

91876



918760



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

3

SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 Psychology, 2018

91876 Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice

2.00 p.m. Thursday 8 November 2018
Credits: Three

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice.	Analyse, in depth, a significant issue in psychological practice.	Comprehensively analyse a significant issue in psychological practice.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

Write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Merit

TOTAL

05

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

You should aim to write a concise essay of no more than 5 pages in length. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your essay.

Begin your essay here:

Statement number: 4

Cultural bias is the tendency to judge a culture based on ones own culture. There are 2 types of cultural bias, Ethnocentrism and Cultural relativity.

Ethnocentrism is when a person evaluates a culture based on their own cultures customs and belief.

Cultural relativity is the opposite and is described as judging a culture on that specific cultures norms and beliefs. Throughout the years cultural bias can be seen in many psychological practices and because it occurred so often, some think it may be unavoidable. //

Cultural bias in psychological practice can be seen in the psychologist Maslow's concept, The Hierarchy of needs. Maslow's hierarchy of needs has 5 stages in it. The first stage is ~~physical~~ physiological stage, this is the basics like food and water. The second stage is safety, this is shelter, clothing etc. The third stage is relationships/love and belonging, this is things like sexual relationships and ~~family~~ family. The fourth stage is self-esteem, a person needs good self-esteem to strive for their dreams and goals. The fifth and final stage is self-actualisation, to get to this stage one must have all previous stages. Maslow believes that this theory is the only way that a person can reach self-actualisation. This ~~sta~~ concept is very ethnocentric because Maslow doesn't take any other cultures' beliefs into account. ~~This~~ This concept is an example of cultural bias in psychological practice. //

Mason Durie however made a concept similar to Maslow's hierarchy of needs but instead of 5 stages there are 4 "walls" to a marae. Te Whare Tapu Whā, Durie's concept, has 4 walls, the first is physical. One must be ~~physically~~ able to grow and develop. The second stage is mental. The third stage is family (Whānau). The fourth stage is spiritual, one must be connected to their marae and ancestors. Mason Durie's concept was made for Māori based cultures and is a good example of cultural relativity as he takes the Māori's strong spiritual beliefs into account, This shows how cultural bias ~~can~~ in psychological practice can be avoided. //

Ainsworth's study is another example of cultural bias in psychological practice. Ainsworth study was used to find the different types of attachment types that children can have. For her study Ainsworth brought in mothers with their children and had a room where the mother stood and watched her child explore and play. After a period of time a stranger would walk in and talk to the mother then after a couple of minutes the mother would leave the ~~room~~ ^{child} in the room with the stranger. She would then return ~~at~~ ^{so} shortly after and reunite with the child. Mary Ainsworth observed the child's reactions to all the situations and came up with 3 types of attachments for children. These attachment types were secure attachment, insecure avoidant and insecure resistant. She recognised that the majority of the children were secure attachment types and in her results she claimed that this was the correct/best attachment type. Mary Ainsworth study is another example of an ethnocentric practice because she was a white, educated, industrial, rich, democratic person and her study was based around her own beliefs and ~~the~~ cultural norms because ~~so~~ of this her study shows cultural bias in psychological practice. This is further reinforced because she only tested white american mothers. //

Van Ijzendoorn and Kroonenberg noticed Ainsworth study and decided to do a meta-analysis of studies that were similar to Ainsworth's from around the world. ~~There~~ Their results showed that secure attachment types were the most common attachment type and that Ainsworth study was correct but they also found that //

the other 2 attachment types were found in 2 different types of cultures. These types of cultures were individualist and collectivist. //

Individualist cultures focused on the individual aspects and not ~~not~~ relying on others, individualist countries include the USA and Germany. //

Collectivist cultures however focused on groups and relationships, collectivist countries include Japan and China.

Van Ijzendoorn and Kroonenberg's study was a very culturally relative study because they got studies from around the world and put the results of the studies together. Because their study was done this way they found that individualist countries had more insecure avoidant than insecure resistant whereas collectivist countries had the opposite. Their study showed that Ainsworth's study cannot be applied to other countries. //

Cultural bias in psychological practice is avoidable but up until now psychologists haven't taken into consideration ways of ~~dealing with~~ avoiding it. Psychologists could avoid it by taking into ~~an~~ account other cultures norms and beliefs when ~~they~~ involved in psychological practice. They could also adapt ~~their~~ studies/theories ~~to~~ around different cultures. ~~So that cultures norms and beliefs are~~ and by doing this they remove the cultural bias in psychological practice, ~~and~~ ~~change~~ ~~make~~ the view of other cultures ~~better~~ ~~as they~~ to become more truthful and correct. //

05

Merit Exemplar 2018

Subject	Psychology		Standard	91876	Total score	05
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	M5	<p>This candidate has provided a detailed explanation of culture bias in psychology, and has addressed the statement <i>Culture bias in psychological practice is unavoidable</i>. They have described, in some detail, supporting psychological studies and linked these to culture bias, ethnocentrism and cultural relativism. The candidate has mentioned a way in which culture bias can be addressed (e.g. by describing Durie's Te Whare Tapa Whā, and linking it to cultural relativism). For Excellence, a comprehensive explanation is required. This could be achieved through explaining, in more detail, how supporting evidence links to culture bias, and further discussion of ways in which culture bias could be addressed.</p>				