

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

Credit **could** be given for:

- Advantage, e.g. sample of individuals is more likely to be representative than individuals selected using other techniques such as opportunity.
- Disadvantage, e.g. time-consuming and potentially difficult to ensure that all of the quotas are appropriately met (e.g. length of relationship, gender).
- Other appropriate advantage and disadvantage.

Marks	AO3
3	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are Noted, both are linked to the novel situation.
2	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are noted but only one of these is linked to the novel situation.
1	An appropriate advantage and disadvantage are Noted but there is no link 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 and there is no link to the novel situation OR No relevant advantage or disadvantage.

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

Credit **could** be given for:

- Protection from psychological harm; the self-esteem of individuals may be affected if they find out their number of depressive symptoms is high.
- Other appropriate ethical issue.

Marks	AO3
3	An appropriate ethical issue is identified and closely linked to the novel situation.
2	An appropriate ethical issue is identified, reasonably discussed with a link to the novel situation.
1	An appropriate ethical issue is identified, discussed but with no links to the novel situation OR An appropriate ethical issue is discussed and linked to the novel situation but no ethical issue has been clearly identified.
0	An ethical issue is not discussed.

- (f) State **one** conclusion that can be drawn from the mean scores in this research.

[3]

	Co-habiting individuals	Married individuals
Mean number of depressive systems	3.8	4.3

Credit **could** be given for:

- The mean number of depressive symptoms for married individuals (4.3) is higher than the mean number of depressive symptoms for cohabiting individuals (3.8).
- The mean number of depressive systems for cohabiting individuals (3.8) is lower than the mean number of depressive symptoms for married individuals (4.3).
- The mean number of depressive symptoms for married individuals (4.3) and cohabiting individuals (3.8) are similar.
- 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 some link to the novel situation; however the conclusion may be inferential.
1	An appropriate and accurate conclusion has been stated but there is no link to the novel situation.
0	An inappropriate or inaccurate conclusion has been stated OR The issue is not addressed.

GCE Psychology

Mark Scheme PY3 – Summer 2015

SECTION A

- Q.1** Students wanted to study helping behaviour. They decided to carry out a field experiment. In the experiment a mobile phone was left on a park bench. When it was picked up by a passer-by, one of the researchers who was hidden nearby rang the phone. In condition A the researcher explained it was their mobile phone and politely asked if it could be returned to them. In condition B the researcher stated it was their mobile phone and demanded rudely that it be returned to them.

The students' experimental hypothesis was, 'the way the researcher asks for the return of the mobile phone will affect the number of phones returned.'

The table below shows the results.

	Condition A	Condition B
Number of phones returned	8	1

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

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition. E.g. an experiment that takes place in a natural setting but a key variable (the IV) is still altered so that its effect can be measured.
1	Basic definition. E.g. an experiment that takes place in a natural setting.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of a field experiment. **[4]**

Advantages

- Causal relationships can still be established by manipulating the key variable and measuring its effects.
- Less artificial than laboratory experiments.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantages

- Less control of confounding variables may be more likely in a natural environment.
- Ethical issue - participants didn't agree to take part, might experience distress and can't be debriefed.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and both explained in detail.
3	One clear advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail and one advantage/disadvantage only partially explained.
2	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) Define what is meant by the term 'experimental/alternative hypothesis'. [2]

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition e.g. a testable statement that a piece of research attempts to support or reject.
1	Basic definition, e.g a testable statement.
0	No relevant definition.

- (c) Identify

- (i) the independent variable (IV) in the above study; [1]

Marks	AO3
1	The IV identified, e.g. how rude someone is.
0	No relevant definition.

- (ii) the dependent variable (DV) in the above study. [1]

Marks	AO3
1	The DV identified, helping behaviour given e.g. phone returned or not/number of phones returned.
0	No relevant definition.

- (d) The results were found to be significant at the 5% level. Explain what this means. [2]

Marks	AO3
2	Clear and detailed explanation e.g. the probability of the results being down to chance is 5% or less.
1	Basic explanation e.g. results are 95% accurate.
0	No relevant information.

- (e) State an appropriate directional hypothesis for the above study. [2]

Marks	AO3
2	Appropriate directional hypothesis stated, e.g. the passer-by will not return the mobile phone if the person is rude.
1	Directional hypothesis given but IV or DV missing. Basic or muddled statement, e.g. help will not be given because of the researcher's behaviour.
0	No relevant information.

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

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition, e.g. the most frequently occurring value in a set of scores.
1	Basic definition, e.g. most common score.
0	No relevant information.

