

# Candidate Marks Report

*Series : 6 2018*

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H567
Candidate No :	Component Code :	03
Candidate Name :		

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Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

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Question Part

1	a	<p>One biological treatment of depression is Cognitive Behaviour therapy, in particular Rational Emotional Behavioural Therapy (REBT). This therapy is aimed at changing patients thinking and social life, to get it back to how it was before they had the affective disorder. It is based on the ABC principle. Firstly, they identify the 'Activating event' which is <del>something</del> a response to an event that begins a negative, maladaptive chain of thought. In REBT, they then aim to alter the 'Belief' about the event, so that they no longer feel 'negatively' about it. This then changes the 'Consequences' of the belief, so next time the activating event happens, the patient has positive or neutral feelings about it. This is a cognitive approach as it believes that thoughts affect the behaviour.</p>
1	b	<p>One strength of this treat is that it has been shown to be as effective as anti-depressant drugs. In a study, half of the participants took anti-depressant drugs and the other half participated in Cognitive Behavioural therapy. After 36 weeks, 81% of both groups have significantly improved. However, one weakness is that it is aimed at those with depression, which has a</p>



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symptom of lack of motivation. Therefore the treatment may not be effective, as patients may either not turn up to session due to not wanting to go out, or may not fully participate due to lack of interest, and therefore not benefit from the therapy.

2 a Szasz defends this claim as ~~is~~ over the past 50 years, many mental illnesses have been found to have physical causes, such as brain dysfunction. This therefore means that the illness can no longer be considered a mental illness but rather a physical one.

2 b ~~Supports~~ Szasz's view may be seen as incorrect, as the list of mental illness is growing, not shrinking. If more illnesses were being found ~~to~~ to have physical causes, as he references in his article, then they shouldn't be viewed as mental illnesses. However the DSM has an increasing number of mental illnesses. On the other hand, his view may be seen as correct as there has been an increasing politicisation of mental illness, and political parties are using the cover of 'mental illness' to condemn inappropriate behaviours. For example,



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		disorders such as Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has become a disorder recently, as its a way to explain why some children may not behaviour in a way society wants, therefore mental illnesses can be made up.
3		<p>Research by Rosenhan contributes to an understanding of individual diversity, as it found that although the pseudopatients all gave the exact same symptom when in a mental institute, some kept them there for only 9 days, while others kept them there for upto 52 days, <del>and</del> This shows that individuals diagnose and view the same mental illness in different ways</p> <p>The research contributes <sup>to the understanding of</sup> to social diversity as it illustrates that once diagnosed and labelled, behaviour is viewed very different, for example once diagnosed mentally ill, lining up early for dinner may be perceived as 'oral-acquisitive' rather than hungry.</p> <p>The research only took place in the USA so it is difficult to relate to cultural diversity, however, as it took place in different states, the outcomes may be due to cultural differences on the view of mental illnesses.</p>



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The biological explanation of mental health is very deterministic as it ~~suggests~~ suggests that mental health is caused by biological and genetic factors, that we cannot control. For example, we may inherit genes from our parents that cause us to have a disorder, as seen in Gottesman's research. He found that those whose parents had a mental illness were much more likely to have one themselves, and we cannot alter our genes.

~~The psychodynamic explanation however~~  
The cognitive explanation, however, is less deterministic, as it believes that abnormal behaviour is caused by abnormal thinking, so if we change negative thinking patterns, behaviour changes too. This supports free will, as it suggests that if someone is will to undergo therapy and change their thinking patterns, their disorder can also be treated.

The psychodynamic perspective is deterministic as it believes disorders are caused by the unconscious mind. As we cannot control our unconscious mind, and it is difficult to access, then our behaviour is pre-determined, however, through experience and help, we can gain control over our unconscious thoughts, to change the way that we



