
PSYCHOLOGY

9698/21

Paper 2 Core Studies 2

May/June 2018

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
marks are not deducted for errors
marks are not deducted for omissions
answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks												
1(a)	<p>Mann et al. (lying) conducted a laboratory experiment in which observers analysed video tapes of police interviews. An alternative way to collect data about lying would be to use a field experiment of children in a school.</p> <p>Describe the features of a laboratory experiment.</p> <p>Any five correct points 1 mark for each point up to a maximum of five points</p> <p>Indicative content: Has an IV which is manipulated. Has a DV which is measured. Looking for a cause and effect (relationship). Shows the cause and effect relationship between the IV and the DV Can have different designs – independent measures, repeated measures and matched pairs. The environment is controlled or there are controls in this study or there is a standardised procedures</p> <p>No credit for evaluation of experiments (e.g. demand characteristics).</p>	5												
1(b)	<p>Design an alternative investigation into lying using a field experiment of children in a school and describe how it could be conducted.</p> <p>Candidates should describe the ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘where’ and ‘how’.</p> <p>Major omissions include the ‘what’ and ‘how’. Candidates must describe the behaviour measured and how these data is collected. This description must give an indication that it is a field experiment (e.g. what is the IV/DV and where is the study). In addition, how is the data collected (e.g. via independent observers) and what data is recorded (e.g. what behaviour is being measured). It must be clear the study is done on children in a school.</p> <p>Minor omissions include ‘who’ and ‘where’ (specific details of where in the school).</p> <p>It is possible to achieve 9 marks with a small minor omission (e.g. sampling method).</p> <p>Unethical procedures, max 4 marks.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1659 1310 2024"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alternative study is incomprehensible.</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternative study is muddled and impossible to conduct.</td> <td>1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternative study is muddled but possible and/or there are major omissions.</td> <td>3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternative study is clear with 2+ minor omissions.</td> <td>5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternative study is described with one minor omission and in some detail.</td> <td>7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alternative study is described in sufficient detail to be replicable.</td> <td>9–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Alternative study is incomprehensible.	0	Alternative study is muddled and impossible to conduct.	1–2	Alternative study is muddled but possible and/or there are major omissions.	3–4	Alternative study is clear with 2+ minor omissions.	5–6	Alternative study is described with one minor omission and in some detail.	7–8	Alternative study is described in sufficient detail to be replicable.	9–10	10
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1(c)	<p>Evaluate this alternative way of studying lying in practical and methodological terms.</p> <p>Candidates need to consider a number of points regarding their study. These points can be positive and/or negative.</p> <p>Appropriate points could include a discussion about: Ethics of a field experiment in a school Ecological validity of a field experiment in a school Poor/strong validity due to data collection method chosen in the field experiment. Poor reliability due to lacking in controls Social desirability/demand characteristics (e.g. if children realise they are being observed) Strengths and weaknesses of qualitative/quantitative data collected Researcher bias Generalisability of sample of children Practical issues of studying lying</p> <p>Any other appropriate point.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 954 1310 1391"> <tbody> <tr> <td>No evaluation</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation is muddled and weak.</td> <td>1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation is simplistic and not specific to the investigation. May include one point that is brief and specific to the investigation.</td> <td>3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation is simplistic but specific to the investigation (may include general evaluation). May include one detailed point.</td> <td>5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation is good and specific to the investigation. Two or more points.</td> <td>7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation. Two or more points.</td> <td>9–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No evaluation	0	Evaluation is muddled and weak.	1–2	Evaluation is simplistic and not specific to the investigation. May include one point that is brief and specific to the investigation.	3–4	Evaluation is simplistic but specific to the investigation (may include general evaluation). May include one detailed point.	5–6	Evaluation is good and specific to the investigation. Two or more points.	7–8	Evaluation is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation. Two or more points.	9–10	10
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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	<p>Milgram conducted a study to investigate obedience.</p> <p>What is meant by the ‘individual explanation of behaviour’ in psychology?</p> <p>1 mark partial, 2 marks full</p> <p>This is where behaviour is explained because of our personality/uniqueness/mental illness, etc. – 1 mark.</p> <p>This is where our behaviour is explained in terms of our personality/disposition. For example, we might be aggressive because we were born with an aggressive nature. – 2 marks</p> <p>Individual explanation of behaviour is where behaviour is explained because of our personality/uniqueness/mental illness etc. A person acts the way they do because of the traits they are born with. – 2 marks</p> <p>1 mark for uniqueness, etc. and 1 mark either for an example or a more detailed explanation as shown above.</p>	2
