5.4 Social Learning Theory: Imitation, Modelling and Bandura's Research: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Outline what is meant by 'imitation' in Social Learning Theory, using a brief example in a classroom setting where a pupil copies a teacher.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Outline two strengths of Social Learning Theory compared with strict behaviourism, each with a brief explanation of why it matters for understanding human behaviour.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Explain the mediational process 'attention' in Bandura's Social Learning Theory, as it applies to observing aggressive behaviour in a playground and why some models attract attention.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 5.4 Social Learning Theory: Imitation, Modelling and Bandura's Research: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

states imitation is copying the behaviour of a model observed in others oe	**B1**
gives a brief classroom example, e.g. a pupil copying a teacher's method of answering a question oe	**B1**

Answer: Imitation is copying a model's behaviour; for example, a pupil sees a teacher raise their hand before speaking and copies that behaviour in class.

Question 2

identifies a strength, e.g. SLT recognises cognitive mediational processes (attention, retention, motor reproduction, motivation) oe	**M1**
explains why this matters, e.g. it explains how learning can be indirect and involves thought processes, making the theory more flexible for complex behaviours oe	**A1**
identifies a second strength, e.g. SLT accounts for the influence of social context and identification with role models oe	**M1**
explains why this matters, e.g. it can explain how cultural and gendered behaviours spread via models, which behaviourism alone cannot easily predict oe	**A1**

Answer: Strengths include recognising cognitive mediational processes which allow indirect learning and explain complex behaviour, and accounting for social context and identification with role models, which explains how cultural or gendered behaviours are transmitted.

Question 3

states attention is the first mediational process, involving focusing on the model's behaviour oe	**M1**
explains factors that influence attention, e.g. the model's distinctiveness, status or observers' interest, in the playground context oe	**A1**
links the idea to aggression, e.g. a child pays attention to a popular older child's aggressive play and so encodes it oe	**A1**

Answer: Attention is the first mediational process where the observer must notice the model's behaviour; for example, a child is more likely to notice and attend to aggressive play by a popular older child because of the model's status or the behaviour's salience.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk