Logo, company name

Description automatically generated**Year 11 ATAR Psychology**

**Personality Project – VALIDATION**

**Marking Key**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Task:**

You will be provided with three (3) questions where you will be required to demonstrate your understanding of the personality theories studied throughout the unit. **You must answer two (2) questions**.

Please indicated by ticking the boxes below which questions you have attempted.

**Question 1**

**Question 2**

**Question 3**

Please record your response on the lined paper provided, clearly labelling which question you are addressing at the top of the page.

**You have 30 minutes to complete this task.**

**Question 1 (29 marks)**

Hillary was so sweaty after her workout that she wanted to change her clothes right there by the car. However, she knew the other people around her would not approve, so she waited until she was in the restroom to change. While in the rest room, she was obsessed with making sure her cubical was clean before she undressed, using her own cleaning products in a well-organised bag she brings with her everywhere. Whenever she uses the cleaning products, she tells herself that she needs to kill germs in public spaces because she has a weak immune system and will get sick easily.

**Use your understanding of Freud’s Psychodynamic theory to explain Hillary’s personality and behaviour. In your response:**

* Define personality. (1 marks)
* Outline Freud’s theory of personality. (5 marks)
* Explain Hillary’s personality/behaviour using Freud’s structural model. (4 marks)
* Explain Hillary’s personality/behaviour using Freud’s psychosexual stages of development. (4 marks)
* Define defence mechanisms using Freud’s theory, identifying, and describing a defence mechanism in the scenario. (4 marks)
* Explain why people use defence mechanisms. (2 marks)
* Evaluate Freud’s theory in explaining personality. (6 marks)
* Quality of response. (3 marks)

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| **Description** | **Mark allocation** |
| **Define personality**  An individuals **unique** and characteristic pattern of **thinking,**  **feeling and acting** | **1** |
| **Outline Freud’s theory of personality.**  **Examples below:**  Emphasised the importance of the unconscious in driving behaviour/personality (1)  Believed our personality is fixed from childhood and hard to change (1)  Unconscious mind is largely inaccessible, sometimes revealed in dreams, slips of the tongue, defensive mechanism or free association (1).  Conflicts arise between the Id, Superego and Ego in the unconscious mind. (1)  *Any other reasonable response* | **5** |
| **Explain Hillary’s personality/behaviour using Freud’s structural model.**  Hillary is demonstrating a ego-dominant personality or super-ego dominant personality (1)  Id = wanting to get out of her clothes (1)  superego = other people would not approve (1)  Ego – decides to wait until she can go to the rest room (1) | **4**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Explain Hillary’s personality/behaviour using Freud’s psychosexual stages of development.**  Hillary is fixated the anal stage of development (1 Identify), which is between 1-3 years of age (1 describe)  She experiences improper resolution of this stage, such as her parents toilet training too early (1) This resulted in obsessive behaviours, such as cleaning a public restroom. (1 mark application) | **4**  0-2  0-2 |
| **Define defence mechanisms using Freud’s theory, identifying, and describing a defence mechanism in the scenario.**  Define = Unconscious psychological mechanisms that deny, distort or falsify reality to reduce the feeling of anxiety/protect ourselves  Identify = rationalisation.  Describe = generate self-justifying explanations to hide the real reasons for our actions  Apply = tells herself that she has a compromised immune system. | **4**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Explain why people use defence mechanisms.**  Freud believed that defense mechanisms **occurred to protect the ego or our sense of self** from feelings of anxiety / guilt or when there is an imbalance between the superego / id. | **2**  0-2 |
| **Evaluate Freud’s theory in its usefulness for predicting personality.**  2 strengths (2 marks)  2 weaknesses (2 marks)  Evaluate for explaining personality (2)  **Strengths example:**  Psychologists today use psychoanalysis to resolve childhood conflicts (1)  Cognitive psychology has supported the notion of the unconscious mind, through processes such as procedural memory (1).  **Weaknesses example:**  Based a lot of his theories on case studies, which cannot be generalised (1)  His theory is unfalsifiable – can neither be proved true or false (1)  The unconscious mind is difficult to test and measure objectively (1)  He had a lot of confirmation bias when developing his theories, looking for interpretive evidence that supported his theories (1)  **Evaluate usefulness example:**  Overall, Freud’s theory helps to explain personality, not predict it (1)  It is therefore useful informative that can be tentatively applied to explaining people’s behaviours, yet is not a scientific approach to understanding reliable and valid patterns of an individual’s unique ways of thinking, feeling and behaving. (1).  *Any other reasonable response* | **6**  0-2  0-2  0-2 |

**Question 2 (29 marks)**

Monera is the school head girl, she was selected for the role because she completes all her work punctually, can quickly and easily build relationships with her many friends and acquaintances and is able to speak in public calmly and effectively. Monera was working with a group of friends to raise money for an overseas trip, when her friend, Terry, expressed some offensive opinions to the group. Monera felt uncomfortable with what Terry was saying yet did not want to cause confrontation or argument

**Using your understanding of Trait theory to explain Monera’s personality and behaviour. In your response:**

* Outline the trait theory of personality. (4 marks)
* Describe one personality test using trait theory. (4 marks)
* Evaluate the reliability of the test (2 marks)
* Using McCrae and Costa’s trait theory, identify Monera’s five personality traits and provide examples from the scenario. (10 marks)
* Compare and contrast McCrae and Costa’s trait theory with Eysenck’s trait theory, explaining why one is better at illustrating Monera’s personality. (6 marks)
* Quality of response (3 marks)