2(b)	<p>Describe <u>one</u> finding from the Milgram study that supports the individual explanation of behaviour.</p> <p>1–2 marks partial 3 marks full (a clear link to how the finding supports the individual explanation of behaviour)</p> <p>Indicative content – Not all of the participants were obedient/showed nervous behaviour – 1 mark</p> <p>35% of participants did not go to 450 volts and were less obedient so this shows that the situation did not affect these participants as much – 2 marks</p> <p>26 of the participants did not have laughing fits so suggests the situation might not cause them to be nervous – 2 marks</p> <p>35% of participants did not go to 450 volts and were less obedient so this shows that the situation may not affect these participants as much. It could be that these participants are naturally less obedient than the ones who went to 450 volts – 3 marks</p> <p>26 of the participants did not have laughing fits so suggests the situation might not cause them to be nervous. It could be that these participants are naturally less nervous – 3 marks</p>	3

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2(c)	<p>Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of investigating the individual and situational explanations of behaviour using the Milgram study as an example.</p> <p>Appropriate strengths and weaknesses will be varied. These could include:</p> <p>Strengths Explains behaviour. Useful. Studies are often done in a realistic manner so the situation seems real to the participants in order to test the debate. As situation seems real the participants don't show demand characteristics. As situation seems real the participants behave in an ecologically valid way. Standardised procedure/lab study so therefore reliable. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected so therefore the conclusions are more valid</p> <p>Weaknesses Difficult to determine if it is the situation or the person's individual personality that has caused the behaviour. Studies can often be unethical to test the debate as the situations must seem quite realistic (only credit ethics once, regardless of the number of issues discussed). Researcher/observer bias. As just men are used cannot generalise to the effect of situation on women. Ethnocentric.</p> <p>Any other appropriate point.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1223 1310 1823"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1223 1217 1305">No comment on the strengths and weaknesses of the individual and situational debate.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1223 1310 1305">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1305 1217 1357">Comment given but muddled and weak.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1305 1310 1357">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1357 1217 1576">Consideration of at least a strength and a weakness not specific to investigation OR Consideration of either a strength/weakness that is specific to debate and investigation. (could be two strengths and/or two weaknesses on its own)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1357 1310 1576">3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1576 1217 1659">Consideration of two or more points (at least one strength and one weakness) which are clear and specific to investigation.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1576 1310 1659">5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1659 1217 1742">Consideration of at least two strengths and two weaknesses which are clear and specific to investigation.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1659 1310 1742">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1742 1217 1823">Consideration of at least two strengths and two weaknesses which are good and directly relevant to the investigation.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1742 1310 1823">9–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No comment on the strengths and weaknesses of the individual and situational debate.	0	Comment given but muddled and weak.	1–2	Consideration of at least a strength and a weakness not specific to investigation OR Consideration of either a strength/weakness that is specific to debate and investigation. (could be two strengths and/or two weaknesses on its own)	3–4	Consideration of two or more points (at least one strength and one weakness) which are clear and specific to investigation.	5–6	Consideration of at least two strengths and two weaknesses which are clear and specific to investigation.	7–8	Consideration of at least two strengths and two weaknesses which are good and directly relevant to the investigation.	9–10	10
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2(d)	<p>Discuss the extent to which the Milgram study has applications to everyday life.</p> <p>Appropriate comments could include linking applications to everyday life to:</p> <p>Sample is not generalisable Ecological validity of the study Controls used in the study and the effect of this on reliability Data is quantitative and qualitative Deterministic nature of the conclusions</p> <p>Any other appropriate comment.</p> <p>Note – points can be positive as well as negative</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 752 1310 1491"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 752 1217 801">No comment on applications to everyday life.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 752 1310 801">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 801 1217 851">Comment on applications to everyday life.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 801 1310 851">1–2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 851 1217 1003">Comment on applications to everyday life which is not specific to the investigation OR consideration of extent of applications to everyday life which is simplistic but specific to investigation.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 851 1310 1003">3–4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1003 1217 1189">Consideration of applications to everyday life is simplistic but specific to investigation and somewhat detailed. This could include one detailed point. OR Consideration of applications to everyday life which is detailed but not specific to investigation.</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1003 1310 1189">5–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1189 1217 1375">Consideration of applications to everyday life is good but brief (2 or more points) and specific to investigation. OR Consideration of applications to everyday life with one issue which is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation and the other issue(s) is more simplistic. (2 or more points in some detail).