

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.

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

Total Marks : **23 / 105**

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

Paper: H567/03		
Paper 23 / 105		
Total:		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1a	1 / 5	✓
1b	3 / 6	✓✓
2a	0 / 3	✓✓
2b	2 / 5	✓✓
3	1 / 6	✓✓
4	0 / 10	✓
5a	NR / 10	
5b	NR / 15	
5c	NR / 10	
6a	0 / 10	✓
6b	2 / 15	✓✓
6c	2 / 10	✓✓
7a	4 / 10	✓✓
7b	4 / 15	✓✓
7c	4 / 10	✓
8a	NR / 10	
8b	NR / 15	
8c	NR / 10	

Question Part

1	a	Depression is an example of a disorder that doesn't need a biological treatment. A non-biological treatment for depression can be therapy, through speaking to a doctor or counsellor. This method of treatment can allow patients to clear their heads and possibly find the underlying cause of their depression.
1	b	A strength of therapy and speaking to a counsellor is that you can avoid the use of drug treatments; this is beneficial as drugs are expensive, but patients also have the risk of becoming dependant and/or addicted to the drug. A weakness on the other hand is that the treatment may not work for that individual; this would be a waste of money and potentially the patient's disorder could become worse.
2	a	Szasz depends the claim that "there is no such thing as mental illness" by saying that everyone has their own individual differences, they may just deviate from the typical social norm.
2	b	Szasz stated that "there is no such thing as mental illness" saying that people chose to act differently in terms of the "social norm". However it can be argued against as people with severe mental illness are shown to have this from birth, showing early behavioural signs



Question Part

✓	<p>and symptoms. The biological area can also argue against this statement, showing differences (in brain structure for example) between those mentally ill and those not; as it is clear evidence that mental illness exists.</p>
3	<p>The key research by Rosenhan (1973) contributes to an understanding of individual, social and cultural diversity. This is because it looks at how behaviours and other characteristics differ according to what is viewed as normal and/or expected. It shows that these vary between different individuals, the society they live in and the culture they're from. We understand that the presence of diversity is due to the different behaviours that can be shown or cannot be shown.</p>
4*	<p>Explanations of mental health can be seen as very deterministic; with every guideline being set on a piece of paper and stuck to regardless of personal circumstance. Depression for example is diagnosed using a basic list of symptoms, with a person being diagnosed if they hold a certain number of these; these symptoms will often link to other health issues, like iron deficiency for example. Once diagnosed, the mental illness may stay with you forever, like a sticker that determines who you are and what</p>



Question Part

you require. Most explanations of mental illness are deterministic as they are all referred back to one initial cause, which isn't the case for all patients.

Option 2 - Criminal Psychology

6 a* The key research by Dixon et al. (2002) helped to explain how the characteristics of a defendant can affect whether they are found guilty. In this research the researcher took a group of 'criminals' each with different looks and features, people 'a jury' then had to state if they were guilty or innocent. It was found that those who are better looking (more handsome or beautiful) were most likely to be found innocent, compared to those who looked 'more criminal' (scary and/or intimidating) with scars and very manly faces. Women are found not guilty more often than men also, being considered a less criminal sex. However, once evidence and witnesses are brought forward characteristics will often be over-ruled.

6 b* There are many different ethical considerations that must be thought about during research into psychology and the courtroom. The most important would be safety, of both the researcher and those being studied and observed, criminal



Question Part

✓		<p>- can be very unpredictable; being a danger to themselves and those around them. There should be restrictions and rules to ensure everything is safe, for example, communication through glass panels to avoid physical contact as well as monitoring and security by guards. Privacy and consent is also important, this is something that everyone is entitled to (even the criminal being studied) evidence, witnesses and additional information must all be protected and kept secret, unless permitted otherwise. A level of respect must also be kept, as interrogation and disrespect can act as emotional triggers and cause issues.</p>
6	C*	<p>In order for Alan to improve jury decision-making a psychologist may suggest a number of things. The first may be to add more of a variety of people to the jury, giving a bigger mix of opinions and personal beliefs. It may also be good to analyse verdicts personally, and not allowing each member of the jury to share final verdicts with each other, as this may cause a domino effect in each person being influenced and agreeing with this verdict blindly. If the jurors are giving the wrong verdict the judge can also be encouraged to recognise this and override the verdict given with their own, more professional and experienced one.</p>



Question Part

		Option 3 - Environmental Psychology
7	a*	<p>The key research by Ulrich (1984) could be used to influence the design of hospitals. This is because the research looked at the effects of the window view, or presence of a window on the recovery time and happiness of a patient staying in the hospital. It was shown in Ulrich's results that patients with a rural view (trees or a park) were generally happier than those with and had a speedier recovery than those with an urban view (a brick wall or other buildings) and even those with no window at all. As a result of this research hospitals may be designed to have more windows, with more pleasing and relaxing views to increase patients' happiness and more pleasant recovery and stay.</p>
7	b*	<p>Research into psychological effects of the built environment may not always be very valid. This is because most of that is being observed will be influenced by other factors rather than the built environment alone. For example, crime rates in an area will affect those who live there in regards to their levels of fear and stress. Having loud noises around will also impact different people in different ways. Overall the research lacks some validity due</p>



Question Part

to the effect of extraneous variables that cannot be controlled by the researcher.



C* There are suggestions that a psychologist could make about how Jan can achieve his aim of designing a new part of town so that it has a positive effect on the health/wellbeing of the people who will live there. It would first be advised to avoid high rise buildings, this is because they create a kind of block or segregation between wealth groups and classes. They are also more likely to spread fire from one floor to the next easier, this risk can cause fear and stress to those living there. It is vital to have a lot of green spaces too, for example parks, as this helps people to relax while bringing positivity and also making for cleaner, less polluted air as carbon dioxide is absorbed; this will improve people's health and wellbeing.



Question Part

Question	Part	
✓		



