# 15.3 Social Psychological Explanations of Aggression: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

**Answer ALL questions.**

**1** Name one study/researcher linked to de-individuation and state its relevance.

**(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)**

**2** Outline the frustration-aggression hypothesis (Dollard et al., 1939).

**(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)**

**3** Evaluate de-individuation research with two developed points.

**(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)**


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# Mark scheme · 15.3 Social Psychological Explanations of Aggression: 10-minute Pack

## Question 1

| | |
|---|---|
| identifies Zimbardo (e.g. the Stanford Prison Experiment) or a classic de-individuation study oe | **B1** |
| states its relevance briefly, e.g. used as an example of how taking on roles or being in a group can reduce personal restraint and increase aggressive or abusive behaviour oe | **B1** |

**Answer: Zimbardo is commonly cited; his work is used to illustrate how role taking and group contexts can reduce personal restraint and increase aggressive or abusive behaviour.**

## Question 2

| | |
|---|---|
| states that frustration occurs when a goal is blocked or thwarted oe | **B1** |
| states that frustration creates a drive or readiness to behave aggressively oe | **B1** |
| links frustration to an increased likelihood of aggressive behaviour, not necessarily directed at the original source oe | **B1** |

**Answer: Frustration occurs when a goal is blocked; this creates a readiness to behave aggressively, so frustration increases the likelihood of aggressive behaviour.**

## Question 3

| | |
|---|---|
| identifies methodological limitation: many studies use artificial lab settings or contrived tasks that limit ecological validity oe | **M1** |
| explains why this matters, e.g. behaviour in simulated anonymity may not match behaviour in real crowd settings with social norms and consequences oe | **A1** |
| identifies ethical limitation: experiments that induce strong aggressive behaviour or distress pose ethical concerns about protection of participants oe | **M1** |
| explains consequence, e.g. ethical constraints limit the intensity of aggression researchers can study, so results may underrepresent real aggressive outcomes or rely on proxy measures oe | **A1** |

**Answer: De-individuation research often relies on artificial tasks that reduce ecological validity, and ethical constraints limit the extent to which real aggression can be induced or observed, both of which weaken causal claims that anonymity alone causes aggression.**


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