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| **Description** | **Mark allocation** |
| **Outline the trait theory**  Examples below:  is genetically based  is relatively stable and enduring  predicts behaviour  consistent across time and situations  identifies differences between people  can be identified, described and measured  is an emotional, cognitive or behavioural tendency  *Any other reasonable response* | **5**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Describe one personality test using trait theory.**  Eysenck personality questionnaire (1)  Subjective, Likert-scale (1)  57 questions regarding the way you behave, feel or act, yes/no items (1)  Measures two central dimensions – extroversion and neuroticism (1)  *Any other reasonable response* | **4**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| Evaluate the reliability of the test.  Eysenck’s extraversion, neuroticism and lie scale have demonstrated high internal consistency (1).  The psychoticism scale, added later in Eysenck’s theory, has been shown to have low reliability, which is why it has not been adopted in modern trait theories (1). | **2**  0-1  0-1 |
| **Using McCrae and Costa’s trait theory, identify Monera’s five personality traits and provide examples from the scenario.**  Extraverted - can quickly and easily build relationships with her many friends and acquaintances.  Openness to experience (1) – going on an overseas trip (1)  Conscientiousness (1) – completes all her work punctually (1)  Agreeable (1) – avoiding confrontation (1)  Emotionally stable (1) – able to speak in public calmly and effectively (1) | **10**  0-2  0-2  0-2  0-2  0-2 |
| **Compare and contrast McCrae and Costa’s trait theory with Eysenck’s trait theory, explaining why one is better at illustrating Monera’s personality.**  1-2 marks for similarities.  1-2 marks for differences.  1-2 marks for explaining which is better.  **Example**  McCrae and Costa and Eysenck both agree that people have either extraversion/introversion (1) as well as neuroticism/emotional stability (1). However, Eysenck expanded his theory to include psychoticism, whereas McCrae and Costa include agreeableness and conscientiousness (they did not agree with the psychoticism). (1).  McCrae and Costa’s theory expanded on Eysenck’s theory (1) and has been supported comprehensively through a variety of tests from a variety of perspectives and cultures, (1) therefore is a better illustration of Monera’s personality (1).  *Any other reasonable response* | **6** |

**Question 3 (28 marks)**

Tarun is in his final year of University, he is currently study Biomedicine and aims to eventually study medicine after his 3 year degree. He has always loved studying and in his spare time he has recently started a band as the drummer and they donate half of their proceeds to a local youth group. He currently lives at home and his family has always been super supportive, his mum and dad providing everything for him; the house rent-free, three meals a day and helped him buy his first car. This is all to ensure that he can focus on his studies. Unfortunately, Tarun has got rejected from studying medicine for the third year in a row that he has applied. He is starting to doubt that he will ever get in and this is impacting his confidence as he starts to believe he is “not good enough to study medicine” and “he is not going to be successful”. This has started to reflect in his effort in his coursework for his degree and his band has also noticed that he changed from his usual creative, funny and problem-solving self.

**Using your understanding of Humanistic theory to explain Tarun’s personality and behaviour. In your response you should include:**

* Outline the humanistic theory of personality (4 marks)
* Identify and describe how a Humanistic psychologist would measure personality

(5 marks)

* Apply the hierarchy of needs to explain Tarun’s personality (12 marks)
* Discuss how the humanistic theory has been used in one real world setting (4 marks)
* Quality of response (3 marks)

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| **Description** | **Mark allocation** |
| **Outline the humanistic theory**  Examples below:  Human behaviour is motivated by basic psychological and physiological needs  People are born inherently good  People all have a drive to better themselves and be successful  People cannot be viewed as separate from their environment, all people can succeed with the right nurturing environment  The hierarchy of needs consists of 5 levels of human needs in sequential order that all humans strive for  *Any other reasonable response* | **5**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Identify and describe how a Humanistic psychologist would measure personality**  e.g.  Q-sort method  Individuals are given a set of personality characteristics on small cards and are instructed to order these cards from “most like them” to “least like them”  They do this twice, once from their current self and once for their ideal self  The therapist would then help the individual get form their current self to their ideal self  *Any other reasonable response* | **5**  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Apply the hierarchy of needs to explain Tarun’s personality**  4 applications  For each application: 1 mark for identify, 1 mark for define 1 mark for apply    e.g.  Tarun has met the love and belonging stage (1 identify) this is the need for connection, community and understanding from those around you (1 define) as he has a “super supportive family” (1 apply) | **12**  0-3  0-1 |
| **Describe how the humanistic theory has been used in one real world setting**  e.g.  schools have used the humanistic theory to ensure that students are able to achieve their highest level of achievement.  To ensure that students are able to achieve schools try to provide a safe and secure environment to address the safety and security need.  They also provide love and belonging by ensuring that students feel a sense of community either through their peer groups, their houses / factions and extra-curricular activities that bring students together or celebrate student background.  Self-esteem is built at school by the encouragement from teachers, from students progressing and improving in assessments.  *Accept any other relevant application* | 0-1  0-1  0-1  0-1 |
| **Quality of response** | **3** |