



A Level Psychology

Summer Work To Complete



Name:

Threshold concept	Description	Task
1	Outline or describe	1. find the gender description 2. label the brain 3. Find out what each section of the brain is responsible for.
2	Apply knowledge to a scenario	4. Create your own Psychology mnemonic 5. Using the study and knowledge of aggression, explain why Hattie became aggressive
3	Evaluate, analyse and interpret	6. Evaluate the use of drug treatments to treat Schizophrenia 7. Evaluate whether you think the study of Little Albert was ethical or not. Explain.

Assessment Outcomes in Psychology

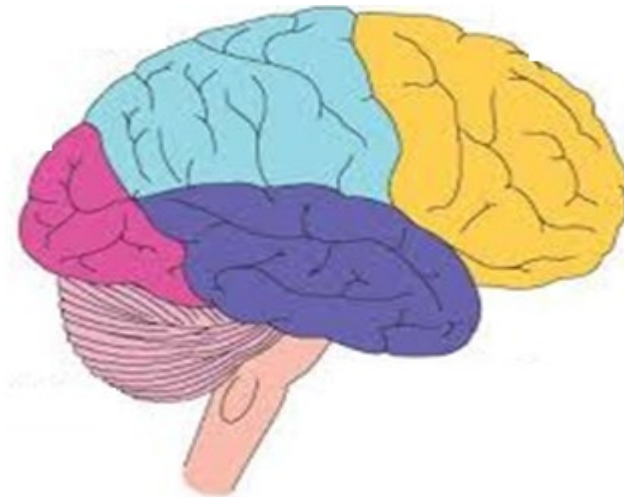
- ❖ AO1 is your ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of a topic and/or study
- ❖ AO2 is your ability to apply this knowledge to a scenario. It may be a scenario you are aware of, so a piece of research we study. Or in the exam, you could be asked to apply your knowledge to a new scenario.
- ❖ AO3 is your ability to analyse, interpret and evaluate. AO3 questions tend to ask you to comment on strength and weakness of a theory or study.

AO1 you are to describe something

1. Gender is a topic we study in the second year. Please find the definitions for each of the following words. Do not copy and paste.
- ❖ Gender and sex
 - ❖ Masculine
 - ❖ Feminine
 - ❖ Klinefelter's syndrome
 - ❖ Turner's syndrome



2. Here is a picture of the brain. The front of the brain is to the right. Label the five main sections.



3. Describe briefly what each parts of the brain do and what they are responsible for.

lobe	Function
Cerebellum	
Occipital lobe	
Parietal lobe	
Frontal lobe	
Temporal lobe	

AO2 apply knowledge to a scenario

4. One topic we will be studying in Psychology during the first year is Memory and ways to improve memory. A memory improvement method is the use of mnemonics. For example:

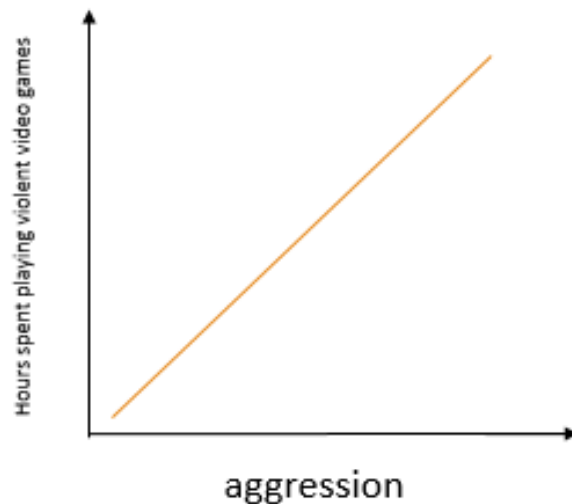
- “Richard of York Gave battle in vein” is a way to remember the colours of the rainbow.
- “Lions Eat Ice Cream Every Saturday. Tigers Eat Raw” to spell Leicester.

Create a mnemonic to help you remember how to spell PSYCHOLOGY



5. Aggression is described as an unpleasant act, which is normally verbal or physical, towards another person or thing. There has been evidence which suggests the more time a child watches violent TV or plays violent video games, the more likely they are to be aggressive.

