Year 11 ATAR Psychology Unit 1 – Assessment Task 5 – Investigation –

# Joseph Banks Secondary College Year 11 Psychology



Task 5: Investigation: Design your own

| Assessment Type: Investigation      |       |  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Due Date: 9 <sup>th</sup> of August | Name: |  |
| Task weighting: 10%                 |       |  |

This task will be written in class, individually over 2 lessons (90 minutes). However, you will be put into groups of 3-4 to collaboratively research, design and conduct a non-experimental study of your choice. You will be provided with at least 20 minute each lesson to plan your investigation over 3 weeks, with one full lesson to conduct the study.

Your group draft must be submitted to your teacher by **Monday**, **2**<sup>nd</sup> **of August** to ensure ethical approval before conducting your study.

This includes sections: Title, introduction, data collection method and ethical considerations.

Individually, you will need to produce your own investigative write-up including the following information:

**Title:** succinctly describes the variables of the study (e.g. 'The relationship between [behavioural variable] and [behavioural variable]')

**Abstract:** a brief overview of the investigation is provided, including the aim, participants, procedure, results and conclusion.

#### Introduction:

- Introduce your topic. Define any key terms and explain any relevant background information, including key concepts and theories.
- Find, read, and summarise (method, findings, and link to current research) at least two recent studies on the topic and 3 in-text citations for general theory. You are required to cite publications using APA in-text referencing conventions and include them in your reference list at the end of your proposal.
- State the aim of your investigation (what you are intending to investigate in the experiment) and whether you will be using an experimental or non-experimental research design.
- Formulate a hypothesis (identifying the research population and your two behavioural variables). Your hypothesis must be based on the information you have learnt in Unit 3 and on the past studies you have researched (i.e. it is an informed prediction).

#### Data collection method:

• Participants: Identify the sampling method to be used and the suggested sample size, and describe any required characteristics of the participants (e.g. age and gender)

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- Materials: List every item that will be required to conduct the experiment, including any sheets or surveys. This includes at least one questionnaire of at least 10 question items per relevant variable measured attached as an appendices at the end of the proposal.
- Procedure: Provide a step-by-step outline of how to conduct the experiment. Make sure to explain the participant selection and allocation (how participants are allocated to the control or experimental group) process and what the control and experimental groups will be doing.
- Extraneous variables: Identify any extraneous variables (e.g. participant differences, placebo/experimenter effects, bias, artificiality, etc.) that might affect the results, and describe how these will be controlled during the experiment.
- Uncontrolled variables: Identify any variables that will not be controlled and explain/justify why they will not be controlled.
- Describe the type of data that will be collected (subjective or objective; self-report or other report; qualitative or quantitative) and identify the advantages and limitations of the type of data that will be collected.
- Explain how the data will be collected and how the results will be collated (organised/sorted).

#### Results:

- Provide two graphs and tables to show your results.
- Describe the trends in the data without interpretation

#### Discussion:

- Interpret results: write conclusions from the data that relate to the hypothesis.
- Discuss the reliability and validity of the results
- Identify methodological flaws and provide suggestions for improvement
- Identify the ethical considerations that should have been considered throughout the study and outline how they were/were not addressed.

#### Conclusion

- •Discuss the limitations of the study.
- •Explain and justify why results could/could not be generalised to research population.
- Discuss the relevance of results to the population, theories and past research.

#### References and appendices:

- Provide a list of all references used in your appendices (you should refer to at least five difference sources).
- Your reference list must be in alphabetical order and follow APA referencing conventions.

### What you need to hand in:

- Assessment sheet.
- Goals and reflection sheets on group work.
- Completed report (including graphs, appendices, and references).
- Draft notes do not need to be submitted, but please keep them in case they need to be checked by your teacher.

## ASSESSMENT TASK 5 – INVESTIGATION DESIGN YOUR OWN

|  | Possible<br>Mark | Allocated<br>Mark |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| GROUP CONTRIBUTION   |                  |                   |
| Collaboration, time-management, leadership, work ethic, percentage of involvement, evidence  | 4                |                   |
| provided, goal setting and reflection.   |                  |                   |
| TITLE  | 2                |                   |
| describes the independent and dependent variables that will be manipulated and measured by the investigation.  |                  |                   |
| ABSTRACT   | 6                |                   |
| Clear and concise summary which includes the aim, participants, procedure, results and conclusion.  INTRODUCTION   |                  |                   |
| Provides succinct and detailed information about the theory, concepts and past research behind the   |                  |                   |
| investigation; writes both a specific aim with reasoning behind the investigation and a hypothesis that follows on logically from the aim.   | 8-12             |                   |
| Identifies broad aspects of the theory and communicates some research behind the investigation. Provides a general aim and poses a research question/prediction as a hypothesis.   | 5-7              |                   |
| Identifies limited aspects of the theory and research behind the investigation. No aim or research question/ prediction given.   | 0-4              |                   |
| METHOD   |                  |                   |
| Clearly identifies and explains the participants and selection process, materials used and procedures in sufficient detail to be replicated. Identifies and explains possible extraneous variables and how they can be controlled in sufficient detail to be replicated. | 8-10             |                   |
| Some details missing in some parts of the data collection method   | 5-7              |                   |
| Insufficient details about participants, materials and procedures to allow replication   | 0-4              |                   |
| RESULTS  |                  |                   |
| Data organised into a convenient and appropriate form, using correctly labelled tables, graphs, charts or diagrams. Accurate description of findings referring to tables and graphs and including no interpretation.   | 5-7              |                   |
| Data organised into convenient and appropriate form but tables, graphs, charts or diagrams are incorrectly labelled. Description of findings with some inaccuracies.   |                  |                   |
| Data not organised in an appropriate way. Inaccurate or no description of the findings.  | 0-1              |                   |
| DISCUSSION   |                  |                   |
| Draws accurate and thorough conclusions from the data that relate to the hypothesis and relates all descriptive statistics to the hypothesis.  Discusses at least two relevant limitations of the research design and suggests realistic ways to improve in the future.  |                  |                   |
| Draws accurate conclusions from some data that relate to the hypothesis but analysis lacks depth.  Some descriptive statistics related to hypothesis. Describes at least one limitation of the research design but does not suggest how to improve.                      | 2-4              |                   |
| Limited general discussion of the results  | 0-1              |                   |
| ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS   |                  |                   |
| Discusses ethical issues to consider and describes how these will be addressed in the investigation.   | 3                |                   |
| Identifies some ethical issues to consider in the investigation.   | 2                |                   |
| Makes no reference to ethical considerations to be considered in the investigation.  | 1                |                   |
| CONCLUSION  Discusses the limitations of the research and explains/justifies why/why not the results of the  | -                |                   |
| investigation could be generalised to the research population, to psychological theory and to past research.   | 5-7              |                   |
| Refers to some of the limitations of the research, why/why not the results of the investigation could be   | 2-4              |                   |
| generalised to the research population, to psychological theory and to past research.  Does not discuss the relevance of the investigation or does so incorrectly.   | 0-1              |                   |
| REFERENCING AND COMMUNICATION  | U- I             |                   |
| Accurate use of APA citation and referencing, including in-text references.  | 0-3              |                   |
| Uses a broad range of appropriate psychological terminology consistently.  | 0-2              |                   |
| TOTAL MARK FOR TASK  | 0-2              |                   |
|  | 64               |                   |

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