

PiXL Independence:

Psychology – Student Booklet

KS5

AQA Style, Issues and Debates

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 20 credits in total
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits each
- III. TEDS Quiz – 20 credits per question
- IV. Concepts and Application to the Real World – 60 credits per question
- V. Academic Articles – 80 credits per article
- VI. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits per question

I. Multiple Choice Questions

20 credits in total.

1. Viewing the world from a male perspective is known as:
 - a. Alpha Bias
 - b. Beta Bias
 - c. Androcentrism
 - d. Gynocentrism

2. An example of cultural bias within psychology is:
 - a. The overrepresentation of White, American participants within research
 - b. The overrepresentation of White, American researchers
 - c. Techniques developed in America are used to measure behaviour elsewhere
 - d. All of the above

3. Which of the following statements support the nurture side of the nature/nurture debate?
 - a. Brain structures influence behaviour
 - b. The environment influences behaviour
 - c. Evolution influences behaviour
 - d. Genetics influence behaviour

4. Which of the following statements best describes hard determinism:
 - a. Behaviour is caused by biology
 - b. Behaviour is caused by internal or external factors
 - c. Behaviour is influenced by internal or external factors
 - d. Behaviour is chosen

5. Pavlov's study of salivating dogs would support the idea of:
 - a. Environmental determinism
 - b. Biological determinism
 - c. Psychic determinism
 - d. Soft determinism

6. A reductionist approach has the benefit that
 - a. No behaviour is overlooked or missed
 - b. It is a scientific way to study behaviour
 - c. It takes into account the social context in which behaviour occurs
 - d. It allows psychologists to understand why behaviour occurs

7. The behaviourist approach is an example of:
 - a. Machine reductionism
 - b. Biological reductionism
 - c. Stimulus-Response reductionism
 - d. Holism

8. A nomothetic approach seeks to:
 - a. Study large groups of people and generate laws about behaviour
 - b. Study large groups of people and not generate any laws
 - c. Study small groups of people and generate laws about behaviour
 - d. Study small groups of people and not generate any laws

9. The idiographic approach tends to use:
 - a. Case studies
 - b. Unstructured interviews
 - c. Open ended questions
 - d. All of the above

10. Socially sensitive research can have implications for:
 - a. The participants in the study and those they represent
 - b. The participants only
 - c. The researchers only
 - d. No one

II. Short Answer Questions

30 credits in total.

1. Distinguish between Alpha Bias and Beta Bias **(4 marks)**

2. Describe one implication of cultural bias in psychological research **(4 marks)**

3. Explain what is meant by causal relationships **(2 marks)**

4. Briefly outline the nature/nurture debate **(6 marks)**

5. Describe the interactionist perspective **(4 marks)**

6. Explain the difference between two types of reductionism **(6 marks)**

7. Briefly describe what is meant by holism **(3 marks)**

8. Explain the benefits of taking an idiographic approach to research **(4 marks)**

9. Explain the benefits of taking a nomothetic approach to research **(4 marks)**

10. Describe one ethical implication of psychological research **(4 marks)**

III. TEDS Quiz

20 credits per question.

Twins Early Development Study

1. Explain why studying differences between twins is useful for scientific research.
2. Distinguish between the two types of twins and explain how they are used to study the relative importance of nature and nurture.
3. Outline what most scientists agree on with regards to the nature/nurture debate.
4. Identify whether TEDS takes a nomothetic or idiographic approach to research and explain why that method was chosen.
5. Outline the role of nature in education according to TEDS.
6. Describe the impact of the findings about nature and education for society.
7. Explain how the finding with regards to education can be considered deterministic.
8. Identify some factors that can be influenced by the environment, according to the TEDS research.
9. Explain why a gene-environment interaction theory is more suitable than falling on one side of the nature-nurture debate.
10. Describe the ethical implications of this study with reference to social sensitivity.

IV. Concepts and Application to the Real World

60 credits per question

1. Describe how the creation of the condition 'premenstrual syndrome' can be seen as gender bias within society.
2. Explain what issues ethnocentrism can lead to within society.
3. Explain the implications of a deterministic viewpoint on the legal system.
4. Explain how the concept of free will can aid the success of counselling psychology.
5. Explain how the nature argument would explain aggression in families compared to the nurture argument.
6. Describe the application of a holistic perspective in counselling psychology.
7. Explain the pros and cons of taking a reductionist approach when investigating mental health.
8. Outline the advances in at least two areas of psychology that have happened due to taking a nomothetic approach to research.
9. Explain why it is useful to adopt an idiographic approach when studying those of a different culture.
10. Describe one area of research in psychology and explain why it could raise issues of social sensitivity.

V. Academic Articles

80 credits per article.

1. [Gender Bias at the Workplace](#)

Explain what research has discovered about gender bias in the workplace.

2. [How do you distinguish between Religious Experience and Mental Illness?](#)

Use examples from the article above to explain why cultural relativism is important when diagnosing psychological disorders.

3. [Do we have Free Will?](#)

Outline Libet's views on whether we have 'free will'.

4. [Nature X Nurture](#)

Describe how the researchers investigated the interaction of nature and nurture.

5. [Managerial Personality and Performance: A Semi-idiographic Approach](#)

Define the term 'semi-idiographic' and explain how this approach was used in this research.

6. [On the Integration of Nomothetic and Idiographic Research Methods in the Study of Personal Meaning](#)

Explain some of the objections to the nomothetic approach and describe how nomothetic and idiographic approaches could be integrated to study psychological phenomena.

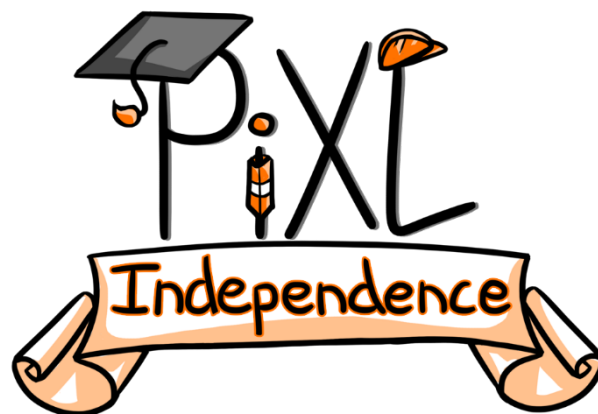
7. [Undertaking Sensitive Research](#)

Describe some examples of sensitive research and outline at least 3 strategies psychologists should use to ensure the psychological safety of their participants.

VI. Essay Style Questions

100 credits per question.

1. Discuss gender bias in psychology. Refer to at least two topics in your answer
(16 marks)
2. Discuss culture bias in psychology. Refer to at least two topics in your answer
(16 marks)
3. Outline the concept of determinism. Evaluate the implications of taking a determinist perspective in psychological research
(10 marks)
4. Discuss biological determinism in psychology. Refer to at least one other type of determinism in your answer
(8 marks)
5. Discuss the relative importance of nature and nurture in psychological research
(8 marks)
6. Discuss environmental reductionism in psychology. Refer to two topics in your answer
(10 marks)
7. Outline and evaluate holism in psychology. Refer to at least one topic in your answer
(8 marks)
8. Outline and evaluate the idiographic approach to psychological investigation. Refer to one topic in your answer
(16 marks)
9. Outline and evaluate the nomothetic approach to psychological investigation. Refer to one topic in your answer
(16 marks)
10. Outline what is meant by social sensitivity and explain how researchers should deal with this issue when investigating psychological phenomena
(8 marks)



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