5.4 Social Learning Theory: Imitation, Modelling and Bandura's Research: Test Pack

AQA 7182 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Define the basic idea of Social Learning Theory as an explanation of behaviour in a social context, naming the role of observation.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Outline what is meant by 'modelling' in Social Learning Theory, and explain how a model differs from an ordinary demonstrator in terms of influence.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Explain vicarious reinforcement in Social Learning Theory and give a short example involving siblings at home where one child's praise affects the other's behaviour.

(Total for Question 3 is 3 marks)

4 Explain the mediational process 'motivation' in Social Learning Theory, including the role of expected outcomes and perceived rewards in deciding to imitate a model.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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

Question 1

states that behaviour is learned from observing and imitating others in a social context oe — **B1**

mentions that learning can occur indirectly through observing consequences for others (vicarious reinforcement) oe — **B1**

Answer: Behaviour is learned by observing and imitating others in a social context, and by learning from the observed consequences for those models (vicarious reinforcement).

Question 2

states modelling involves demonstrating behaviour that others may observe and imitate oe — **B1**

explains that a model is often someone of status or similarity whose behaviour is more likely to be copied than a random demonstrator oe — **B1**

Answer: Modelling is demonstrating behaviour for others to observe and potentially copy; a model is usually someone with status or similarity so observers are more likely to imitate them than a random demonstrator.

Question 3

defines vicarious reinforcement as learning that occurs when an observer sees a model receive a consequence for behaviour oe — **M1**

explains that the observer is more likely to imitate the behaviour if the model is rewarded, less likely if punished oe — **A1**

gives an example, e.g. a child copies an older sibling who is praised for tidying toys oe — **A1**

Answer: Vicarious reinforcement is learning from observing the consequences someone else receives; if a child sees an older sibling praised for tidying toys, the child is more likely to imitate that tidy behaviour.

Question 4

states motivation concerns whether the observer wants to reproduce the behaviour, based on expectations of reward or punishment oe — **M1**

explains vicarious reinforcement and intrinsic rewards can increase motivation to imitate oe — **A1**

gives an example, e.g. seeing a sibling praised for good marks increases a learner's motivation to copy their study habits oe — **A1**

Answer: Motivation is the desire to reproduce the behaviour, influenced by expected outcomes; seeing someone praised or rewarded makes imitation more likely, for example a child who sees a sibling praised for studying may be motivated to copy their study habits.

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