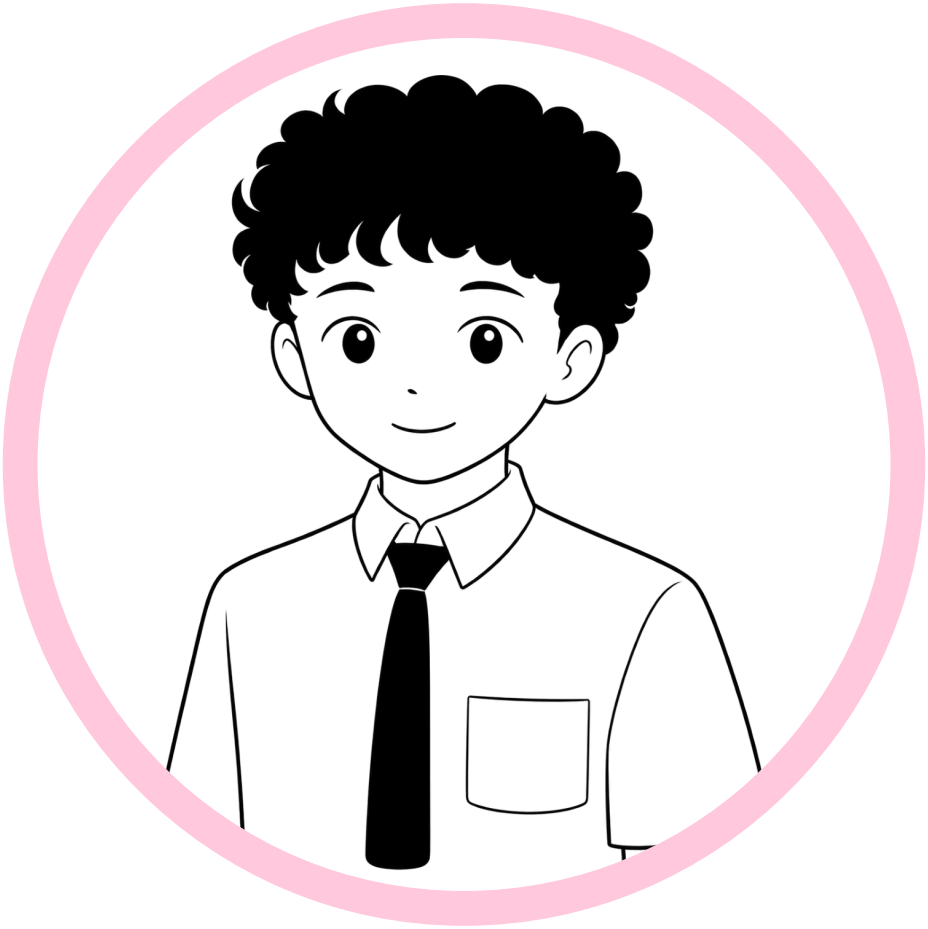
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF DISORDERS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/48	%

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Q1.

A researcher studying depression wanted to see whether or not there was a relationship between level of self-esteem and negative schema score. She constructed two questionnaires and asked ten people who had been diagnosed with depression to complete them.

One questionnaire measured the participant's level of self-esteem. A low score (out of 50) indicated low self-esteem.

The other questionnaire measured whether the participant showed evidence of negative schema. A low score (out of 50) indicated evidence of negative schema. The two sets of results for each participant are shown in the table below.

Table 1 - Self-esteem score and negative schema score for each patient

Participant	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Self-esteem score	8	9	9	11	13	17	18	18	20	22
Negative schema score	11	15	13	18	12	14	20	16	17	19

(a) Is negative schema score best described as measuring a cognitive, emotional or behavioural characteristic of depression? Shade **one** box only.