- (ii) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using the mode. [2]

Advantages

- It shows the most common or important score.
- It is always a result from the actual data set, so it is more useful or realistic.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantages

- It is not very useful if there are several modal values.
- It ignores most of the other scores.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and both explained in detail.
3	One clear advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail and one advantage/disadvantage only partially explained.
2	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.

(g) Describe what is meant by: [2]

(i) 'a lack of informed consent';

- Not informing the participants about the full purpose of specific research.
- Any other relevant description.

Marks	AO1
2	Ethical issue is clearly described.
1	Description is limited or basic.
0	No relevant explanation.

(ii) 'deception' [2]

- Misleading or withholding information from participants.
- Any other relevant description.

Marks	AO1
2	Ethical issue is clearly described.
1	Description is limited or basic.
0	No relevant explanation.

24 marks

SECTION B

Q.2 Researchers were interested in the treatment of schizophrenia in a range of settings. They carried out a series of interviews with five clinical psychologists. These settings all differed in how well funded or how well staffed they were. The researchers asked each clinical psychologist the same ten open questions about their treatment of schizophrenia. The clinical psychologists were chosen in each setting by using systematic sampling.

(a) (i) Define what is meant by the term 'interview'. **[4]**

- Structured interviews follow a fixed set of questions that are the same for all participants.
- Unstructured interviews may have a set of discussion topics, but are less constrained about how the conversation goes.
- Any other relevant definition.

Marks	AO1
2	Full definition given.
1	Definition is limited in detail.
0	No relevant information.

(ii) Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of using open questions in an interview. **[4]**

Advantages

- Fewer constraints on answers compared with closed questions.
- Allows for fuller answers / interviewees can elaborate.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantages

- Lacks reliability due to interpretation.
- Harder to analyse than closed questions.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and both explained in detail.
3	One clear advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail and one advantage/disadvantage only partially explained.
2	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.

- (iii) Interviews can produce quantitative data. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of quantitative data. **[4]**

Advantages

- Can collect data quickly.
- Easier to analyse statistically.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantages

- Lack of depth.
- May not necessarily represent true opinion.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and both explained in detail.
3	One clear advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail and one advantage/disadvantage only partially explained.
2	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) Define what is meant by the term 'concurrent validity'. [2]

Marks	AO1
2	Clear and detailed definition given e.g. concurrent validity is validating a measurement by comparing it with an established measurement that has known validity.
1	Basic information e.g. compare to another measurement.
0	No relevant definition.

- (c) Identify and explain two issues that would affect the validity of the answers given by the clinical psychologist. [4]

- Personality of the psychologist.
- The psychologist may not tell the truth.
- Day of the week.
- Facility the psychologist worked at.
- Any other relevant issue.

Marks	AO3
3 - 4	Two issues identified and explained in context.
1 - 2	One issue identified and explained OR two issues just identified.
0	No relevant information.

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

- Putting all the names of your target population on a list and choosing for example every *n*th name on that list.
- Any other relevant point.

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

- (ii) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of systematic sampling. [4]

Advantages

- It is quicker and easier compared to other sampling methods.
- Reduces experimenter bias.
- Any other relevant advantage.

Disadvantages

- The sample chosen may not be representative of the chosen population.
- The sample chosen may include participants who do not want to take part in the study.
- Any other relevant disadvantage.

Marks	AO2
4	One clear advantage and one clear disadvantage identified and both explained in detail.
3	One clear advantage/disadvantage identified and explained in detail and one advantage/disadvantage only partially explained.
2	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.

- (e) Describe what is meant by:

- (i) 'right to withdraw'; [2]

- Making sure that the participants are aware that they can leave the study at any time they wish.
- Any other relevant description.

Marks	AO1
2	Ethical issue is clearly described.
1	Description is limited or basic.
0	No relevant information.

(ii) 'protection from psychological harm'. [2]

- To reduce or minimize any embarrassment or stress for the participant.
- Any other relevant description.

Marks	AO1
2	Ethical issue is clearly described.
1	Description is limited or basic.
0	No relevant information.

26 marks

SECTION C

- Q.3** Describe and evaluate how a psychologist would manage ethical issues when using human participants in research. **[15]**

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

- Use of presumptive consent and prior general consent as a means of dealing with lack of informed consent.
- Use of role play as a means of dealing with deception.
- Use of ethical guidelines.
- Use of ethical committees.
- 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 incorrect.
0	No relevant knowledge or understanding of relevant material is demonstrated.