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		believe.
5	a	<p>Van Leeuwen et al aim to investigate the effects of parental intelligence on those of their <del>off</del> offspring, and also to see if people chose partners due to phenotypic assortment or actively due to similarity in intelligence levels. They looked at the effects of biological factors upon intelligence by using 117 families who had twins, so it was a twin-family design, and also used their older sibling. They used two IQ tests that were comparable; Standard progressive matrices for the children, and the Advanced progressive matrices for adults. The twins were assessed for zygosity (identical-monozygotic, not-dizygotic). The results showed that those children whose parents had high <del>IQ</del> scores, also scored highly (for both twins and sibling). They also found the greatest similarity between monozygotic (identical twins) and these shared the greatest amount of DNA, suggesting intelligence is caused biology.</p> <p><del>Another</del> An adoption study into intelligence</p>



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supported this, however suggested that environment played a role. This is because twins who were raised together had a much more similar IQ score than those raised apart. This may suggest that some people are pre-disposed to high or low intelligence, but your environment determines whether this is shown or not. Another finding was spousal correlation, as couples tended to have similar IQs.

The findings of Van Leeuwen et al is that biological factors have a large effect on intelligence, however there may be a ~~link~~ biological-environmental interaction. Also, spousal correlation is likely to be due to phenotypic assortment of choosing to mate with similar intelligence, rather than meeting due to situation, such as if you meet at work, you are likely to have same level of qualification.

- 5 b One methodological issue involved with researching intelligence is being able to use a test which only tests for intelligence not problem solving. For example, the Flynn effect ~~is~~ suggests that methodology used by researchers such as van Leeuwen et al may not be testing ~~innate~~ native



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intelligence, but instead the learnt ability of problem-solving. This is an issue as it then studies environmental influence on intelligence, not native intelligence. However, a strength of the methodology used to research intelligence is that it uses a high controlled, standardised procedure. For example, in van Leluwelen et al's research, participants all took part in the same or a comparable test suitable to age. This meant all participants had the same experience, same or similar questions, and were assessed in the same way. This makes the methodology consistent and therefore, reliable which is a strength. Another methodological issue is that the content of the tests used may be culturally specific. For example, in Yerkes' intelligence testing of US military, many failed either due to lack of knowledge of US due to being an immigrant, or due to being illiterate. Being illiterate is due to ~~environmental~~ nurture and environmental factors, so classing illiterate people as unintelligent is not testing their innate, native intelligence. Therefore, some research into intelligence is ethnocentric, as tests are unable to be replicated in other cultures as the test material is too





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culturally specific

On the other hand, some methodology in this area has been adapted, so regardless of whether someone is literate, they can complete the test. For example, Raven's progressive matrices' use shapes and colour, not words. This means that those too young to read can take part, and their results are comparable to those who can read. This makes the tests used to test intelligence useful as people of any age can test for their native intelligence, not learnt. This therefore tests fluid intelligence of reason and problem solving, not crystallised, learnt intelligence.

In conclusion, there is many methodological issues with intelligence research such as cultural bias, and ethnocentrism, but these can be ~~be~~ corrected by using shape based tests to test only native intelligence.

- 5 c The psychologist may suggest an intelligence test that tests for fluid intelligence, such as Raven's progressive matrices' test, especially the ~~the~~ Advanced RPM as this is for 18 years and above. Job applicants could sit this test before the interview, and those with a ~~score~~ selected score or above would be invited back for an interview. As this tests



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		<p>for native intelligence, those who are not seen as intelligent enough will be ruled out. This should be used as it will not be culturally specific and therefore present cultural bias as the test is picture/shape based. This means any applicants who may not have English as their first language, but are very intelligent and desired by NASA will be given an equal opportunity. Also, the RPM tests for fluid intelligence, which is problem solving and understanding, not crystallized knowledge from memory. This is beneficial.</p>
6	a	<p>The research by Dixon et al looked into the effects of accent and suspected attributions of guilt. The research also looked at the effect of race and type of crime. The procedure consisted of undergraduate students listening to a two minute recording of an interview between a police inspector and a natural code switcher, acting as the defendant. The code switcher could speak with standard English accent or a Brummy</p>



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accent as if he was from Birmingham. Any participants who grew up near Birmingham were excluded to avoid bias. Participants then rated each defendant (with the two accents) on a 7-point scale (as guilty to ~~more~~ innocent) and also on dynamism, superiority and attractiveness. Characteristics of the suspects<sup>race</sup> and crime type also differed saying defendant was black or white, and whether they committed<sup>a</sup> blue collar or white collar crime.

