

Internal Assessment Resource

Psychology Level 3

This resource supports assessment against Achievement Standard 91875

Standard title: Analyse how theories are applied within a field of psychological practice

**Credits:** 4

Resource title: What interests you?

**Resource reference:** Psychology 3.4B Version 1

|  |
| --- |
| This resource:   * Clarifies the requirements of the standard * Supports good assessment practice * Should be subjected to the school’s usual assessment quality assurance process * Should be modified to make the context relevant to students in their school environment and ensure that submitted evidence is authentic |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date version published by Ministry of Education | December 2017 Version 1  To support internal assessment from 2018 |
| Authenticity of evidence | Teachers must manage authenticity for any assessment from a public source, because students may have access to the assessment schedule or student exemplar material.  Using this assessment resource without modification may mean that students’ work is not authentic. The teacher may need to change figures, measurements or data sources or set a different context or topic to be investigated or a different text to read or perform. |

**Internal Assessment Resource**

Achievement standard: 91875

Standard title: Analyse how theories are applied within a field of psychological practice

Credits: 4

Resource title: What interests you?

Resource reference: Psychology 3.4B Version 1

Teacher guidelines

The following guidelines are supplied to enable teachers to carry out valid and consistent assessment using this internal assessment resource.

Teachers need to be very familiar with the outcome being assessed by the achievement standard. The achievement criteria and the explanatory notes contain information, definitions, and requirements that are crucial when interpreting the standard and assessing students against it.

**Context/setting**

This activity requires students to comprehensively analyse how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychology. It involves students selecting a field and explaining how psychological theories are used in the field and in psychological practice.

Examples of theories in fields include:

* Clinical Psychology: Theory of Planned Behaviour; Social Cognitive Theory; Common Sense Self-Regulation Model.
* Developmental Psychology: Kohlberg’s theory of Moral Development; Piaget’s theory of Cognitive Development, Vygotsky’s theory of Social Development.
* Industrial and Organisational Psychology: Self Efficacy Theory, Cognitive Resource Theory; Contingency Theory; Situational Leadership.
* Forensic Psychology: Deindividuation; Social Control Theory; Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) Theory; Eysenck’s Personality Theory.
* Health Psychology: Hauora – Te Whare Tapa Whā; Seligman’s PERMA Model, Protection Motivation Theory, Theory of Reasoned Action.

Students will be assessed on their critique of how theories are applied within their chosen field of psychological practice.

**Conditions**

Where a group approach is used, the teacher needs to ensure that there is evidence that each student has met all aspects of the standard. It is suggested that this task is completed individually.

As a guide, assessment against this standard should reflect approximately 40 hours of teaching, learning and assessment, in and out of the classroom.

You may want to give students guidance on appropriate style and format for their review. This achievement standard does not assess format or style.

Conditions of Assessment related to this achievement standard can be found at <http://ncea.tki.org.nz/Resources-for-Internally-Assessed-Achievement-Standards>

**Resource requirements**

Students will require access to the internet and to other relevant sources of information. If teachers have access to guest speakers and experts this is an ideal opportunity to arrange a visit to your school or arrange an LEOTC trip.

**Additional information**

None.

**Internal Assessment Resource**

Achievement standard: 91875

Standard title: Analyse how theories are applied within a field of psychological practice

Credits: 4

Resource title: What interests you?

Resource reference: Psychology 3.4B Version 1

Student instructions

**Introduction**

This assessment activity requires you to analyse how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychological practice and present your findings.

You are going to be assessed on how comprehensively you analyse how theories have been applied within a field of psychological practice.

|  |
| --- |
| Teacher note: Insert due dates and timeframes |

**Task**

Your task is to analyse how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychological practice.

You will need to:

* discuss in detail how theories can be applied to your chosen field
* provide supporting evidence such as, descriptions of, or references to, psychological theory, concepts and/or studies from published works
* critique how the theories have shaped psychological practice
* critique the effectiveness of how the theories have been used within the context of the field
* critique how the application of the theories has impacted on wider society.

**Present your information**

Present your analysis in a format agreed to with your teacher. Your analysis could include a written or digital leaflet/handout, video, PowerPoint or Prezi, written transcript, audio visual presentation, website page(s), blog etc.

**Assessment schedule: Psychology 91875 – What interests you?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Evidence/Judgements for Achievement** | **Evidence/Judgements for Achievement with Merit** | **Evidence/Judgements for Achievement with Excellence** |
| Analyse how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychological practice.  The student explains how theories from psychological practice are applied to a context within a field.  **For example (partial evidence):**  *In the field of forensic psychology the theory of deindividuation can be used to explain why some people are more likely to commit crimes such as murder, assault or theft when they are in particular group situations. Deindividuation suggests that a person doesn’t take responsibility for their behaviour when they are in a group situation because they have high arousal and lowered self-awareness that may lead to an increased focus on the norms of the group they are part of. An example of this can be found in Zimbardo’s Stanford prison experiment where the participants who were given the role of prison guard subjected their ‘prisoners’ to treatment that they would not necessarily have carried out in their lives outside of the experiment.*  *The examples above are indicative samples only* | Analyse, in-depth, how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychological practice.  The student   * gives a critique of how theories have shaped the psychological practice * includes descriptions of, or references to, psychological theory, concepts and/or studies from published works.   **For example (partial evidence):**  *A person who is deindividuated is more likely to identify with, and follow a group’s norms and beliefs even if the group’s viewpoints are more extreme than their own. According to Isenberg (1986)… The strength of this theory when it is applied in forensic psychology is that it can explain why individuals may behave or form opinions that are contrary to those they would display or form independently, such as the criminal behaviour of individuals in riots or mob situations.*  *The examples above are indicative samples only* | Comprehensively analyse how two or more theories are applied within a field of psychological practice.  The student provides a detailed critique showing how effective the theories have been applied within the field. The critique includes how the application of the theories have impacted on wider society.  **For example (partial evidence):**  *A person who is deindividuated is more likely to identify with, and follow a group’s norms and beliefs even if the group’s viewpoints are more extreme than their own. According to Isenberg (1986)… The strength of this theory when it is applied in forensic psychology is that it can explain why individuals may behave or form opinions that are contrary to those they would display or form independently, such as the criminal behaviour of individuals in riots or mob situations.*  *An interesting direction that is certain to influence the future research of forensic psychologists comes from the research conducted by Yardi and Danah (2010). Their research found that people could be deindividuated and identify with groups holding polarised views in the forum of social media. In an era where cyber bullying has become a serious concern, such group polarisation can explain the social processes and how it happens. The combination of group polarisation and deindividuation can explain some of the animosity of the social media world (Lowry et al., 2016)...*  *The examples above are indicative samples only* |

Final grades will be decided using professional judgement based on a holistic examination of the evidence provided against the criteria in the Achievement Standard.