### Mark schemes

# Q1.

# (a) **[AO1 = 4]**

### Content:

Up to 2 marks for knowledge of what is meant by a nomothetic approach.

Award 1 mark for each of the following points:

- a nomothetic approach involves studying a (large) sample of participants
- using the findings to generate or substantiate general laws/models of behaviour; make inferences about the wider population/make generalisations; make predictions.

#### Plus

**2 marks** for an appropriate research study (no need to name), with clear and coherent explanation of how findings from the sample have been used to generate a theory/applied to a larger population.

### OR

**1 mark** for a relevant research study with limited/muddled explanation.

Suitable examples can be taken from any area of psychology, eg

- Milgram tested a sample of participants to propose his theory of situational obedience
- Ainsworth tested infants using the Strange Situation to propose three attachment types.

Credit other relevant material/examples.

# (b) [AO3 = 2]

**Award 1 mark** for an appropriate idiographic method eg the case study method, single-case observation, in-depth interview etc

# **Plus**

**1 mark** for how it could be used with this behaviour eg carrying out a case study of a mother and baby to study their unique attachment behaviours.

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Credit other relevant material.

**Note**: for the 2<sup>nd</sup> mark the behaviour must be the same as that given in answer to part (a) but not necessarily a variation of the same study eg if using Milgram in part (a) the proposal should relate to obedience

**Note**: If there is no answer to part (a) or no behaviour is given in answer to part (a), no credit can be awarded for (b)

**[6]** 

**Q2**.

(a)

 $[AO1 = 1 \quad AO2 = 2]$ 

1 mark – an idiographic approach.

**PLUS** 

2 marks for a clear and coherent outline with clear application.1 mark for a limited/muddled outline.

### Possible content:

- an idiographic approach would involve investigation of friendliness/friendly behaviour in an individual child or their parents
- eg interview/observe/carry out a case study of one child, focussing on their friendly behaviour
- results should not be used to generalise findings/propose general laws about friendly behaviour (and play space).

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