**Name:**

**I chose psychology because….**

The purposes of this Bridging Course are as follows:

1. To allow you to be familiar with the essential ideas behind the subject
2. To become familiar with the language used in the subject
3. To help you to understand what the subject is

It is advisable that you consult the Internet. You will need to be careful about which sites you use. Some are not rigorous and will give you superficial and incorrect answers.

You need to complete and return the course to your class teacher during the **first week** of Year 12.

**Task 1:** For the following statements you need to decide if they are true or false. In order to do so, you will need to carry out research. This means find sources which will enable you to decide if the statement is true or not. In each case you need to explain if it is true or false. If it is false you need to write the correct answer. You also need to note down where you obtained the relevant information.

Why are you doing this task? Many of the topics covered in year 12 relate to these questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Most people use only 10% of their brains.** | True or false (circle) |
| Explain your answer |
| Where did you look to find the answer – please provide a valid website. |
|  **Human memory works like a tape recorder or video camera, and accurately records the events we have witnessed.** | True or false (circle) |
| Explain your answer |
| Where did you look to find the answer– please provide a valid website. |
|  **Stress is bad for us** | True or false (circle) |
| Explain your answer |
| Where did you look to find the answer– please provide a valid website. |

## Psychology now has a number of perspectives (approaches). These are different ideas about what causes human behaviour. Summarise (in your own words) one or two of the key ideas for each approach in the chart below. The first one is done for you:

Why are you doing this task? Approaches is a key component of year 12. It is one of the first topics you will study in year 12.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic approach  | All human behaviour is caused by unconscious drives. Childhood determines our personality in adulthood. In our minds there is continuous conflict. |
| Behavioural approach |  |
| Cognitive approach |  |
| Social Learning theory approach |  |
| Biological approach |  |
| Humanistic approach |  |

**TASK - Learning a new science, learning a new language**

The words on the other side of this sheet have specialised meanings within psychology. You may need to use a dictionary.

Read the psychological definitions below and see if you can match up the meaning with the correct terms.

Why are you doing this? Many of the terms relate to Research Methods, which makes 25% of the marks at A Level.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Psychological term/definition** | **Word** |
| Ways of carrying out research  |  |
| The group to whom research findings are applied |  |
| A series of interrelated statements which attempts to explain observed phenomena |  |
| The confidence that is held in a test |  |
| The conscious mind of the individual |  |
| Set of rules, beliefs, norms and methods of interaction within a group |  |
| Those who actually take part in research |  |
| A reward, or an event that increases or decreases a response |  |
| Of a sample, which includes examples of all those groups to which results apply |  |
| Groups of participants in a study |  |
| Anything whose value is free to change |  |

**Words**

Culture, Population, Sample, Theory, Method, Variable, Reinforcement

Validity, Representative, Ego, Condition

**TASK – In your own words, explain what is meant by a science? How is it different from other subjects?**

**TASK – Research the studies listed below. Note down the following; aim of the research (why was it conducted), method (what happened in the study), results (what did the researcher find?), conclusion (what do the results suggest?) Please note that some of the researchers below have conducted multiple studies, therefore you may have a different study to another person who is completing the bridging course.**

* **Lorenz – study on imprinting**
* **Skinners rats – study on reinforcement**
* **Johnson and scott (1976) – anxiety and eyewitness testimony**

**AQA AS Psychology**

**Initial Assessment: Maths Test**

**Name:**

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**Answer all the questions, you may use a calculator.**

***You may use a calculator***

1. The following data is from an experiment on reaction times, and represents the number of times a button was pressed within half a second of being shown an object on the screen: 5, 3, 6, 7, 7, 4, 8, 5, 4, 4, 5, 3, 4, 8, 17

Calculate the:

a) Mean: (1 mark)

b) Median: (1 mark)

c) Mode: (1 mark)

The following are individual participants’ scores on a memory test:

14, 8, 12, 10, 8, 8, 7, 6, 13, 11, 6, 6, 6, 14, 15, 13, 8, 14, 8, 11 Calculate the: a) Mean: (1 mark) b) Median: (1 mark) c) Mode: (1 mark)

1. An experiment into memory was carried out. 24 participants were given a list of 20 words to remember. The number of words each participant was able to remember is:

5, 8, 18, 15, 3, 9, 20, 4, 15, 17, 16, 10, 11, 8, 3, 2, 2, 8, 9, 6, 16, 17, 15, 11

Calculate the:

a) Mean: (1 mark) b) Median: (1 mark) c) Mode: (1 mark)

1. What is the missing number?  ……. (1 mark)
2. What is the missing number?  ……. (1 mark)
3. What is the missing number?  ……. (1 mark)
4. Simplify  …………… (1 mark)
5. Simplify  …………… (1 mark)
6. What’s  of 72? ………. (1 mark)
7. What’s  of 40? ………. (1 mark)
8. Write 40p as a fraction of £1 ………. (1 mark)
9. Write 20mm as a fraction of 40mm ………. (1 mark)
10. Express 0.02 as a fraction ………. (1 mark)
11. Express 0.05 as a fraction ………. (1 mark)
12. Write 40% as a fraction ………. (1 mark)
13. If there were 120 participants in a study and 40 were in condition A, what percentage of participants was this? (Give your answer to two significant figures) ………. (2 marks)
14. What percentage of participants (in Q16) were in condition B? (Give you answer to one significant figure) ………. (2 marks)
15. Write the following fraction  as a percentage and a decimal ……….. …………. (2 marks)
16. What ratio is equivalent to 2:3? (1 mark *circle the correct answer*) 4:7 5:10 6:9
17. Write 14:35 in its simplest form? ………. (1 mark)
18. In a psychology study 4 experimenters are required to run a study with 32 participants. How many experimenters will be required for 40 participants? ………. (1 mark)
19. What is 7.994 to two significant figures? ..………. (1 mark)
20. What would you get if you wrote 0.0000058763 correct to 2 significant figures?

..………. (1 mark)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Boys | Girls |
| Obeyed | 36 | 24 |
| Disobeyed  | 52 | 64 |

1. Draw a bar chart showing the percentage obedience for boys and girls from the table above. Use the graph paper on the next page. You get marks for a title, labelling the axes and accurate plotting. (4 marks)
2. Psychologists did a study which looked at the relationship between stress and white blood cell activity. The graph below shows the results: 
3. How many participants did they use in their study? ……….. (1 mark)
4. Does it show a positive or negative correlation?...............................(1mark)
5. Strong or moderate or weak correlation? ................................... (1 mark)
6. Describe this correlation in words (2 marks)
7. Gill is investigating the relationship between height and scores on a depression index. The results are shown in the table below. Draw a scattergram for this data on the next page. You get marks for a title, labelling the axes and accurate plotting. (4 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Height (cm) | Depression Score |
| 150 | 20 |
| 164 | 32 |
| 100 | 10 |
| 130 | 18 |
| 140 | 30 |

1. What does your scattergram above show? (2 marks)
2. Explain what the following expression means: ‘The number of girls < number of boys’ (1 mark)
3. S=2 and the critical value is 0. For the results to be significant in a sign test S must be **<**  the critical value. Are these results significant? ……………….. (2 marks)