

MOCK: Assessment component 2: Practical in-class skills assessment
1 Model Answer

	Question:	Correct Answer:
2	Screen all of the data for accuracy using descriptives (this must include the mean, minimum and maximum scores for each variable) and correct any errors in the raw dataset (1 mark)	ID 19: Age – 3056 = replace with 99 ID 31: Gender – 888 = replace with 99 ½ mark for each
3	Carry out the following recoding/reverse-coding as per the scale instructions provided (2 marks) a. Recode the IES individual items b. Reverse-score the appropriate items in the LOT-r	If SPSS dataset shows correctly recoded variables: 1 mark for a. 1 mark for b.
4	Compute scale scores for the following: a. LOT-r total scale score b. IES intrusion subscale c. IES avoidance subscale d. IES combined global distress scale (2 marks)	If SPSS dataset shows correctly recoded variables: ½ mark for a. ½ mark for b. ½ mark for c. ½ mark for d.
5	Screen the scale data for any extreme outliers and identify any outliers in the box on the next page (1 mark)	One main outlier on the LOT-R scale ID number 46.
6	Conduct an internal reliability analysis on the IES global distress scale and provide one brief statement below about the reliability of this scale in the box on the next page (2 marks)	The Impact of Event scale reported strong levels of internal reliability with a Cronbach alpha coefficient of .954. 1 mark for correct output 1 mark for correct interpretation and reporting.

7	Carry out appropriate analyses on the dataset to answer the following questions. Make a short statement about the results for each one supported by appropriate statistics. Whether there are any baseline differences in psychological distress between those receiving the intervention and those in the control group (1 mark)	An independent samples t-test was conducted to compare mean psychological distress scores between those receiving the intervention and those in the control group. None of the assumptions of the data were violated. The results revealed no statistically significant difference in psychological distress scores between the Intervention group ($M=23.29$, $SD=23.46$) and the Control group ($M=15.43$, $SD=17.79$), $t(43) = -1.252$, $p > 0.05$ (two-tailed).
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	Whether there are any differences in dispositional optimism between males and females (1 mark)	An independent samples t-test was conducted to compare the mean dispositional optimism scores between males and females. None of the assumptions of the data were violated. The mean dispositional optimism score for Females ($M=15.34$, $SD=5.382$) was statistically significantly higher than that for Males ($M=11.25$, $SD=3.5$), $t(41) = 2.053$, $p < 0.05$.
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