

- (d) Outline **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of stratified sampling in this research. [3]

Credit **could** be given for:

- Advantage, e.g. the sample group of dancing participants is more representative than random sampling alone, leading to greater generalisability of the results.
- Disadvantage, e.g. time and expense needs to be used in identifying which strata (age range) the participant goes in.
- Other appropriate advantage and disadvantage.

Marks	AO3
3	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are outlined and, both are linked to the novel situation.
2	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are outlined; there are weak links to the novel situation OR An appropriate advantage or disadvantage are noted but only one of these is clearly linked to the novel situation.
1	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are outlined but; there are no links to the novel situation OR An appropriate advantage or disadvantage is noted with some link to the novel situation.
0	An appropriate advantage or disadvantage is noted but there is no link to the novel situation OR The issue is not addressed.

- (e) Discuss **one** ethical issue that might arise in this research. [3]

Credit **could** be given for:

- Informed consent most likely received as it is a laboratory experiment, therefore, awareness of participation.
- Failure to protect participant from psychological harm as they may be embarrassed dancing in front of strangers.
- Other appropriate ethical issue.

Marks	AO3
3	An appropriate ethical issue is identified and thoroughly discussed with clear links to the novel situation.
2	An appropriate ethical issue is identified and reasonably discussed with some link to the novel situation.
1	An appropriate ethical issue is discussed but with no links to the novel situation OR A reasonable ethical discussion which is clearly linked to the scenario but the issue is not clearly identified.
0	An ethical issue is not discussed.

- (f) State **one** conclusion that can be drawn from the bar chart in this research.[3]

Credit **could** be given for:

- Example - Most participants (70) demonstrated an increase in their happiness rating after dancing for 5 minutes.
- Other appropriate conclusion.

Marks	AO3
3	An appropriate and accurate conclusion has been stated fully and clearly with a link to the data in the novel situation.
2	An appropriate and accurate conclusion has been stated with a weak link to the novel situation OR An inferential conclusion has been given which has been clearly linked to the data in the novel situation.
1	An appropriate and accurate conclusion has been stated but there is no link to the novel situation OR An inferential conclusion has been noted.
0	An inappropriate or inaccurate conclusion has been stated OR The issue is not addressed.

GCE Psychology - PY3

SECTION A

Q.1 A feral child is a human child who has lived isolated from human contact from a very young age. Feral children have little experience of human care, social behaviour and human language. In some cases feral children have been raised by animals.

A case study was carried out on a feral child who had been rescued by aid workers. The child was malnourished but otherwise in good health. The child appeared to have been raised by wild dogs.

(a) (i) Define what is meant by the term 'case study'. **[2]**

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition. E.g. a detailed description and interpretation of one person's behaviour (data tends to be qualitative).
1	Basic definition. E.g. a detailed description of one person or a group of people.
0	No relevant information.

(ii) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of a case study. **[4]**

Advantage:

- They provide a richer account of behaviour than could be achieved by using more quantitative methods.
- They emphasise the uniqueness of each individual.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantage:

- Findings cannot be generalised to other people.
- Very subjective and the behaviour is interpreted in the way the researcher wants.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
2-3	One advantage and one disadvantage only partially explained or only one advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
1	Only one advantage or one disadvantage identified.
0	No relevant information.

(b) (i) Define what is meant by the term 'reliability'. [2]

- A study is carried out and produces consistent results.
- Consistency of the measuring tool.
- Any other relevant definition.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given.
1	Basic definition only.
0	No relevant information.

(ii) Define what is meant by the term 'validity'. [2]

- The findings are accurate and the effects are caused by the IV.
- The study is measuring what it intends to measure.
- True to life (ecological validity).
- Any other relevant definition.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given.
1	Basic definition only.
0	No relevant information.

(c) Explain one issue of validity that may have arisen in the above study. [2]

- Case studies are very subjective and the interpretation of the findings may be biased.
- The results of the case study cannot be generalised as the sample tends to be small.
- Any other relevant issue.

Marks	AO3
2	Issue of validity clearly explained and in context.
1	An appropriate issue of validity is identified but not explained.
0	No relevant information.

- (d) (i) A case study can produce qualitative data. Define what is meant by the term 'qualitative data.' [2]

- Data that is non-numerical and is descriptive..
- Any other relevant definition.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given.
1	Basic definition.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Explain one advantage of qualitative data. [2]

- Can produce a lot of in depth information.
- Specific themes and patterns can be identified.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Marks	AO2
2	Clear advantage explained in detail.
1	Advantage only partially explained or only identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (iii) Explain one disadvantage of qualitative data. [2]

- Data is very hard to analyse.
- Lacks objectivity, analysis is affected by researcher's viewpoint.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
2	Clear disadvantage explained in detail.
1	Disadvantage only partially explained or only identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (e) Several researchers believed that if enough feral children could be found then they could carry out a natural experiment to see the effect on the children of being raised by animals. The language skills of the children raised by animals were compared with the language skills of children who had not been raised by animals.