The results of this study was that those with a Brummy accent were rated as more likely to be guilty. They also found that they were rated as less attractive and inferior. Dynamism did not vary. This suggests that accent can alter how someone is perceived as guilty or not. Another study found that ~~more~~ the less like an accent is to standard English, the more suspicious people are and more guilty they believe them to be. This may be due to disfluencies used and slang, making the defendant seem sketchy.

Dixon et al also found that the defendant rated most guilty was the defendant who was black, had a brummy accent and committed a blue collar crime. This suggests that accent, appear and



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		<p>Crime type all affect suspected attributions of guilt, as everything else in the study was standardised, such as the <del>show</del> conversation used in the tape.</p> <p>A reason for the black defendant being rated as most guilty could be attributed to another study into guilt and race. In this, white university students rated Black suspect as <del>more</del> most guilty. In Dixon et al, most participants were white so this may be a potential explanation.</p> <p>Conclusions of this research include that characteristics such as accent, race and crime type affect whether a defendant is found guilty. It also suggests that certain accents, such as brummy accents, may be viewed as less attractive and less superior to other, affecting judgement of someone.</p>
6	b	<p>One ethical consideration of research into psychology in the courtroom is <del>deception</del> deception. For example, in Dixon et al's research, the participants were deceived by being <del>lead</del> led to believe that the defendants were real defendants, not</p>



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6	b	actors. This undermines psychology's value of responsibility as they are not fully informing participants of the nature of the study, therefore research into psychology in the courtroom is likely to be deception, as being completely transparent would cause demand characteristics and therefore invalid results. However, research into psychology in the courtroom is able to achieve consent. Although <del>the</del> participants are led to believe the defendant's story and prosecution is true, they are aware that they are taking part and can therefore give partially informed consent. Another issue is that any research carried
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Question Part

out on a shadow jury is unethical towards the defendant as it is a real case. Although view galleries are open to all, psychological studies compromise defendants' privacy by conducting research during their trial, without their consent. This is unfair on the defendant, especially if they are innocent, but the shadow jury believes they are guilty.

On the other hand, another ethical consideration is the social sensitivity of the findings. For example, the results of Dixon et al's research into effects of accent on guilt ~~is~~ may have negative impacts on the self-esteem of anyone with a Brummy accent. The findings suggested that their ~~findings~~ accent may ~~be~~ appear inferior, less attractive and appear more guilty. This is also an ethical issue as it may cause ~~psychological~~ psychological harm or paranoia to those with a Brummy accent.

In conclusion, there are many ethical considerations in regards to studying psychology in the courtroom such as lack of privacy, social sensitivity and deception. However the research can obtain partially-informed consent.



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6	c	<p>A psychologist might suggest <del>advise</del> to Alan that in his countries court system, defendants are encouraged to do certain things. These can be used as guidelines.</p> <p>Firstly, defendants should be coached in impression management. This is the idea that they should be neatly dressed, clean, no tattoos showing and looking confident. This has been shown to reduce the effect of appearance on attribution of guilt. For example those who wear a tracksuit and look dirty may be perceived as guilty even if they are not, and Alan <del>Adrian</del> could use this technique in his countries courts to prevent innocent people being sentenced.</p> <p>Another suggestion is that witnesses should be presented in story order. This has been found by previous research to have less influence on jury's decision making than presenting one witness at a time. Story order allows the story to be told fluently, rather than repeatedly in mixed up, contrasting versions. Therefore juries will be more likely to make the decision due to evidence, rather than one prominent witnesses' events.</p> <p>Lastly, Dixon et al's research has shown that accent can affect how guilty</p>
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Someone is perceived, for example those with Brummy accents were rated as more likely to be guilty. To combat this in Alan's courts, defendants could either have voice coaching lessons, so their accent is not as distinctive, or a voice changer could be used, preventing prejudices and the accent, so the jury come to an uninfluenced correct verdict. They should also be encouraged to avoid 'hedges' such as 'I think' as this has been shown, and should not see the statement as less convincing than when phrases are straightforward and matter-of-fact. By using these techniques, Alan can improve jury decision-making in his country.

