spontaneous sense for how it could encourage cognitive development in other research. Object manipulation involves
The researchers presented pre-school children wth tasks such as presenting them with two short sticks to reach food, neither long enough to
The potential of play for problem solving has excellent <u>practical application</u> . It is common observation that many children, especially of preschool-age find
Yet, certain doubts remain open as to the generalisability of such findings. For one, even though the play is spontaneous,
In all, play indeed encourages cognitive development by promoting skills of various types in preschool children. This is undeniable,

5 Discuss one or more factors influencing the development of gender identity. [22]

Alis.
Gender identity refers to one's sense of being male, female or s
. The present essay discusses the role of two factors - gender
socialisation by parents; and cultural norms on gender identity. Studies by Smith and Lloyd, and Margaret Mead are used to further the discussion.
Sex is biological - as genes determine whether an individual is anatomically classified as male or
female. However, gender is
Parents' tendency to gender socialise was investigated in a study by <u>Smith and Lloyd</u> . Mothers of 5-to 10-month old infants were
Gender socialisation by parents can help children <u>acculturate easily</u> , promoting a sense of
Also, with respect to
methodological considerations, while studies like Smith and Lloyd credibly support gender
socialisation by parents, they also <u>lack</u>

Factors like gender socialisation by parents emerge from the <u>larger factor of</u>
While some researchers have believed that gender reflects universal temperamental differences between the sexes - with males being aggressive and females passive, anthropologists like Margaret Mead have cast doubt on this,
A strength of culture being a factor in gender identity is the <u>sense of stability</u> that it provides to individuals. For example, in a culture like the
However, they also suffer from being
In conclusion, gender socialisation and culture influence gender identity development. The contribution of these factors is

6 Discuss one or more factors influencing brain development. [22]

Ans.
Brain development investigates how changes in Several factors influence the course of brain development with early environmental deprivation and maturation being two prominent ones. These will be discussed in
the essay with reference to the <u>Chugani et al</u> . and <u>Giedd</u> studies supporting them.
While the brain develops naturally according to genetic unfolding, environmental enrichment can
The researchers investigated the impact of early development on brain development on Romanian orphans. Using PET technology,
Investigating deprivation as a factor in brain development has <u>excellent practical application</u> in the form of early intervention. Studies done on Romanian orphans like
. However, it can be <u>difficult to establish a clear cut causal relation</u> between deprivation and brain development given possible confounding. In correlational studies like those by

Brain changes occur with age, even in the absence of	
This has been demonstrated in <u>Giedd's</u> study.	
Conducted with a sample of more than	
Maturation as a factor in brain development has a big merit of <u>predictive power</u> . Knowing, for example, that	
Nevertheless, attributing brain development to only maturation is a <u>reductionist approach</u> . Genes de interact with	0
interact with	
In all, both natural maturation and environmental deprivation are bound to contribute to brain development. Both factors have been	

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