

## PSYCHOLOGY SUMMER WORK

There are several different approaches in Psychology which are different ways of explaining human behaviour.

1. Research the basic **assumptions** (beliefs about the cause of human behaviour) of the 5 approaches below and find **one** example or study which supports the viewpoint.

Approach	Behavioural	Biological	Cognitive	Psychodynamic	Humanistic
Basic Assumptions about what causes human behaviour					
Example? Study? Research?					

2. Watch the following TED talk:- [https://www.ted.com/talks/philip\\_zimbardo\\_on\\_the\\_psychology\\_of\\_evil](https://www.ted.com/talks/philip_zimbardo_on_the_psychology_of_evil)

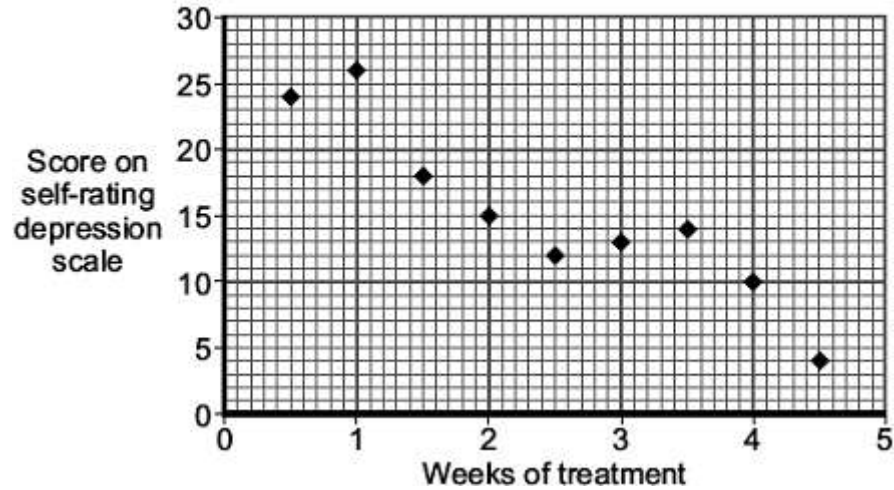
Which approach do you think it supports and why? \_\_\_\_\_

Psychology at A-level requires a basic level of Mathematical understanding. The following are examples of some data handling exam questions. Complete the questions below:-

**Q1.**

The following scattergram shows the relationship between the number of weeks of treatment with ECT and the score on the Self-Rating Depression Scale (on this scale, a high score indicates depression).

**Relationship between weeks of treatment and scores on depression scale**



Outline what the scattergram seems to show.

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**(Total 4 marks)**

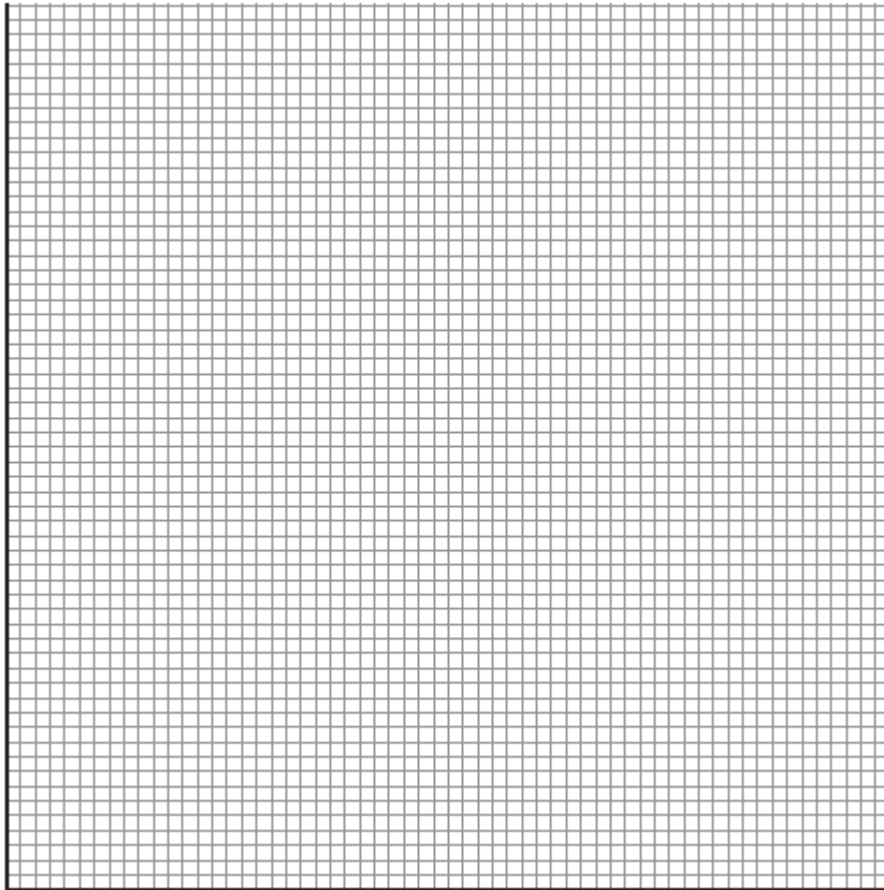
**Q2.**

Two groups of patients took part in a trial to compare the effectiveness of two different drug therapies. One of the groups was given **Drug A** and the other group was given **Drug B**. All patients completed a rating scale at the start of a ten-week course of treatment and again at the end of the course. This scale measured the severity of symptoms.

The **Drug A** group had an average score of 9 before the therapy and an average score of 4 at the end of the course.

The **Drug B** group had an average score of 7 before the therapy and an average score of 5 at the end of the course.

Sketch and label a bar chart to illustrate the data.



**(Total 4 marks)**

**Q3.**

A psychologist was interested in the role of sensation-seeking in the development of addictive behaviour. She tested ten participants addicted to smoking (Group A) and ten participants who had no addictive behaviours (Group B). Each participant was given a questionnaire that measured sensation-seeking. Scores on the questionnaire are given in the table below:

**Sensation seeking scores for those with addictive behaviours and for those with no addictions**

<b>Group A (Addicted to smoking)</b>	<b>Score on sensation- seeking questionnaire</b>	<b>Group B (No addictive behaviours)</b>	<b>Score on sensation- seeking questionnaire</b>
1	65	1	16
2	32	2	25
3	25	3	27
4	29	4	24
5	28	5	59
6	30	6	26
7	18	7	33
8	30	8	21
9	35	9	18
10	28	10	23
<b>Median</b>		<b>Median</b>	

Complete the table by calculating the median and range for the two groups. Why did the psychologist use the median rather than the mode?

(Total 4 marks)

Q4.

Two different drug therapies were tested on a group of patients. All the patients suffered with the same anxiety disorder. Half the patients were given **Therapy A** and the other half were given **Therapy B**. Improvement was assessed on a scale from 0-25, where 0 = no improvement.

The table below shows the improvement made between the start and the end of the treatment.

**Average and range of improvement scores**

	Average	Range
Therapy A	6.5	2 – 19
Therapy B	6	4 – 9

Explain what these findings suggest about the different therapies?

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**(Total 4 marks)**