A Psychologist called Delisi studied 227 juvenile offenders who had a history of aggression. The offenders were often violent to teacher, parents and were usually involved in gangs. Using interviews, they found a positive correlation of amount time playing violent video games and aggression levels within the offenders.



Hatty has been suspended from schools for throwing a chair at a window. For her recent birthday she received a new PlayStation 4. Her older brother brought games he would like to play in a team with her. Hatty used to cycle a lot, but instead wants to spend all her free time playing war games on her new games console.

Using your knowledge and the study by Delisi to explain why Hatty has become aggressive.

AO3: Discussing and evaluating

6. Duncan has been diagnosed as having Schizophrenia. His schizophrenia means he hears voices in his head and sometimes sees things that other people cannot. Friends have noticed that Duncan does not seem interested in things anymore and doesn't often talk, but when he does he is hard to understand as he doesn't make much sense. Other symptoms include lack of caring about his personal hygiene and sleep disturbances.

Psychiatrists have discovered a new drug for treating all aspects of Schizophrenia. They are only testing to see if it works by using Duncan. Within a few weeks of starting the drug and with no other help, Duncan has improved his personal hygiene, is sleeping better and has stopped seeing things that others cannot. Although Duncan is talking more to his friends, he is still difficult to understand. Since taking the medication, Duncan has begun to complain of dry eyes and an upset stomach.

Your task is to explain the strength and weaknesses of this drug to treating Schizophrenia. Some hints and tips are listed below.

- ❖ Are all the symptoms gone?

- ❖ What are the side effects?
- ❖ What happens if Duncan stops taking medication?
- ❖ This is tested only on Duncan – will it work for all?
- ❖ Duncan is male.
- ❖ Could another therapy be any better?



7. In Psychology, we have to follow very strict guidelines when carrying out research. These guidelines are called ethics. We are not allowed to harm our participants (stress them out, upset them or physically hurt them), lie to them or let them participate without telling them exactly what is going to happen. We must also get their consent (permission) by signing a permission slip and we cannot tell anyone who they are.

Watch the following clip (or type “The Little Albert experiment” into youtube) about Little Albert and discuss whether this is ethical or not. Use the points above to help you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hBfnXACsOI>

8.

Concept	Definition
Independent variable	
Dependant variable	
Matched pairs design	
Independent groups design	

Repeated measures	
Field experiment	
Lab experiment	
Natural experiment	
Quasi experiment	
Covert observations	
Overt observation	

Maths In Psychology

In Psychology about 10% of the marks available are maths skills – in terms of overall marks this equates to about a grade. The Maths skills are an equivalent level to that of Higher GCSE Maths/Stats– this booklet is to help you become more familiar with some of the mathematical content that you will need to know for the course.

1) Standard form:

Sometimes psychologists will come across very large or very small numbers. Because of the nature of very large numbers, it is often necessary to simplify these using shorthand, this is known as standard form.

Write in standard form

a) 70×10^5

b) 40×10^5

c) 0.8×10^6

d) 0.4×10^8

e) 0.3×10^8

f) 0.7×10^6

g) 150×10^4

h) 480×10^2

i) 0.044×10^5

j) 0.073×10^7

2) Rounding to decimal places

Round to 1 decimal place

- a) 0.374
- b) 0.798
- c) 0.393
- d) 0.584

Round to 2 decimal places

- e) 0.136
- f) 0.138
- g) 0.464

Round to three decimal places

- h) 29.9757
- i) 46.2317
- j) 79.0919

Round the numbers in the table.

Number	1 decimal place	2 decimal places
0.181	0.2	k)
8.928	l)	m)
0.4923	n)	o)
45.7053	p)	q)

3) Rounding to significant figures

Round to 1 significant figure

- a) 15
- b) 983
- c) 0.0097
- d) 1.9

Round to 2 significant figures

- e) 0.133
- f) 0.0403
- g) 90054

Round to 3 significant figures

- h) 0.6402
- i) 160.7

Round the numbers in the table.