- (i) Define what is meant by the term 'natural experiment'. [2]

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition, e.g. this is when the IV is not under the direct control of the experimenter.
1	Definition is limited in detail, e.g. variables are not under control.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Explain one advantage of a natural experiment. [2]

- More natural behaviour/mundane realism/ecological validity.
- Lack of demand characteristics.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Marks	AO2
2	Clear advantage identified and explained in detail.
1	Advantage only partially explained or only identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (iii) Explain one disadvantage of a natural experiment. [2]

- No control over confounding variables.
- Lack of objectivity when measuring abstract terms.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
2	Clear disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
1	Disadvantage only partially explained or only identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (f) Write an appropriate directional hypothesis for the experiment described in (e). [2]

Marks	AO3
2	Appropriate directional hypothesis stated e.g. the language skills (DV) of children brought up by animals (IV) will not be as developed.
1	Directional hypothesis given but IV or DV missing. Basic or muddled statement.
0	No relevant information.

TOTAL 26

SECTION B

Q.2 Research has shown that there is a correlation between how long people have been married and their level of happiness. Twenty married people were chosen by systematic sampling and were asked to fill in a questionnaire. The first question asked “How many years have you been married?” The second question asked them to rate how happy they were on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being ‘not happy’ and 10 being ‘happy.’ A correlation coefficient of +0.85 was found.

(a) (i) Define what is meant by the term ‘correlation.’ [2]

- A research method that looks for a relationship/association between two variables.
- Any other relevant information.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition.
1	Basic definition.
0	No relevant information.

(ii) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of using a correlation. [4]

Advantage:

- Can be used when topic being studied cannot be examined directly.
- Correlational research can produce reasonable information about causal relationships.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantage:

- Cannot show cause or effect.
- No control over confounding variables; a third variable may account for any relationship found.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO1
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
2-3	One advantage and one disadvantage only partially explained or only one advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
1	Only one advantage or one disadvantage identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (b) (i) What is meant by 'correlation coefficient of +0.85' in the above study? [2]

Marks	AO3
2	Full explanation given, e.g. a positive and strong correlation was found.
1	Explanation is limited in detail, e.g. either stating it is positive or strong.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Write an appropriate null hypothesis for the above study. [2]

Marks	AO3
2	Appropriate null hypothesis stated. E.g. there is no relationship between marriage and level of happiness.
1	Null hypothesis given. Basic or muddled statement.
0	No relevant information.

- (c) Define what is meant by the term 'operationalised.' [2]

- Giving a precise definition of the behaviour to be observed.
- Any other relevant definition.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given.
1	Definition is limited.
0	No relevant information.

- (d) Identify the statistical test that was used to analyse the data in the above study and explain one reason why this test was chosen? [2]

Marks	AO1
2	Spearman's rank order correlation coefficient; because it is looking at a relationship or the level of measurement of the data is at least ordinal.
1	Correct test is given.
0	No relevant information.

- (e) (i) Define what is meant by the term 'systematic sampling.' [2]

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given, e.g. names of all target population put on a list and every <i>n</i> th name chosen.
1	Basic definition, e.g. every <i>n</i> th name chosen.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Explain one disadvantage of 'systematic sampling.' [2]

- The sample chosen may be a biased sample e.g. every *n*th may be a male.
- The sample chosen may include participants who do not want to take part in the study.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear disadvantage identified and explained in detail.
1	Disadvantage only partially explained or only identified.
0	No relevant information.

- (f) Explain how content validity could be used to ensure validity in psychological research. [2]

- Content validity looks at the test to see that it is a fair representation of the area of interest.
- The content of the test actually measures what it sets out to measure.

Marks	AO1
2	Clear explanation of how content validity ensures validity.
1	Partial explanation of how content validity ensures validity.
0	No relevant information.

- (g) Describe what is meant in psychological research by:

- (i) 'Use of deception'; [2]
- Misleading or withholding information from participants.
- (ii) 'Lack of confidentiality'. [2]
- Not keeping all information private e.g. names of participants and their results.

Marks	AO1
3-4	Two ethical issues are clearly described or one fully described and one partially described.
1-2	One fully described or two partially described.
0	No relevant information.

TOTAL 24

SECTION C

Q.3 Discuss the disadvantages of the use of the scientific method in psychology.

[15]

Credit **could** be given for the following:

- Problems with the nature of scientific methods.
- Issues of ecological (external) validity.
- Issues of researcher and participant effects (e.g. bias and demand characteristics).
- Problems regarding human behaviour as quantifiable.
- Issues related to hypothesis formulation, e.g. operationalisation of variables.
- Any other relevant material.

Marks	AO3
12-15	Discussion is appropriate and well detailed. Material is used in an effective manner (evidence of coherent elaboration) and is thorough. Depth and range of knowledge is displayed, though not necessarily in equal measure. Specialist terms are used throughout.
8-11	Discussion is reasonably appropriate but less detailed. Material is used in an effective manner. Depth or range of knowledge is displayed. Some specialist terms.
4-7	Discussion is basic; material is used in a relevant manner but is limited. Few specialist terms.
1-3	Discussion is superficial; material is muddled and/or incoherent. Specialist terms are either absent or are incorrect.
0	No relevant knowledge or understanding of relevant material is demonstrated.