</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1189 1310 1375">7–8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1375 1217 1491">Consideration of applications to everyday life (2 or more points) which is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation. (2 or more points in some detail).</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1375 1310 1491">9–10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No comment on applications to everyday life.	0	Comment on applications to everyday life.	1–2	Comment on applications to everyday life which is not specific to the investigation OR consideration of extent of applications to everyday life which is simplistic but specific to investigation.	3–4	Consideration of applications to everyday life is simplistic but specific to investigation and somewhat detailed. This could include one detailed point. OR Consideration of applications to everyday life which is detailed but not specific to investigation.	5–6	Consideration of applications to everyday life is good but brief (2 or more points) and specific to investigation. OR Consideration of applications to everyday life with one issue which is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation and the other issue(s) is more simplistic. (2 or more points in some detail).	7–8	Consideration of applications to everyday life (2 or more points) which is detailed and directly relevant to the investigation. (2 or more points in some detail).	9–10	10
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3(a)	<p>Outline what is meant by the term ‘validity’ in psychology.</p> <p>1 mark partial 2 marks full.</p> <p>Validity is whether the test/task measures what they set out to measure. – 2 marks. Validity is the accuracy of the test/task – 1 mark Examples e.g. ecological, population, external, internal, temporal can receive credit if a definition is given as well – 1 mark.</p>	2												

Question	Answer	Marks												
<p>Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow:</p> <p>Haney, Banks and Zimbardo (prison simulation) Tajfel (intergroup categorisation) Bandura et al. (aggression)</p>														
3(b)	<p>Describe how the data were collected in each of these studies.</p> <p>Haney, Banks and Zimbardo: Participants were observed and video/audio taped about their interactions with each other in the simulated prison. Daily self-reports were completed including mood inventories, personality tests, daily guard shift reports and post experimental interviews.</p> <p>Tajfel: Participants completed matrices of rewards of points to both in-group and out-group members (study 1). This was done after participants were told which group they belonged to (over/under estimator and Klee/Kandinsky). The matrices were called a reward and punishment matrix. The boys awarded points on the basis of maximum joint profit, maximum in-group profit and maximum difference. (study 2)</p> <p>Bandura: Data collected through a one-way mirror. Children observed by two observers for imitative and non-imitative aggressive behaviour (physical and verbal). They were observed in five second intervals. Comments made by the children were also noted in a few cases.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1086 1310 1554"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="320 1086 1310 1137">For each study:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1137 1235 1189">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1137 1310 1189">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1189 1235 1305">Identification of point relevant to question but not related to study or comment from study but no point about data collection. The description may be very brief or muddled.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1189 1310 1305">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1305 1235 1391">Description of point about data collection from the study. A clear description that may lack some detail.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1305 1310 1391">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1391 1235 1507">As above but with analysis (comment with comprehension) about data collection. A clear description that is in sufficient detail.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1391 1310 1507">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1507 1235 1554">Max mark</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1507 1310 1554">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	For each study:		No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Identification of point relevant to question but not related to study or comment from study but no point about data collection. The description may be very brief or muddled.	1	Description of point about data collection from the study. A clear description that may lack some detail.	2	As above but with analysis (comment with comprehension) about data collection. A clear description that is in sufficient detail.	3	Max mark	9	9
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3(c)	<p>What problems may psychologists have when they attempt to make their studies valid?</p> <p>Emphasis on problem. Answers supported with named (or other) studies. Each problem does not need a different study; can use same study.</p> <p>Indicative content:</p> <p>Difficult to make a study realistic (good ecological validity). Difficult to avoid social desirability/demand characteristics. Hard to summarise lots of observational data without leaving some behaviour out. Quantitative data lacks detail. Difficult to find a generalisable sample. Experimenter bias in interpretation of the data Leading questions Unethical if studies are quite realistic can be harmful to participants. Difficult to control extraneous/confounding variables. May be hard to replicate if very realistic.</p> <p>Or any other relevant problem.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 987 1310 1391"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="320 987 1310 1037">Marks per point up to a MAXIMUM of three points.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1037 1235 1086">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1037 1310 1086">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1086 1235 1135">Identification of problem.