



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2016

**PSYCHOLOGY - UNIT 2
4432/01**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCSE PSYCHOLOGY
SUMMER 2016 MARK SCHEME
UNIT 2

Q	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1	10	-	-	10
2	6	4	4	14
3	1	8	4	13
4	4	4	6	14
5	2	6	8	16
6	2	4	7	13
Total	25	26	29	80

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	TOTAL
1	10			10

Question	Answer	Marks
1. (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lens - Changes shape to focus on objects at various distances. • Iris- It contracts and relaxes to control the amount of light entering the eye. • Pupil - A hole in the middle of the eye. • Optic nerve – Carries information from the eye to the brain. • Retina- Contains the cells that are sensitive to light. • Cornea- Transparent cover on the front of the eye that allows light in while protecting it. 	6 (AO1)
(b)	<p>Possible answer could include:</p> <p>(i) Distortion/muller-line seems longer than it is. (ii) Ambiguous-the brain sees two images but not at same time.</p> <p>2 marks-visual illusion identified and outlined. 1 mark-visual illusion identified. 0 marks-no relevant information.</p>	4 (AO1)
		10 Marks

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	TOTAL
3	1	8	4	13
Question	Answer			Marks
3. (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Object permanence. Pre-operational. Conservation. Formal operational.			4 (AO2)
(b)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of research carried out in lab therefore lacks ecological validity. • Every child does not develop at the same age (individual differences). • Children could learn the skills from the stages in a different order. • Any other relevant limitation. (2 marks for each limitation) 2 marks-one limitation identified and explained in detail. 1 mark-one limitation identified. 0 marks-no relevant limitation identified.			4 (AO3)
(c)	Vygotsky			1 (AO1)
(d)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaffolding • Refers to the way adults may begin instructional interaction by giving direct instruction but then let the students get on with it as they master the task (emphasis the social context of children's learning). Interacting with the world can increase a child's cognitive capacity. Can just refer to one mode. • <u>Modes of representation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enactive representation (learn by doing) • Thinking is based on physical actions. • Muscle memory consolidate a specific motor task into memory through repetition. • After it is repeated for a long time, a muscle memory is created and this means it can be performed without conscious effort. In nursery school learning to tie a big shoe. Painting lessons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Iconic representation • Represent the information in the mind in the form of pictures or mental images. • In our mind we can reproduce images and therefore draw things. In school students draw pictures of animals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Symbolic representation • This means that language and other symbols can be used for thinking. • A child knows in their head how to represent things using symbols For example in maths percentage=%. Must refer to teaching otherwise maximum 2 marks. Answer			4 (AO2)

Question	Answer	Marks
	<p>3-4 marks Some relevant information is selected, illustrating either range or depth. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner.</p> <p>1-2 marks (no reference to teaching) Basic information is selected OR response is muddled. Information is poorly organised.</p> <p>0 marks-no relevant information.</p>	
		13 Marks

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	TOTAL
4	4	4	6	14

Question	Answer	Marks
4. (a)	<p>Possible answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delusions. • Hallucinations. • Paranoia. • Language/speech impairments. • Catatonic. • Any other relevant symptom. <p>(one mark for each symptom)</p>	4 (AO1)
(b)	<p>Possible answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a treatment where an electrical shock is passed through the brain. • The shock is passed through the temporal lobes of the brain. • It produces a seizure and/or convulsions. • Muscle relaxants are given beforehand. • The participant has to be strapped down. • Treatment may be given a number of times over several weeks. • Any other relevant description. <p>(no credit is given for evaluating treatment) 3-4 marks Some relevant information is selected, illustrating either range or depth. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner.</p> <p>1-2 marks Basic information is selected OR response is muddled. Information is poorly organised.</p> <p>0 marks-no relevant information.</p>	4 (AO2)
(c)	<p>Possible answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Effectiveness of psychosurgery</u> • Unethical treatment severe side effects loss of memory, emotions and life. Once carried out cannot be reversed, used to control people. • Can work with people with depression as a last resort • <u>Chemotherapy</u> • This is the use of drugs to treat mental disorders and drugs have been used to treat depression and schizophrenia. This is based on the belief that mental disorders are caused by a form of chemical imbalance, the use of drugs restores that balance and rids client of the symptoms. 	6 (AO3)

