ASSESSMENT GRIDS AS QUALITY MECHANISMS ~~2016-2017~~ 2019-2020
St. Xavier's College, Autonomous, Mumbai
ASSESSMENT OF WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT

Dept. of _PSYCHOLOGY_   Course Code _APSY0401_   DATE: 8-2-20

NAMES OF STUDENTS and UIDs and Roll Nos.
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TITLE OF WRITTEN ~~PRESENTATION~~ ASSIGNMENT: CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SIMILARITY OF PREF. IN HETEROSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS.

100 %	ASSIGNMENT	80-100% (17-20 Marks)	60-80% (13-16 Marks)	40-60% (9 12 Marks)	20-40% (5-8 Marks)	0-20% (0-4 Marks)
60%	CONTENT	Excellent - Impression of wide reading (research), good knowledge and comprehensive understanding. Evidence of thoughtful input. Ability to critique, Bibliography mentioned.	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Very Poor
(12)		(12) / (11) / (10)	(9) / (8)	(7) / (6)	(5) / (4)	(3) / (2) / (1)
30 %	ORGANISATION	Effective Presentation, Logical Format, Clear Statement of Ideas, Relevant Details, sequence of information and ideas could be easily followed	Few Problems	Many problems	Inadequate presentation, Ineffective format, Ineffective Communication of Ideas, Lack Relevant Details – But an attempt	No Attempt to organize
(6)		(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)
5 %	VOCABULARY	Richness of Vocabulary	Very good range of vocabulary with some errors	Good range of vocabulary with some errors	Small range of vocabulary with errors	Little or no effort to demonstrate vocabulary knowledge
(1)		(1)	(1)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
5%	GRAMMAR, SPELLINGS, MECHANICS	Grammar, Spellings, Punctuations Correct. (1)	Very Few Errors (1)	Some Errors (0.5)	Many Errors (0.5)	No effort (0.5)

TOTAL MARKS FOR WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT: _____18_____ OUT OF 20

NAME OF FACULTY MEMBER: Dean Fernandes SJ

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More on time!

Correlational Analysis of Similarity of Preferences in Heterosexual Relationships

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The field of interpersonal attraction is a complex one to research and draw conclusions in due to several competing views and research seems to back up most of them, one way or another. On a very basic level, there is disagreement about which factor plays a more important role in interpersonal attraction: similarity or complementarity? Is it that people who share personality traits, attitudes and/or goals are more likely to be attracted to one another, or is it those people whose traits, attitudes and/or goals complement each other in some way? Undeniably, individuals marry those of similar education level, socioeconomic status, race, religion, age, culture, physical attractiveness and values. Thus, can we conclusively say likeness begets liking? Or is the relationship between similarity and attraction fallaciously overstated?

Researchers have long been interested in whether similarity is associated with better relationship quality, however most of these studies have focused exclusively on similarity in personality traits and have been based on a relatively small sample. Lutz-Zois, Bradley, Mihalik, and Moorman-Eavers (2006) studied the preferred dimensions of similarity and relationship satisfaction among dating couples. This study investigated the relation between similarity on valued characteristics and relationship success. 247 college students rated their current romantic partner on perceived similarity in personality, attitudes, interests, and religious affiliation with the help of a 39-item measure of perceived similarity. Results revealed that relationship satisfaction is associated with the participant-partner correspondence on the dimensions of similarity that participants deem important. Similarity with respect to religion and interests had a positive correspondence with successful relationships but the results could not reveal the significance of similarity in attitudes and the Big Five personality traits in determining successful relationships.

Extending this idea to married couples, a study by Gaunt (2006) examined the role of similarity in dimensions such as value priorities, gendered personality traits, family role attitudes and religiosity and its association to marital satisfaction in a sample of 248 married couples. It was hypothesized that the more similar spouses are to each other, the higher their levels of marital satisfaction and positive affect. Results indicated an important relationship between spousal similarity and marital satisfaction and maintained that couples have better relationships with partners who shared similar values and gendered personality traits of masculinity and femininity. Some limitations of this study must also be taken into account. The sample was restricted to married couples with young children and similarity may have different implications for relationships in other stages of life. It is possible that satisfied couples become increasingly similar with time, and that couple similarity is the result and not the cause of marital satisfaction. Furthermore, the majority of the sample were fairly well-educated and therefore restricts the generalizability of the findings. Some support for the similarity hypothesis was also found in a study conducted by Lum and Curran (1975). They found that females preferred males who were very similar or moderately similar to themselves on the extraversion dimension over males who were dissimilar. Males' preference for females wasn't affected by the degree of similarity on the extraversion dimension.

Compared to research on preferences for partners of the heterosexual population, those of homosexuals involves exceedingly scarce research. Thus, a study conducted by Boyden, Carroll, and Maier (1984) sought to test the