

91876R



Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Psychology 2024

91876 Analyse a significant issue in psychological practice

Credits: Three

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for Psychology 91876.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–3 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Case Study A

Alexis is an experienced clinical psychologist from Vienna, Austria (Central Europe). Her clinical practice focuses on Western psychological frameworks, which have worked well for her predominantly European, German-speaking clients.

Alexis has decided to move to Aotearoa New Zealand after holidaying here and falling in love with the culture. She is employed by a local hospital as a psychologist and as part of her induction attends a workshop on Mental Health in Aotearoa New Zealand.

In this workshop, Alexis learns about the experiences of Māori in the mental health system and realises that the Western psychological frameworks she has used in her practice might not work for everyone. Alexis learns more about Māori culture and the significance of whānau (family), wairuatanga (spirituality), and tikanga Māori (Māori customs) in psychological practice.

Although this learning is new to Alexis, she is committed to understanding her new client base and ensuring that her psychological practice best meets their needs.

Case Study B

In 2017, John led a research project to explore risk-taking behaviour when driving in both males and females.

John's research was conducted on 80 male participants aged 17 – 65 years. Participants completed a driving simulation task and John measured the number of risks taken. His research indicated that people aged 17– 20 were likely to take more risks than older participants. For example, speeding or driving through red lights.

The findings of this research influenced a learn-to-drive programme delivered in all schools across New Zealand for the last five years. A key component of this programme was identifying and navigating risks when driving.

In a follow-up study in 2023 that replicated John's study with 50 female, 50 male, and 10 gender-diverse participants, the results indicated that the female and gender-diverse participants took significantly fewer risks than males.



Source: <https://excellencedriving.co.nz/images/-group-driving-simulation-simulation-training-systems-for-car-drivingjpg.png>

Case Study C

A study investigated the effects of sleep deprivation on social behaviour in monkeys. Ten adult monkeys were subjected to a controlled lab experiment where they were deprived of sleep for 72 hours. To keep the monkeys awake, loud music was played over speakers, spotlights were shone onto the monkeys, and they had to endure physical challenges throughout the 72 hours.



<https://static.thenounproject.com/png/1087244-200.png>

The researchers closely monitored the monkeys' behaviour, focusing on social interaction patterns, aggression, and communication during the sleep deprivation period. The results revealed significant changes in the sleep-deprived monkeys' social behaviour. These primates displayed increased aggression, reduced affection towards each other, and were less vocal. Additionally, the sleep-deprived monkeys showed signs of heightened stress and anxiety.

