

ANSWER BOOKLET
LIVRET DE RÉPONSES
CUADERNILLO DE RESPUESTAS

4 PAGES / PÁGINAS



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At the start of each answer to a question, write the question number in the box. / Avant de répondre à une question, veuillez écrire le numéro de la question que vous allez traiter dans la case prévue à cet effet. / Al comienzo de cada respuesta, escriba el número de pregunta en la casilla.



Example
 Exemple
 Ejemplo

27

27

Example
 Exemple
 Ejemplo

3

3



1

In the biological approach of Psychology, the theory of localization states that specific parts of the brain are responsible for the performance of different tasks, which in the past, was difficult to properly support but for the occasional case studies for brain damage. But ~~recently~~ in recent years the brain imaging technology has made it much easier to support the theory empirically. In terms of localization, specific parts of the brain are delegated to certain tasks which means that if one performs a task that utilizes the said part of the brain daily for a long time then some effects will show. This is the part where the study comes in, Maguire et al 2000 was a study that aimed to demonstrate the effects of driving a taxi cab had on the brain's structure. Since the action of driving is an action that requires attention and cognition ~~it is assumed that~~ seeing that drivers often form mental maps of locations in their minds then there is a specific region in the brain responsible for this action. The study took MRI scans of dozens of taxi drivers (right-handed) who had at least 10 years of experience in order to properly demonstrate alterations in brain structure. This comparison was done by comparing the drivers' brain images to those of normal right-handed individuals with similar ages whose MRI were in the MRI database. The study showed that the drivers had significantly larger

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posterior hippocampi in comparison to average individuals, demonstrating that the enlarged region is the one responsible for managing the driver's ability as it was so enriched in comparison to average people. Localization in the brain is a well accepted interpretation of brain activity due to its constant supply of supporting studies & logical explanation of brain activity.

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2

Reconstructive memory has been the subject of much research due to the increased interest in its accuracy, function & reliability. Reconstructive memory is basically the recall of situations from the past using one's memory, but the uncertainty behind the accuracy of these memories is what brings it to the attention of many psychologists. One of the most prominent examples being Elizabeth Loftus a psychologist who had dedicated much of her career pursuing the truth behind the matter. In one her most recognized studies Loftus & Palmer she explored how reconstructive memory can be influenced by phrasing. The study showed participants video footage of multiple car accidents and with each one were asked to assess how fast the car was going before the accident, but when doing so the researchers phrase their questions in a manner so as to influence the answer by asking, for example: "How fast was the car going when it 'bumped' the other car?" The idea being

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that the association between the word 'bumped' and mildness in contact would influence the participants' answers, making them undervalue the actual speed of the car giving answers like 30 km/h instead of a 60 km/h. Most participants had shown the influence words could have on one's reconstructive memory. The study ultimately suggests that memory is ~~not~~ malleable and can be influenced by suggestion. Thus, Loftus had brought up the subject of, if memory is so unreliable in such controlled conditions in such a short period of time, how can we eye-witness testimonies where one testifies days or weeks after the fact so fully trusted and deemed incorruptible evidence. These are the arguments brought up by Loftus & Palmer's study and are essential to consider when evaluating our own minds. The argument must always be present until it is settled.

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3

The individualism and collectivism cultural dimensions first ever addressed culturally by Hofstede are two contrasting dimensions of culture that are as equally complex as they are contrasting. Cultures across the globe had either subscribed to either dimension in their day to day life. Individualism meaning the focus of each individual on themselves and striving to achieve more for ~~oneself~~ one self while collectivism is the dedication of the community to collectively work together, stick together & rise together. This cultural dimension is further explored in the study performed by Kulkovsky et al. 2011 where the researchers ask participants from 5 countries (US, UK, Russia, Turkey, Germany and China) to recall a significant public event that had happened that year and then asked them questions about their own experiences that day, for example: "Where were you when you heard? What did you do? etc."