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1086 1310 1135">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1135 1235 1256">Description of problem related to validity OR a weak description of a problem related to validity and applied to a study.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1135 1310 1256">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1256 1235 1339">Description of problem related to validity and applied to the study effectively.</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1256 1310 1339">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1339 1235 1391">Max mark</td> <td data-bbox="1235 1339 1310 1391">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks per point up to a MAXIMUM of three points.		No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Identification of problem.	1	Description of problem related to validity OR a weak description of a problem related to validity and applied to a study.	2	Description of problem related to validity and applied to the study effectively.	3	Max mark	9	9
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4(a)	<p>Outline what is meant by the term ‘psychometric test’.</p> <p>1 mark partial 2 marks full</p> <p>Mathematical/quantitative/numerical/scientific measure of the mind (or behaviour) – 2 marks An IQ test – 1 mark</p>	2												
<p>Using the studies from the list below, answer the questions which follow:</p> <p>Baron-Cohen et al. (eyes test) Thigpen and Cleckley (multiple personality disorder) Billington et al. (empathising and systemising)</p>														
4(b)	<p>Describe how the quantitative data were collected in each of these studies.</p> <p>Baron-Cohen et al.: Participants were shown 36 sets of eyes. They had 4 words to choose from and definitions were given of the words. The autistic/AS participants were also asked to state the gender of each set of eyes. 3 of the 4 groups were matched using an IQ test prior to the study. Participants in 3 of the 4 groups were given the AQ.</p> <p>Thigpen and Cleckley: These included IQ test, memory test and EEG.</p> <p>Billington et al.: Participants were given the EQ (Empathy Quotient) and the SQ-R (Systemising Quotient) to show the differences in the cognitive style of participants choosing physical science subjects and those choosing humanities subjects. Also FC-EFT (embedded figures task).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1285 1308 1787"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="320 1285 1308 1335">For each study:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1335 1233 1384">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1233 1335 1308 1384">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1384 1233 1503">Identification of point relevant to question but not related to study or comment from study but no point about quantitative data collection from the study. The description may be very brief or muddled.</td> <td data-bbox="1233 1384 1308 1503">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1503 1233 1621">Description of point about quantitative data collection from the study. (Comment with lack of understanding). A clear description that may lack some detail.</td> <td data-bbox="1233 1503 1308 1621">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1621 1233 1740">As above but with analysis (comment with comprehension) about quantitative data collection from the study. A clear description that is in sufficient detail.</td> <td data-bbox="1233 1621 1308 1740">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="320 1740 1233 1787">Max mark</td> <td data-bbox="1233 1740 1308 1787">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	For each study:		No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Identification of point relevant to question but not related to study or comment from study but no point about quantitative data collection from the study. The description may be very brief or muddled.	1	Description of point about quantitative data collection from the study. (Comment with lack of understanding). A clear description that may lack some detail.	2	As above but with analysis (comment with comprehension) about quantitative data collection from the study. A clear description that is in sufficient detail.	3	Max mark	9	9
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4(c)	<p>What are the weaknesses of using psychometric tests in psychology?</p> <p>Emphasis on weakness. Answers supported with named (or other) studies. Each weakness does not need a different study; can use same study.</p> <p>Indicative content: Lacks detail Do not understand the reasons behind the result of the test Tests can lack validity Tests can lack reliability Affected by participants' mood/stress on the day of the test Reductionist. Tests are often unnatural to the participant Time and/or cost of tests</p> <p>Or any other relevant weakness.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 817 1305 1220"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="316 817 1305 869">Marks per point up to a MAXIMUM of three points.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 869 1230 920">No answer or incorrect answer.</td> <td data-bbox="1230 869 1305 920">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 920 1230 972">Identification of weakness.</td> <td data-bbox="1230 920 1305 972">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 972 1230 1088">Description of weakness related to psychometric tests OR a weak description of a weakness related to psychometric tests and applied to a study.</td> <td data-bbox="1230 972 1305 1088">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1088 1230 1171">Description of weakness related to psychometric tests and applied to the study effectively.</td> <td data-bbox="1230 1088 1305 1171">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="316 1171 1230 1220">Max mark</td> <td data-bbox="1230 1171 1305 1220">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks per point up to a MAXIMUM of three points.		No answer or incorrect answer.	0	Identification of weakness.	1	Description of weakness related to psychometric tests OR a weak description of a weakness related to psychometric tests and applied to a study.	2	Description of weakness related to psychometric tests and applied to the study effectively.	3	Max mark	9	9
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