Question	Answer	Marks
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e.g. antidepressants raises serotonin levels in depressed people are thought to have low levels of the chemical serotonin in their brain. • e.g. schizophrenics are treated with drugs that lower the levels of the chemical dopamine in the brain which is thought to cause schizophrenia. • <u>Antipsychotic drugs</u> • These treat disorders such as schizophrenics someone who has lost touch with reality and has little insight into their condition. The drugs used include clozapine. • <u>Antidepressants</u> • These drugs raise the levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin being produced and therefore stop the symptoms of depression. • <u>Antianxiety drugs</u> • These are drugs used to treat anxiety and stress they include benzodiazepines and are sold under other names such as valium. These drugs enhance the activity of GABA a neurotransmitter that is the body's natural form of anxiety relief. • Beta blockers are also used to reduce anxiety they reduce the activity of adrenaline and noradrenaline which are part of the sympathetic nervous system's response to stress. • <u>Effectiveness of chemotherapy</u> • Easy and cheap and reduce symptoms of mental disorder do not treat cause or cure. • Side effects/addiction/ withdrawal/tolerance. • <u>ECT</u> • This involves giving patients electric shocks. Patients are given sedatives before treatment and then brief shocks are given to the person's non-dominant hemisphere. • <u>Effectiveness</u> • The treatment has been found to be successful for patients suffering from depression and long-term side effects are unusual. Although some patients do suffer memory loss. <p>No credit if candidate just describes treatment. Can credit description if part of evaluation.</p> <p>5-6 marks Information is selected illustrating range and depth, though not necessarily in equal measure. Information is well organised and a balanced discussion is communicated.</p> <p>3-4 marks Some relevant information is selected, illustrating either range or depth. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner.</p> <p>1-2 marks Basic information is selected OR response is muddled. Information is poorly organised.</p> <p>0 marks-no relevant information.</p>	6 (AO3)
		14 Marks

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	TOTAL
5	2	6	8	16

Question	Answer	Marks
5. (a)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no correlation between self-esteem and ability set. • Any other relevant conclusion. (Both variables for two marks).	2 (AO3)
(b)	A piece of research that looks for a strength of a relationship between two variables. Stating whether the correlation is positive or negative. 2 marks-detailed description. 1 mark-basic description. 0 marks-no relevant information.	2 (AO1)
(c) (i)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can show a strong relationship between two or more variables. • A correlation can be used to carry out research that would be unethical otherwise. • Any other relevant advantage. • For 2 marks answer Must refer to research. Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot show cause or effect. • A third variable could cause the results. • Any other relevant disadvantage. • For 2 marks answer Must refer to research. 	2 (AO3) 2 (AO3)
(d) (ii)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic every third name on list. • Volunteer participants select themselves. • Any other sampling method. 2 marks-one sampling method identified and explained in detail with reference to research. 1 mark-one sampling method identified. 0 marks-no relevant sampling method identified.	2 (AO3)
(e) (i)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from harm. • Confidentiality. • Lack of informed consent. • Right to withdraw. • Deception. (1 mark for identifying the ethical issue named or implying the ethical issue and 1 mark for describing how it may have arisen in the research)	4 (AO2)

Question	Answer	Marks
(ii)	<p>3-4 marks (two ethical issues identified) Some relevant information is selected, illustrating either range or depth. Information is organised and ideas are expressed in a logical manner.</p> <p>1-2 marks (one ethical issue identified) Basic information is selected OR response is muddled. Information is poorly organised.</p> <p>Possible answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deception dealt with by debriefing participants after study informing them that it was a correlation into self-esteem and academic sets. • Confidentiality each participant given number not named must be linked to study. • Any other relevant way of dealing with a specific ethical issue. <p>2 marks for reference to the research.</p> <p>(Ethical issue dealt with must be named in part (i))</p>	2 (AO2)
		16 Marks

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	TOTAL
6	2	4	7	13

Question	Answer	Marks
6. (a)	A case study is a detailed investigation of one person or a small group. 2 marks-detailed description. 1 mark-basic description. 0 marks-no relevant information.	2 (AO1)
(b) (i)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can gain a lot of detailed data. Lack of ethical issues. Any other relevant advantage. 2 marks-detailed description of advantage. 1 mark-basic description of advantage. 0 marks-no relevant information.	2 (AO2)
(ii)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You cannot generalise your findings. Can be time consuming. Biased interpretation and lack of validity. Any other relevant disadvantage. 2 marks-detailed description of disadvantage. 1 mark-basic description of disadvantage. 0 marks-no relevant information.	2 (AO2)
(c) (i)	Marks for all bars drawn correctly (2), scale correct (1), x and y axis labelled (2).	5 (AO3)
(ii)	Possible answer could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The treatment worked best for patient one. Patient 1 had least anxiety attacks. Patient 2 had most anxiety attacks The treatment was least effective on patient 2. SD may not be the best method for the other two patients especially patient 2. Any other relevant conclusion. 2 marks-detailed conclusion with reference to the findings 1 mark-basic conclusion no reference to the findings 0 marks-no relevant information.	2 (AO3)
		13 Marks