

**Annotation:**

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This is an essay question where AO3 has greater emphasis than AO1 (AO3 is worth 12 of the 20 available marks). You should judge the AO1 and award a level and judge the AO3 and award a level. Then an overall level of best-fit should be found, with greater emphasis on the AO3 than the AO1. Start at the middle-upper mark (e.g. 7 marks in level 2), then move up or down depending on the relative strength of the AO1 and AO3 content.

AO1 - Level 4/5 â## Demonstrates accurate and thorough knowledge and understanding

AO3 - Level 5 â## Displays a well-developed and logical assessment, containing logical chains of reasoning throughout. Demonstrates a full understanding and awareness of the significance of competing arguments/factors leading to a balanced judgement being presented

Level 5 â## start at 19 marks and AO3 brings it down to 18.

Overall: Level 5 - 18 marks

Bandura  
CBT, belief mod  
issues in psychological re

desaprin required to understand  
humans and animals watershed

one area of psychology which may be seen as concerning  
 a small psychology. ~~however~~ <sup>in Milgram's investigation</sup> ~~the study~~ <sup>about</sup>  
 an obedience of authority figures. Integrity is an  
 important ethical guideline which encompasses the idea  
 of avoiding psychological harm. However Milgram's  
 obedience study breached the integrity guideline as it  
~~led to~~ led to severe psychological harm to the  
 participants. As participants thought they were administering  
 real life electric shocks to confederates, ~~it was~~ <sup>seeing</sup> ~~there~~  
 screaming, nail digging into palms and 3 suicides  
 were observed throughout the study. This renders  
 Social Psychology as unethical. However, it may be  
 debated that ~~this~~ small psychology has improved  
 in its ethical nature. This is because Burger's replication  
 of Milgram's study about obedience found consistent  
 findings, but from a much more ethical procedure.  
 For example participants were given an exit form, provided  
 with counselling if showed any signs of distress, and were  
 repeatedly told they could withdraw from the study  
~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> any time and still keep the \$50 note. ~~that~~ <sup>the</sup> deposit  
~~for~~ Furthermore, the unethical nature of Milgram's  
 study could be seen as having practical applications as  
 it can be used to explain behaviour ~~after~~ events and  
 atrocities of the past such as the Holocaust being a  
 mere result of obedience. Therefore not only has social  
 psychology improved its ethicalness but also ~~the~~ <sup>the unethical</sup> ~~past~~

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side may be outweighed by the practical applications.

Another area of psychology which can be seen as unethical is Bandura's Bobo doll experiment in which ~~Bandura~~<sup>children</sup> observed adults displaying aggression to a doll, and were tested to see if they would imitate this aggression. Despite every principle of deception being avoided as much as possible, and being clear and honest about the study to the participants involved. Hence, the children in Bandura's experiment were not told that they were being observed, therefore rendering this study as unethical because it may have ended up causing <sup>the</sup> children to feel ~~to~~ isolated that they were being manipulated to acting in an anti-social and undesirable manner. This study also took away their personal dignity as ~~the~~ Bandura ~~father~~ failed to respect their autonomy. However, it can be argued that ~~very~~ deception was required to avoid demand characteristics, where ~~Bandura~~ the children may have acted differently if or in a more desirable and pleasant manner if they knew they were being observed. Also, this study may have been unethical but it led to the implementation of the watchshed, as this theory of observation and imitation may explain the James Bulger case, after the watching of Gilda's Play 3 where violence and murder was shown. ~~There, if~~ This watch shed allows the prevention of



aggression is the future, encouraging a more safe society. Overall, if these dehumanised characteristics were not avoided through deception, they may have manipulated the results of the study, and the watershed may never have been inserted to reduce aggression in the future.

Another ethical aspect of psychology, involved in an unethical side could be the observations and case studies of patients with brain damage. This is because these patients may not be ~~able~~ aware <sup>of what a case study</sup> ~~they are in a study~~, ~~not even~~ or remember that of them entails, or may not even remember consenting to be a participant. Therefore, this ~~falls~~ <sup>breaches the</sup> ~~many~~ <sup>APS</sup> ethical guidelines of obtaining valid consent. However, ~~the~~ case studies of individuals are generally rendered confidential through naming them as their initials only. Also not only is their confidentiality kept, but some case studies have led to revolutionary discoveries about psychology, which may outweigh the negative ethical nature of case studies. For example, KF provided the ~~two~~ multi store model and the theory that <sup>the</sup> short term memory is a unitary store - their verbal memory was not intact but their spatial processing was - this ~~to~~ could potentially suggest case studies taking unable to obtain valid consent <sup>are sometimes</sup> ~~may not~~ still important to be ~~tested~~ <sup>worked out</sup> due to no practical applications.

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lastly, animal studies must follow the 3 R's - ~~reduce~~ the research and procedure must reduce the number of animals needed as much as possible, refine the unethical conditions of the experiment and replace animals wherever possible, for example when the animals are brain dead. In Pavlov's experiment investigating classical conditioning, the dogs were strapped into a box with a harness and were unable to see, smell or hear anything else they also had a tube attached to their tongue to measure the saliva. <sup>these are</sup> ~~these are~~ severely unethical conditions that <sup>these</sup> ~~at~~ dogs underwent, making animal studies to be unethical. However, these conditions could be deemed to be necessary to avoid any other obvious variable manipulating the dependent variable, the salivation reflex, other than the independent variable, the association of the bell and food. Furthermore, <sup>animal</sup> ~~some~~ studies have had useful practical applications that could not have been done as humans. For example, Carlson used rodents to investigate the effect of NMDA <sup>inhibiting</sup> ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> ~~psychotic~~ behaviour. This has led to the knowledge of how certain psychotic symptoms can come about and therefore providing pharmacologists with the means to drive and create animal models to mimic these symptoms, for example through biological solutions. Overall, animal studies have led to significant discoveries that can improve a patient's living standards profoundly.

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 32 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS

