

Psychology

Differentiated workbook

Name:

| Topic | Questions | If ticked, do them |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| OCD | 1 | |
| Behaviourism/Phobias | 2,3,4 | |
| Psychodynamic | 5,6 | |
| Humanism | 8,9,10,11,12 | |
| Variables | 13 | |
| Statistics | 14,15 | |
| Schizophrenia | 16,17 | |



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1) OCD, phobias and depression are all mental health conditions, where sufferers can present with complex symptoms. You must be able to identify cognitive symptoms (mind) emotional symptoms (feelings) and behavioural symptoms (actions).

For each of the conditions, identify 2 behavioural symptoms.

Phobias:

Depression:

OCD

For each of the conditions, identify 2 cognitive symptoms.

Phobias:

Depression:

OCD:

For each of the conditions, identify 2 emotional symptoms.

Phobias:

Depression:

OCD:

5) According to the psychodynamic approach, human development is mostly done in the subconscious mind. Freud believes that there are 3 parts to our personality that all develop as we get older, in the subconscious mind.

a) Explain what 'principles' the following are:

ID:

EGO:

SUPEREGO:

B) For each part of the personality, describe what it is typically concerned with:

ID:

EGO:

SUPEREGO:

8) The Humanistic approach focuses on indulging in the subjectivity of human beings. It argues that we can only understand the human development, if we look at everything as a whole.

Why would this be praised for being holistic?

How does this differ to the Psychodynamic approach?

How is the humanistic approach less scientific than the biological approach?

10) Congruence refers to the gap between the actual self and the ideal self, if this gap is small. A large gap would lead to incongruence.

What are the consequences of incongruence?

How can teachers and students use the idea of congruence when setting targets for achievement?

11) Conditions of worth are something that cause individuals low self esteem and unhealthy development. The love from family and friends should be unconditional for a human to avoid feelings of low self esteem

How does this relate to Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

13) Operationalising variables refers to the specific ways in which IV and DV can be conducted.

a) Distinguish between an IV and DV

b) Which is the DV in these examples? Tick your choice

- a study investigating the effect of gender on emotion
- A student investigating the math score differences in age groups

c) How can the following be operationalised in research? In other words, suggest a way in which you could measure the following:

- Memory

- Reaction time

- Aggression

- Addictive behaviours

14) Draw the statistical test grid that you have been using to revise the different criteria for each test.

In what situations would you use an unrelated T test?

In what situations would you use a Mann Whitney U test?

In what situations would you use a Spearman's Rho test?

15) In Psychology, the significance level used is the 5% level. This is likely to avoid the mistakes of a type 1 and type 2 errors, but not definitely.

Explain what a type 1 error is, and what the consequences of making a type 1 error are.

Explain what a type 2 error is, and what the consequences of making a type 2 error are.

Why is 5% used in Psychology?

16) The family theory is used to explain how communication, emotion and family dynamics are influential in the development of schizophrenia. For each of the following, explain how they are likely to lead to symptoms of schizophrenia.

Double bind communication (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)

Expressed emotion (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)

Schizophrenogenic parents (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)

17) Amy has been suffering from Schizophrenia. Her mum is always wanting to know her whereabouts, her family are always arguing about silly things every day, her dad spends a lot of time with his brother talking about Amy and her condition. Sometimes, Amy's dad and mum appear devoted to her, yet other times they do not seem like they want her in the house. APPLY the following concepts to explain Amy's schizophrenia.

Double bind communication (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)

Expressed emotion (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)

Schizophrenogenic parents (what is it? Why will it lead to schizophrenia)
