Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

enculturation: learning the norms and practices of your own culture, e.g. from parents; acculturation: changes in a person on contact with a new culture, e.g. after moving abroad

2.2

(a) integration

(b) assimilation

(c) separation

2.3

Asch (1951); students judged which of three lines matched a test line, after several actors gave the same clearly wrong answer; about one third of answers followed the wrong group, and three quarters of students conformed at least once; shows that people often change their answer to match a group norm

2.4

award up to [6]: social identity theory: part of self-esteem comes from the groups we belong to; students categorize themselves as Red or Blue; they compare their house with the other and favour their own to feel good; Tajfel (1971): even trivial groups led boys to favour their own group and to maximize the difference; here the houses are just as arbitrary, so in-group favouritism and rivalry are expected; competition for sports points adds to the conflict / joint goals across houses could reduce it

3.1

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] focused on the claim, accurate knowledge, evidence used to build an argument, the concept used to evaluate throughout, a supported conclusion; [10-12] mostly focused, evidence used, some evaluation through the concept; [7-9] relevant knowledge but mostly description; [4-6] limited knowledge, little evaluation; [1-3] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: Asch (1951): about one third of answers conformed; bias: the sample was American male students from one culture and one period, so it may not represent other cultures; Bond and Smith (1996): 133 studies in 17 countries; more conformity in collectivist cultures; this supports the claim and reduces the sample bias of a single study; but cultural dimensions are national averages, and many people do not fit them; the line task may mean different things in different cultures, e.g. agreeing with a group may be politeness, not changed judgement (a measurement / cultural bias); conformity also depends on the situation, e.g. group size and a dissenter; conclusion: culture appears to affect conformity, but the evidence carries Western-sample and measurement bias

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