Number	1 significant figure	2 significant figures	3 significant figures
4.915	5	j)	k)
5253	l)	m)	n)
197.196	o)	p)	q)
0.4063	r)	s)	t)

4) Using percentages, fractions and decimals

Convert to a decimal

a) $\frac{1}{2}$

b) $\frac{3}{40}$

c) 65%

d) 153%

e) 51.6%

f) 41%

Convert to a fraction, reduced to simplest form

g) 0.2

h) 0.62

i) 90%

Convert to a percentage

j) 0.87

k) 2.11

l) 0.017

m) 2.91

n) $\frac{9}{10}$

o) $\frac{2}{5}$

Convert to a fraction:

p) 67%

Sample Question

Look at the pie chart below What fraction of divorced adults had a type B attachment?

A pie chart to show the distribution of infant attachment types of divorced adults



- A. $\frac{1}{5}$
- B. $\frac{3}{10}$
- C. $\frac{2}{5}$
- D. $\frac{1}{2}$

5) Ratios

Simplify

- a) 5 : 10
- b) 15 : 5
- c) 5 : 50
- d) 52 : 56
- e) 52 : 12
- f) 52 : 56
- g) 18 : 22 : 12
- h) 16 : 52 : 48
- i) 42 : 15 : 24

Sample question

The findings from the study are presented below:

A table to show the number of participants who perceived the ambiguous image as a monkey or as a teapot from both conditions: image presented with animals and image presented with kitchen items.

	Perceived as a monkey	Perceived as a teapot
Presented with animals	15	10
Presented with kitchen items	5	12

- Identify and simplify the ratio of the number of participants who perceived a monkey in the first condition and the number who perceived a monkey in the second condition.
- Identify and simplify the ratio of the number of participants who perceived a teapot in the first condition and the number who perceived a teapot in the second condition.

6) Measures of Central tendency.

- a) Find the mean of the data given below.

6 6 1 2 1 8

mean =

- b) Find the mean of the given data below, rounding your answer to the nearest whole number.

11 12 28 17 21 24 27

mean =

- c) Find the mean of the given data below, rounding your answer to 1 decimal place

11.9 4.8 16.4 18.2 12.3 3.6 2.8 25.6 10.8 0.6

mean =

- d) Find the median of the data given below.

15 20 10 15 14 23 14

median =

e) Find the median of the data given below.

20 13 10 20

median =

f) Find the median of the data given below.

23.1 11.1 13.1 30.9 13.5 18.1 14.1 0.3

median =

g) Find the median of the data given below

26.3 18.6 8.8 23.2 29.3 20.9 1.5 0.2

median =

h) Find the mode of the data given below.

1 4 6 2 10 11 12 8 10

mode =

i) Find the mode of the data given below.

9 2 4 3 6

mode =

j) Find the mode of the data given below.

8 6 5 3 3 6

mode =

Sample question

A Psychologist investigated whether recall was affected by the way the material was presented. One group was given pictures to recall, the other group were given words.

Number of Pictures Recalled	Number of Words Recalled
7	4
5	6
10	7
8	5
7	6
5	5
7	9
9	3

Calculate the measures of central tendency for the following set of raw data.

Condition 1 (Numbers of pictures recalled)

- a) Mode =
- b) Median =
- c) Mean =

Condition 2 (Number of words recalled)

- d) Mode =
- e) Median =
- f) Mean =

7) Displaying Data

Graphs, charts and tables are all used to describe data and make it easier for the data to be understood.

There are a number of graphs and charts that you need to be able to draw and interpret, they

