**Australian Islamic College 2022**

**ATAR Psychology Units 3 and 4**

**Task 4 (Weighting: 5%)**

**Relational Influences**

Test Time: 35 Minutes

Please do not turn this page until instructed to do so.

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| **First Name** | **Surname** |
| **ANSWERS** |  |

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| --- |
| **Teacher** |
|  |

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| --- | --- |
| **Mark / 31** | **Percentage** |
|  |  |

Equipment allowed: Pens, pencils, erasers, whiteout, rulers and non-programmable calculators permitted by the Schools Curriculum and Standards Authority.

**Special conditions**:

2 marks will be deducted for failing to write your full name on this test paper.

**Teacher help:** Your teacher can only help you during your test in one situation.

If you believe there is a mistake in a question show your teacher and your teacher will tell you if there is a mistake in the question and if appropriate, how to fix that mistake.

**Spelling of Science words** must be correct. Unless otherwise indicated, science words with more than one letter wrong (wrong letter and/or wrong place) will be marked wrong.

At the teacher’s discretion, answers that are illegible or incoherent may not receive marks.

Questions must be answered in this booklet.

1. Initially three parenting styles were identified, although more recently other researchers have identified additional parenting styles.
   1. Compare and contrast authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles by listing one similarity and two differences between these parenting styles. Do not refer to the outcomes of different parenting styles.

State:

* + 1. One similarity between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles.

(1 mark)

**Both have a high level of control / both have strict rules / both have rules that are enforced (1).**

* + 1. Two differences between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles.

(2 marks)

**Authoritative is high in warmth/responsiveness whereas authoritarian is low in warmth/responsiveness (1).**

**Authoritative allows discussion/compromise about rules and punishments whereas authoritative does not allow discussion/compromise about rules and punishments (1).**

* 1. Name the researcher who identified authoritarian, authoritative and permissive parenting styles.

(1 mark)

**Baumrind**

1. Your friend Omer said “authoritative parenting is the best parenting style because it has been proven to cause the best outcomes for children – it causes children to grow up with higher self-esteem, greater self-reliance, higher social competence, to be more successful at school and to be less likely to use drugs”.
   1. Why is Omer not correct? Justify your answer.

(1 mark)

**Although the authoritative parenting style is associated with the best outcomes for children (e.g. higher self-esteem, greater self-reliance, higher social competence, more successful at school, less likely to use drugs) correlation is not causation.**

**Or an answer that indicates the student understands this point.**

* 1. How could you determine that the authoritative parenting style really did cause the best outcomes for children?

(3 marks)

**(By conducting an experiment.)**

**Take a group of children and randomly divide them into three (or other number of) groups. (1)**

**Subject the children in each group to a different parenting style (authoritative, authoritarian, permissive) (for the length of their childhood). (1)**

**Compare the outcomes (self-esteem, self-reliance etc) in the children in each of the three groups. (1)**

* 1. Why would you not do what you described in your answer to part (b) above?

(1 mark)

**It would be unethical / it would cause harm to the children.**

**No follow-on marks.**

1. Describe three ways that a toddler with insecure-avoidant attachment could be distinguished from a toddler with insecure-resistant attachment by observing families in a playground.

(3 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Insecure-Avoidant Attachment** | **Insecure-Resistant Attachment** |
| **Play happily with a stranger.** | **Show significant fear of strangers.**  **Wary of strangers.** |
| **Show no interest when separated from the mother.** | **Show intense distress when separated from their mother. May cry or scream.** |
| **Ignore the mother after being separated from her.** | **Approach their mother after separation but then reject contact with her. Generally ambivalent when the caregiver returns.** |

**For one mark the answer must give behaviour with one type of attachment and then contrast that behaviour with the other form of attachment.**

1. Comment on the truth of this statement: “A baby’s attachment figure is always the mother because only mothers can breastfeed their baby”. Refer to relevant research in your answer.

(8 marks)

**The attachment figure is not always the mother / the statement is false. (1)**

**Schaffer and Emerson (1) found that (by the age of 10 months) most babies had formed several attachments / In about 1/3 of cases / in some cases the strongest attachment was to the father. (1)**

**(The work of Schaffer and Emerson found that) infants attach to the caregiver who is most responsive to their needs (not the caregiver they spend the most time with). (1)**

**Harlow’s (1) experiment with (Rhesus) monkeys (1) found that baby monkeys attached to the terry-towelling / mother (1), not the mother that provided milk (1).**

**Marks may be given for additional information at the teacher’s discretion.**

1. The behaviour of Harlow’s monkeys with their terry-toweling mother was more similar to a human child with secure attachment than when the monkeys were with their wire mother. Give two pieces of evidence for this from Harlow’s experiments.

(2 marks)

**When they were with their terry-toweling mother the monkeys:**

* **Would run to the mother when they were frightened. (1)**
* **Would explore more / use their mother as a secure base. (1)**

1. People describe babies as “cute”.
   1. What physical features do babies have that make them cute?

(4 marks)

**Small body size (1).**

**Disproportionately large head (1).**

**Large eyes (1).**

**Round soft body features (1).**

**Also accept ‘baby face’.**

* 1. Why is it important that babies are cute? Name and refer to the theory of Bowlby in your answer.

(5 marks)

**According to Bowlby’s Monotropic Theory of Attachment (1)**

**Babies have (innate) social releasers (1)**

**(including being cute)**

**Social releasers function to attract and maintain the attention of their caregiver / function to unlock the innate tendency of adults to care for them (1).**

**This gives them an evolutionary advantage (1).**

**They are more likely to survive and pass on their genes (1).**

**END OF TEST**