## MARKING SCHEME FOR PSYCHOLOGY PAPER ON 11/10/17 QP Code: 12061

| Q.NO | MARKING SCHEME   | MARKS |  |  |  |
|------|--|-------|--|--|--|
| 1 a. | Language and Thinking: Whorf's linguistic determinism → Language influences thinking   |       |  |  |  |
|      | Relevant research on bilinguals thinking differently in different languages: emotions, sense of self, cultural frames associated with different languages etc.   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Words may not determine thought but influence our thinking: Language and forming categories (numbers vs. 'many'): relevant research  | 01    |  |  |  |
|      | Words and thinking about colours (seeing, classifying, remembering), effect of assigning names to colours: relevant research   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Words in relation to gender  | 01    |  |  |  |
|      | Importance of expanding language, increasing word power: the bilingual advantage, 'executive control' Lambert's research in Canada   | 03    |  |  |  |
|      | Total  | 10    |  |  |  |
| b    | What is intuition?   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Explanation of the terms heuristic and availability heuristic and the use of these mental shortcuts in quick judgments   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | How availability heuristic influences judgments and decisions leading us astray, explanation of the fear factor with relevant examples and research  | 06    |  |  |  |
|      | Total  | 10    |  |  |  |
| c    | Difference between achievement and ability tests: Achievement tests – reflect what you have learned; Ability tests – predict your ability to learn; examples   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Description of WAIS - Subtests: Similarities, Vocabulary, Block Design, Letter Number<br>Sequencing; Description of what is being tested on each subtest with an example of the<br>same (1.5 marks each)   | 06    |  |  |  |
|      | Scores: overall and separate – interpretation and use  | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Total  | 10    |  |  |  |
| 2a.  | Explanation of our human 'need to belong'  | 01    |  |  |  |
| 24.  | In relation to (i) Aiding survival- benefits of infant attachment, cooperation, sharing and support  | 03    |  |  |  |
|      | <ul> <li>(ii) Pain of ostracism: experience of social exclusion, feeling ignored, shunned, given the silent treatment in natural and laboratory settings – research by Williams (2006, 2007, 2009), Punishing effect of exile, imprisonment, solitary confinement - timeout for children, relationship difficulties, Cyber-ostracism – increased activity in brain areas (anterior cingulate cortex); feelings of love activation of brain reward systems – natural pain killer</li> </ul> | 04    |  |  |  |
|      | Feelings of rejection and nasty behaviour: relevant research   | 02    |  |  |  |
|      | Total  | 10    |  |  |  |
| b    | Explanation of the difficulty in ascertaining emotional differences in emotion from heart rate, breathing and perspiration; Example of brain scans and the <i>insula</i>   | 03    |  |  |  |
|      | Facial expression and subjective experience differences in emotions, subtle physiological and brain pattern distinctions: fear and rage, fear and joy  | 03    |  |  |  |
|      | Difference in their brain circuits- anger and fear, disgust, depression vs. positive moods   | 04    |  |  |  |
|      | Total  | 10    |  |  |  |

| c        | Women's non verbal sensitivity: to emotional cues, decoding others' emotions linked to greater emotional literacy and expression of more complex emotions, greater emotional responsiveness, openness to feelings: relevant research, examples  | 04       |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
|          | Exception: Anger - a masculine emotion - research   |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Empathy in women (physiological measures), expression of empathy – crying and<br>reporting distress with observing distressed person, research using film clips (sad, happy,<br>scary: no difference between male and female film viewers in self reported emotions or<br>physiological responses, women's faces showed more emotion), pictures of mutilation:<br>greater brain activation in areas sensitive to emotion, better memory three weeks later | 01<br>05 |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Total   | 10       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3a.      | Humanistic psychologists' view of personality: self determination, self realization   | 01       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Assessment of person's sense of self from humanistic point of view  | 02       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Influence of humanistic theories on Psychology  | 02       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Criticism of the humanistic perspective   | 04       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Conclusion based on the evaluation  | 01       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Total   | 10       |  |  |  |  |  |
| b.       | Description of Bandura's social-cognitive perspective on personality  | 02       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Explanation of the concept of reciprocal influence and three specific ways in which<br>individual and environment interact, with flow chart of reciprocal determinism   | 05       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Briefly: aspects of our sense of personal control in how we interact with our environment   | 03       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Total   | 10       |  |  |  |  |  |
| c        | Freud's view of personality: the dynamics of conflict   | 02       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <u> </u> | Description of Id, Ego, Superego with examples showing how each operates (2 marks each)   |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Iceberg image: diagram with labels brief explanation of what the diagram illustrates  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | Total   | 10       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4a.      | SD =  | 07       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4a.      | $SD = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}{N}} \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{N}}$   | 07       |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | $ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$   |          |  |  |  |  |  |

