**MARKING KEY**

2021 – 12ATAR Psychology

Task Four – Topic Test

5%

Relational Influences

Name:

Time: 55 minutes

Score: /44 (Relational Influences)

/15 (Research Methods)

Total: /59

1. Define conflict? (2 marks)

**Occurs when there is a perception that 2 parties have incompatible goals/beliefs (1)**

**When an individual’s needs are not met (1)**

1. Define socialisation and list 3 agents of socialisation that would influence a child aged between 3 and 7 years. (4 marks)

**Socialisation: the acquisition of beliefs, values and behaviours appropriate to functioning effectively as a member of society/as an adult (1)**

**Any three agents: parents; families; school friends/peers; teachers; religion; media/TV/films/social media 1 mark each**

1. A divorced couple have two young children and they argue over who gets them on each of their birthdays. The mother always wants to hold a party at her house, whilst the father wants to take them out on an “adventure”.

Suggest a “win-win” solution to this dilemma. Make sure you mention which conflict resolution **solution** you think would be most effective. (3 marks)

**Win-win = integrative solution (1)**

**Both parents must benefit from the decision (1)**

**Parents could take turns such that mother has party for one child one year, and the other child the following birthday (1)/**

**Dad has the other child for adventure when mum has party (1)**

1. Jack and Joshua want to play with same football because it has the Eagles logo on it, even though there are other footballs available for them to use. This results in conflict between the two boys, as they yell at each other and try to snatch the ball.

Using your knowledge of Psychology, explain why this situation has escalated into conflict, and describe a technique that would most effectively assist them with their conflict resolution. (5 marks)

**Both boys want the same thing – the football**

**Their needs are not being met and the belief is that their goals are incompatible i.e. they each want the one thing (1)**

**Hostility escalates as each boy thinks that he deserves the football more than the other/the motives for wanting it are incompatible as perceived by each boy (1)**

**Negotiation (1) would work best so that a compromise can be reached such as sharing it/Jack using it on one day and Josh the next etc. (1)**

1. A longitudinal research study by Emery and colleagues (2005) evaluated the effectiveness of mediation as opposed to other forms of dispute resolution in divorce cases. State three reasons for mediation effectiveness compared with court settlements. (3 marks)

**Any three for 1 mark each:**

**Mediation is much less costly (1)**

**Mediation can improve relationships between the conflicting parties whereas litigation tends to make it worse (1)**

**Takes less time so less stress (1)**

**Mediation tends to increase all parties satisfaction (1)**

1. Harry Harlow was responsible for conducting experiments using monkeys to measure the development of attachment of infant rhesus monkeys to their mothers.
2. Describe what attachment means in psychology. (2 marks)

**Formation of a strong emotional bond/tie between mother/primary caregiver and infant/baby (1) which is important in the development of later socialisation of the infant (1)**

1. Briefly describe the method used in Harlow’s experiment. (5 marks)

* **Newborn Rhesus monkeys were taken/separated from their mothers (1)**
* **Some were put in cages (isolated) with cloth mother and wire surrogate (1)**
* **Where wire mother provided food (1)**
* **Or cloth mother provided food (1)**
* **The amount of contact time with wire and cloth mothers were observed (1)**

1. State the conclusion of Harlow’s experiments and describe how it can be generalised to human behaviour. (3 marks)

**Contact comfort is more important than feeding (1) in the formation of infant-mother attachment in rhesus monkeys (1) This is very similar to human babies who are often comforted just by having the mother in contact with them (1)**

7. John Bowlby suggested a theory for attachment that involved both the primary caregiver, usually the mother, and the child.

a) Define the term “monotropy” and explain Bowlby’s beliefs about this type of attachment. (3 marks)

**Attachment as a close bond between infant and just one attachment figure (1)**

**The primary bond between the infant and mother is more important than with any other (1)**

**Failure to initiate or a breakdown of this bond can lead to serious negative consequences (1)**

b) Describe the three main features of the internal working model. (3 marks)

* **A model of others such as the mother being experienced as trustworthy (1)**
* **A model of the self as being valuable and important to others (1)**
* **A model of the self as having been effective when interacting with others, such as with their mothers (1)**

c) Describe what Bowlby means by “maternal deprivation”, and state three possible consequences of this phenomena. (4 marks)

**The separation from or loss of the mother, and the failure to form/develop an attachment**

**Any three of the following:**

**Bowlby concluded that maternal separation/deprivation in the child’s early life caused permanent emotional damage.**

**(He diagnosed this as a condition and called it Affectionless Psychopathy.)**

**This condition involves a lack of emotional development, characterized by a lack of concern for others, lack of guilt and inability to form meaningful and lasting relationships.**

d) Name the research measure developed by Mary Ainsworth. (1 mark)

**Strange Situation**

e) Ainsworth believed that by observing infants reactions to the separation and reunion with their mothers in an unfamiliar environment, that they could be categorized into one of three attachment categories.

Outline the characteristics of the following: (6 marks)

Type A – anxious and avoidant infants:

**Insecure avoidant children do not orientate to their attachment figure while investigating the environment. (1)**

**They are very independent of the attachment figure both physically and emotionally (1)**

**They do not seek contact with the attachment figure when distressed. Such children are likely to have a caregiver who is insensitive and rejecting of their needs (1)**

Type B – secure infants

**Such children feel confident that the attachment figure will be available to meet their needs. (1)**

**They use the attachment figure as a safe base to explore the environment and seek the attachment figure in times of distress (1)**

**Securely attached infants are easily soothed by the attachment figure when upset. (1)**

**SCIENTIFIC METHOD QUESTION**

A study was conducted to determine the effect of meditation on memory in high school students. Researchers randomly divided 100 Year 11 students into two groups, with 50 participants in each group. Group One participated in 20 minutes of meditation before the test while Group Two did not participate in meditation. All participants sat a memory recall test at the same venue at the same time. The test required participants to recall as many words as possible from a list of 20 words they had been shown earlier.

1. Identify the independent and dependent variables. (2 marks)
   1. Independent Variable: **Meditation (1)**
   2. Dependent Variable: **memory recall of words (1)**
2. List **two (2)** variables the researchers controlled in this study. (2 marks) Any 2 of the following for 1 mark each:

**The same memory test**

**Same age of participants**

**Same venue**

**Same time**

1. Identify the sample for this study. (1 mark) **100 Year 11 students**
2. Write an operational hypothesis for this study. (3 marks) **Year 11 students who meditate for 20 minutes before a memory recall test (1) will remember more words from a list of 20 words (1) than students who do not meditate (1)**

1. Is this study scientific or non-scientific? Give two reasons for your answer.   
    (3 marks) **Scientific (1)**

**Planning and conducting a controlled experiment (1)**

**Allows the collection of empirical data/evidence (1)**

1. Identify **two (2)** ethical considerations relevant to this study. For each consideration, identify how the researchers should deal with it. (4 marks) **Any two of the following but they MUST say HOW to achieve:**

**Informed consent – letter home to parents and students**

**Volunteer – only give consent forms to those who want to participate/no cohersion**

**Anonymity – no names used on forms/tests etc.**