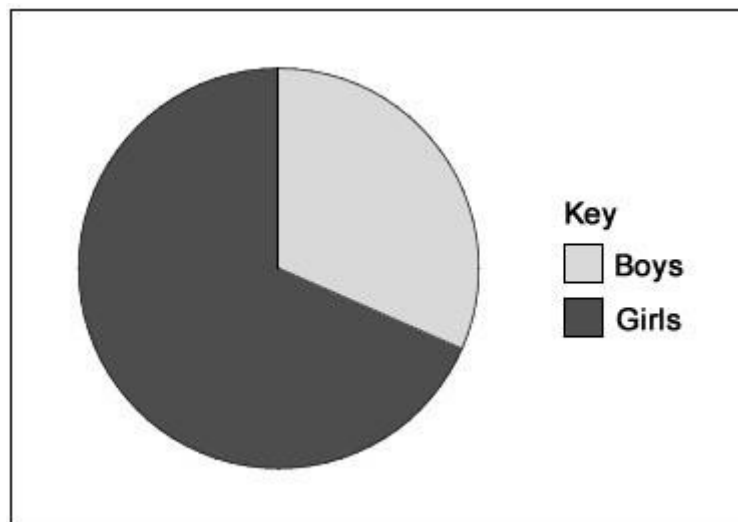
include:

- Tally chart (frequency table)
- Line graph
- Pie chart
- Bar chart
- Histogram
- Scatter diagram

Sample questions

A researcher is investigating gender differences in classification of attachment. They conduct a study using Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'. The results are shown in the figure below.

The proportions of boys and girls who are classified as securely attached



- (a) Using the information in the figure, estimate the percentage of **boys** and **girls** that are securely attached. (2)

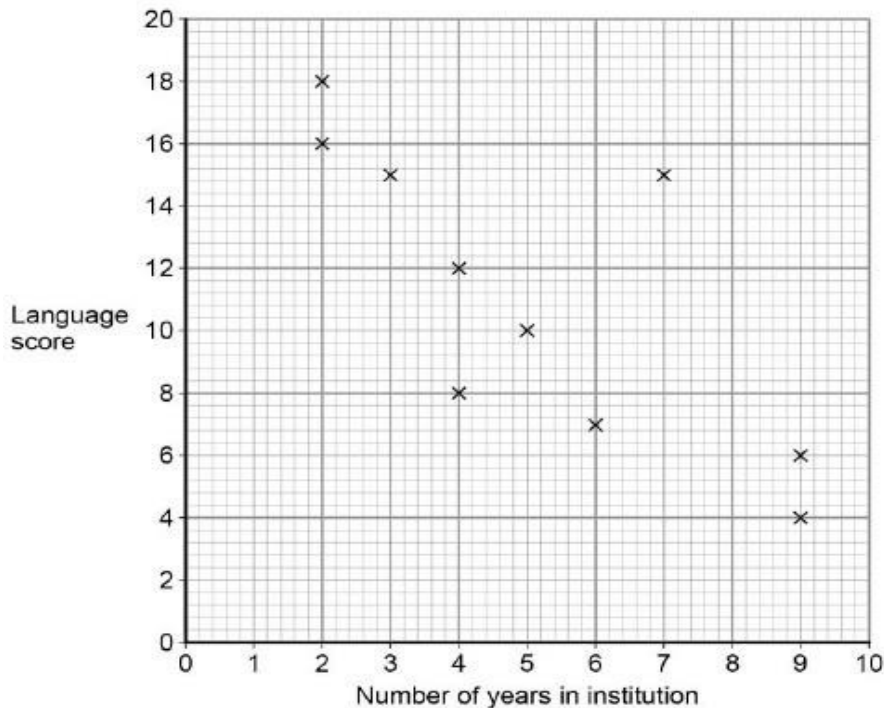
Boys =

Girls =

- (b) In a different study, 150 children were classified as securely attached. Of these, 40% were boys. How many of the 150 children were girls? Show your workings. (2)

A psychologist thinks that there may be a link between language ability and institutionalisation. She tests the language skills of 8-year-old institutionalised children. A high score on the test indicates good language ability and a low score on the test indicates poor language ability. She also records the number of years that each child has been institutionalised. The findings are shown in the figure below.

The relationship between time spent in institution and language score



- (c) Identify the type of graphical display in the figure. **(1)**
- A** Histogram
 - B** Bar graph
 - C** Line graph
 - D** Scattergram
- (d) How many children took part in the study? **(1)**
- (e) What does the pattern of data in the figure suggest about language ability and institutionalisation? **(1)**
- (f) Calculate the range for the language scores. Show your working out **(2)**