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The results had shown that in collectivistic cultures they would not focus as much on themselves as they are more focused on the event itself, while individualistic cultures would easily recall their own personal experience with the event. It is made clear that in collectivistic cultures the focus is on the achievement or fradgedes of the people through the assumption of a shared identity that the individual no longer focuses solely on their own successes or adversities but rather at the of his collective community. Whereas in the individualistic culture focus on oneself is encouraged so most people don't forget themselves ~~in~~ in their community but rather remember their own experiences focus on their own goals and achievement ~~be~~ but that does not negate their ability to identify with larger groups and behave in collectivistic ways. In fact, an individual can easily adopt both dimensions in different aspects of their day to day lives based on their exposure and open-mindedness to new behaviors and situations.

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3

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5

People often like to believe that their thought process and decisions are unbiased, that they can make rational decisions without the possibility of them being influenced by by biases they are not aware of, but that is far from the truth. There are many biases that affect our decisions and thoughts in day to day life that we are often left unaware of. Psychologists have dedicated much thought and research into finding out what affects our cognition but poses under the radar, many biases had been found but many still remain undetected. The focus of this discussion will mainly be surrounding 2 of the biases: Anchoring bias & Framing bias.

A modern accepted interpretation of our ~~thinking~~ thought system is the interpretation of System 1 & System 2: the former being the more immediate process ~~required~~ that evaluates at surface level but does so instantly and the latter being the more rational, thorough and slower process. Now when it comes to biases, ~~the~~ especially the aforementioned two, System 1 is the one used and the one that falters and falls to the biases since it ~~is~~ is not truly rational and does not explore provided information in depth, ultimately resulting in the biases. The first bias, Anchoring bias states that thought is often always stuck on the first provided piece of

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~~forexample~~ information often directly accepting it as a fact, for example: when bargaining the asking price often regulates the bargaining limits (the bargain is always awfully close to it). A study ~~made~~ held by English & Mussweiler in Germany gave 30 German law students a rape case and then were informed the judge suggested 30 weeks ~~as~~ as a sentence and another group was told the judge suggested 10 weeks, the 1st group's mean was 13 weeks longer than the second, showing that for the same crime with the same circumstances a suggestion was what mostly affected the 'jury's' decision. This prompts the question on how a bias like this is detrimental to the practice of justice, showing that ~~as~~ a sentence for the same crime can differ so much based on an official's suggestion, this truly shows the danger of such a simple bias in decision making, ~~can~~ considering how it affects such a range of decisions between asking prices & prison sentences.

The other bias to be prevented is the framing bias. Stating that the way a decision is framed could make said decision appear more or less appealing based on the framing of the decision. This seems like a simple bias that many people could figure out on their own but that does not negate its great effect on people's decisions as even people who may think they're aware of the bias and its effects may fall for it. For example: sales on items, gambling, most financial decisions really. But, here are more dangerous and larger applications to this bias, for example: in the Tversky & Kahneman 1986 study participants were given a scenario: 600 people of in China are subjected to a foreign disease. ~~then~~ the participants are split into 2 groups group 1

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is given 2 ~~solutions~~ propositions ~~A~~ if they choose option A 200 people survive, but if they choose B: there is a $\frac{1}{3}$ they save every one but a $\frac{2}{3}$ chance every one dies. The second group are offered two alternate solutions if they choose C: 100 people die, if they choose D: there is a $\frac{1}{3}$ chance to save everyone, but a $\frac{2}{3}$ chance everyone dies. Now, you'll notice A & B are identical to C & D but phrased differently but apparently ~~not~~ they are different to the participants. In group 1 about 78% chose option A while in group 2 76% chose D because it seemed more appealing. As you can see the phrasing of the solutions ~~is~~ differently resulted in a mirrored response with the disastrous option B appearing more humane as D and the definite win that was A becoming a definite loss of life. This study placed its participants in a ~~hypothetical~~ hypothetical position of power where they had the choice on how to save hypothetical people and they were influenced by the situation's phrasing. That some position is a very real one where leaders make choices that are very similar if a simple change of phrasing can alter their course of action that is truly dangerous.

In conclusion, Thought and decision-making biases are dangerous in the wrong situation, awareness about their influence must be spread as people must know how susceptible they are to them & how they can ~~stop~~ influence them into making bad or unreasonable decisions. They are reminders of our weakness so they must not be ignored. They also help us recognise ~~the~~ the power of psychology and understanding how our own minds work. If we do that we can strive to

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attempt overcome our innate weaknesses through awareness and intelligence.

2, 3, 4, 3, 2 =

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