A Cognitive ⬭

B Emotional ⬭

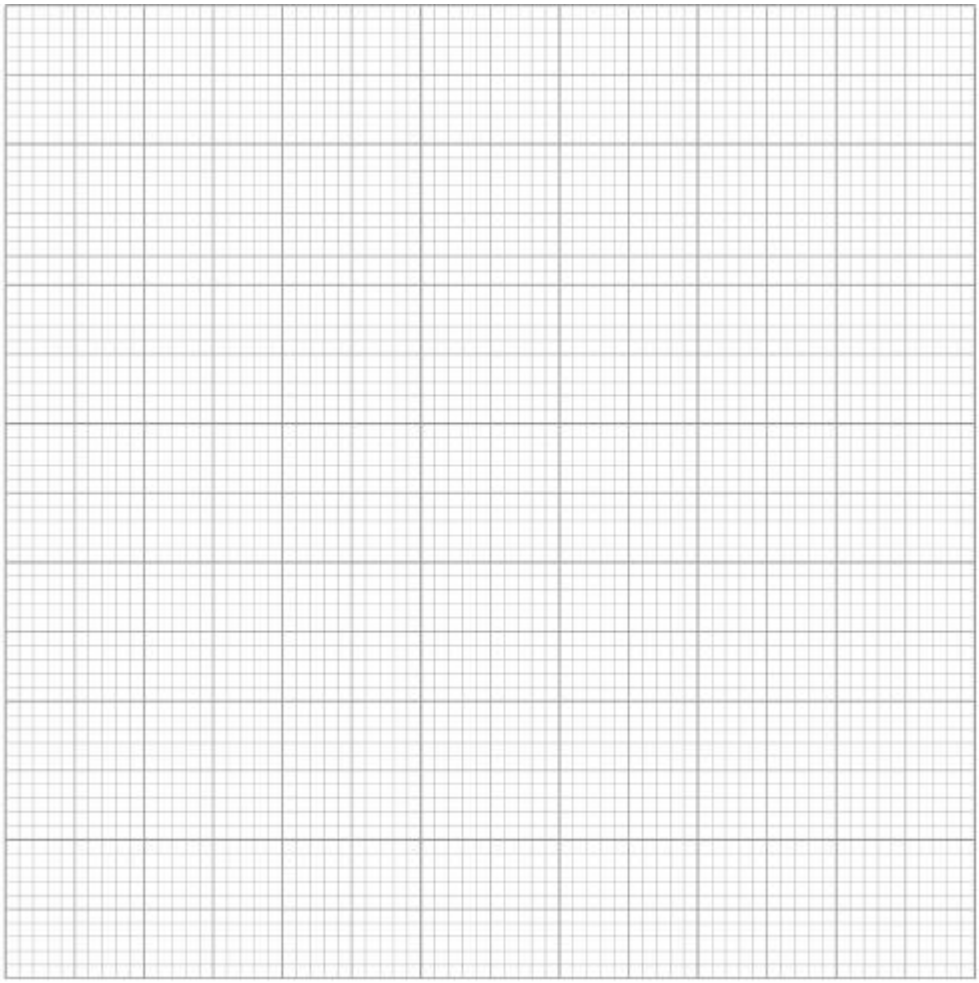
C Behavioural ⬭

(1)

(b) Draw a suitable graphical display to represent the data in **Table 1**. Label your graph appropriately.

Title:_____

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(4)

The researcher analysed the data in **Table 1** using a Spearman's rho statistical test.

(c) With reference to level of measurement, explain why Spearman's rho is an appropriate statistical test for this data.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Estimate the correlation coefficient most likely to result from analysis of the data in **Table 1**. Shade **one** box only.

The correlation coefficient would be approximately

+0.95 ⬭

+0.70 ⬭

+0.30 ⬭

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+0.15 ⬭

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q2.

Bob always checks that doors are locked and plug sockets are switched off. His checking routine has become very time consuming. He now feels overwhelmed with fears that his family could be in danger if he does not complete his checking routine. His doctor thinks Bob has obsessive compulsive disorder.

(a) Explain what is meant by 'obsessions' and 'compulsions'. Refer to Bob in your answer.

(4)

(b) Bob's doctor is sending him for a brain scan and is looking into his family history.

How might the biological approach be used to explain Bob's obsessive-compulsive disorder?

(4)

(Total 8 marks)

Q3.

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Which **two** of the following are cognitive characteristics of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)?
Choose **two** from the options **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

A	Awareness that behaviour is irrational	⬭
B	Compulsions	⬭
C	Disgust	⬭
D	High anxiety	⬭
E	Obsessions	⬭

(Total 2 marks)

Q4.

Outline **one** behavioural and **one** cognitive characteristic of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD).

(Total 4 marks)

Q5.

Which **two** of the following are cognitive characteristics of depression? Choose **two** from the options A, B, C, D and E.

A	A change in sleeping patterns	⬭
B	Negative schema	⬭
C	Poor concentration	⬭
D	Low mood	⬭
E	Aggression	⬭

(Total 2 marks)

Q6.

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Outline the characteristics of depression.

(Total 4 marks)

Q7.

Outline the characteristics of obsessive compulsive disorder.

(Total 4 marks)

Q8.

What is meant by a *phobia*?

(Total 2 marks)

Q9.

A researcher wanted to investigate the effectiveness of therapy as a treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder in children. Before the therapy started, the mothers of 10 children with obsessive-compulsive disorder each rated the anxiety of their child. They used a rating scale of 1–10, where 1 meant not at all anxious and 10 meant extremely anxious. Each child then attended a programme of therapy. At the end of the programme, each mother rated her child again, using the same anxiety scale. The scores for each child before and after therapy were used to calculate a median anxiety rating.

The data are shown in the table below.

Median ratings of children's anxiety before and after therapy

	Before therapy	**After therapy**
Median rating of anxiety	8.5	4.0

(a) Identify **two** symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder.

(2)

(b) Name and outline the experimental design used in this study.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** advantage of this experimental design.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q10.

Outline characteristics of **either** phobic disorders **or** obsessive compulsive disorder.

(Total 4 marks)

Q11.

Outline characteristics of depression.

(Total 4 marks)

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