|       | $\frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{N} = \frac{34}{34}$   | <u>48100</u><br>8 | =43512.5      |               | = 5.494315 |    |
|-------|--|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----|
|       | J  |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | $\sum_{n} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{n \in N$ |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | N N  | -                 |               |               |            |    |
|       | √43754-4351  | 2 5/N             |               |               |            |    |
|       | $= \sqrt{241.5/N}$   | 2.3/1             |               |               |            |    |
|       | $= \sqrt{30.1875}$<br>= 5.494315   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | Range = 80-65  |                   |               |               |            | 01 |
|       | z score for raw  | score 69:         |               |               |            | 02 |
|       | X-M/SD<br><u>69-73.75</u>  |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 5.494315   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | = <u>-4.75</u><br>5.494315   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | = -0.8645  |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       |  |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | Total  |                   |               |               |            | 10 |
| b.(i) | Mean = 03 ma   | rks, Median       | = 03 marks, N | Node = 01mark |            | 07 |
|       | Scores   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 66   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 64   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 62   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 60   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 59   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 58   | Median            | 56.           | 5             |            |    |
|       | 57   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 56   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 55   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 55   | Mode              | 55            |               |            |    |
|       | 55   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 53   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 51   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | 50   |                   |               |               |            |    |
|       | Sum = 801  | Mean = 57         | 7.21429       |               |            |    |

| (ii)      | The mode is the easiest measure of central tendency to calculate. It is the score that occurs most frequently in a set of scores. Since the mode is based on a single score, the most frequent one; it may not be an accurate representation of the central tendency particularly if the most frequently occurring scores are low scores or high scores. | 03  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|-----|--|--|--|
|           | Total  | 10  |  |  |  |
| с         | Definition of frequency distribution with an example illustrating the organization of raw scores<br>and summary of data in frequency distributions   |     |  |  |  |
|           | The usefulness of frequency distribution tables and graphs histogram and frequency polygon: clearly illustrated and explained  | 08  |  |  |  |
|           | Total  | 10  |  |  |  |
| 5a.       | Cognitive strategies that assist problem solving   |     |  |  |  |
|           | (i) Trial and error: explanation with example  | 1.5 |  |  |  |
|           | (ii) Algorithms: definition of term, explanation with example  | 2.5 |  |  |  |
|           | (iii) Heuristics: definition of term, explanation with example   | 2.5 |  |  |  |
|           | (iv) Insight: definition of term, explanation with example, relevant research  | 3.5 |  |  |  |
|           | Total  | 10  |  |  |  |
| b         | Happiness as relative to our past experience: the adaptation-level phenomenon – recalibration and adjustment to new neutral levels: relevant examples  | 05  |  |  |  |
|           | Happiness relative to others' success: inflated expectations, sense of relative deprivation, income rank, comparison other comparison other better off $\rightarrow$ disappointment and envy; comparison other worse off $\rightarrow$ greater satisfaction and contentment: relevant examples and research  | 05  |  |  |  |
|           | Total  | 10  |  |  |  |
| c         | What is positive psychology? Reasons behind the development of the positive psychology movement,   | 03  |  |  |  |
|           | Difference from humanistic psychology: positive psychology science   | 04  |  |  |  |
|           | Positive emotions, positive character traits, enabling institutions: pillars of the positive psychology movement   | 03  |  |  |  |
|           | Total  | 10  |  |  |  |
| d.<br>(i) | Scores arranged in order and tabulation columns correct (score $\rightarrow x$ and $f \rightarrow$ frequency = 2 marks; accuracy in frequencies = 4 marks  | 06  |  |  |  |
|           | Frequency Distribution   |     |  |  |  |
|           | x Frequency $(f)$  |     |  |  |  |
|           | 30 1   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 31 3   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 32 4   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 33 8   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 34 8   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 35 5   |     |  |  |  |
|           | 36 1   |     |  |  |  |
|           | Total 30   |     |  |  |  |
| (ii)      | Definition of the term 'correlation coefficient' (02 marks) explanation of magnitude of correlation coefficient with example (01 mark) explanation of direction of correlation with example (01  | 04  |  |  |  |
|           | mark)  |     |  |  |  |