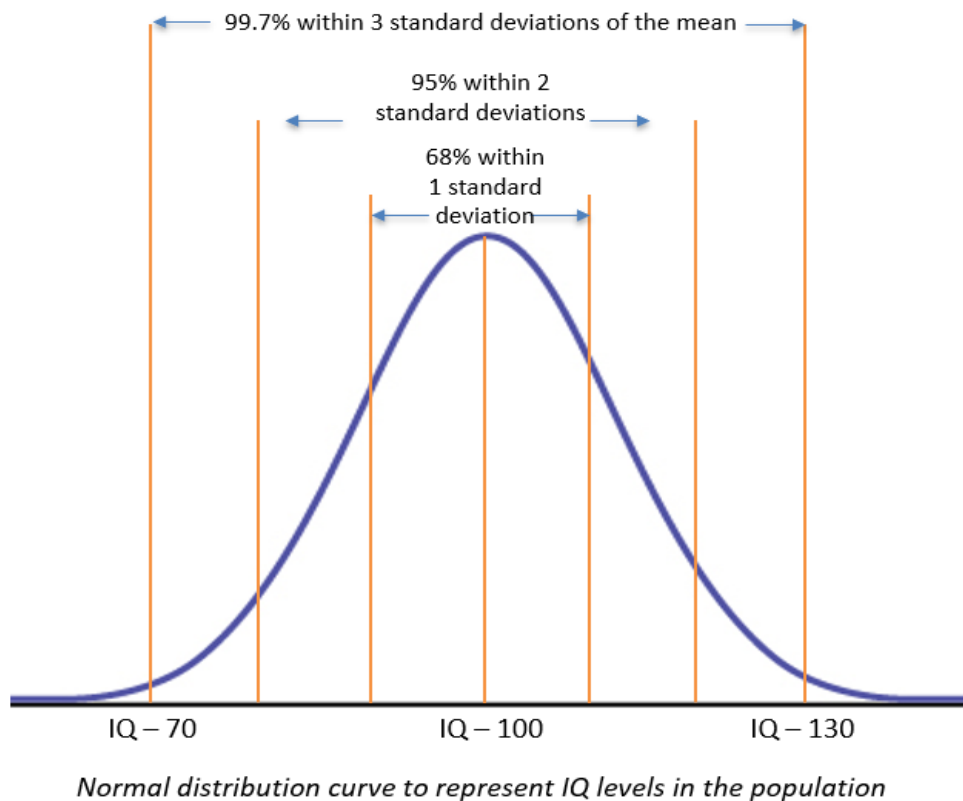


AQA A LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY
TOPIC - PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
LESSON 1 – STATISTICAL INFREQUENCY

Section A
COMPLETE THE TASKS BELOW



- 1 Use the normal distribution graph above to estimate the IQ scores of the people below:
- Albert Einstein
 - Barack Obama
 - Intellectual Disability Disorder
 - Thomas Edison
 - Muhammed Ali



- 2 Complete the table below to form a list of behaviours that might be statistically infrequent yet would still be desirable.

| Characteristic/Behaviour | What is it? | Why is it infrequent? | Why is it desirable? |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
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Section B

DEVELOP YOUR A01 SKILLS BY COMPLETING ALL OF THE TASKS BELOW

- 1 Write a suitable definition for each of the terms below

| Term | Definition |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Statistical Infrequency | |
| Intellectual Disability Disorder | |
| Normal Distribution | |



- 2 Read the six statements that are on the screen. For each one, decide whether the statement is true or false.

| Statement | True or false? | Answer |
|-----------|----------------|--------|
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |

- 3 Read the A01 details on the screen (A – G) and rearrange them, so they form an A01 overview of statistical infrequency, that makes sense. Once you have done this, write them out in order so you have a coherent overview of statistical infrequency.



- 4 Read the exam style scenario on the screen and answer the following question.
Outline the statistical infrequency definition of abnormality. Refer to the scenario above (on screen) in your answer (2).

Section C

DEVELOP YOUR A03 SKILLS BY IMPROVING THE STRUCTURE AND QUALITY OF YOUR EVALUATION

- 1 Read each of the evaluation points in the table below. For each point, write a brief elaboration about what it may mean.

| | Evaluation point | Your elaboration |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Statistical Infrequency uses objective standard deviations to define abnormal behaviour | |
| 2 | Statistical Infrequency can be used to measure normal or expected development in children | |



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | Statistical Infrequency uses data from established and standardised tests such as IQ assessment | |
|---|---|--|

2 To develop your evaluation skills further, write an explanation for why each point in your table is a strength. Point one is done for you as an example. Complete point 2 and 3 in the table.

| | Evaluation point | Why is this a strength? |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Statistical Infrequency uses objective standard deviations to define abnormal behaviour | This is an advantage because it reduces the likelihood of misinterpreting information, which occurs in subjective definitions of abnormality like deviation from social norms. |
| 2 | Statistical Infrequency can be used to measure normal or expected development in children | |
| 3 | Statistical Infrequency uses data from established and standardised tests such as IQ assessment | |



Section D

DEVELOP YOUR A03 SKILLS BY IMPROVING THE STRUCTURE AND QUALITY OF YOUR EVALUATION

- 1 For each of the evaluation points (disadvantages) in the table below, develop it further by considering what the point may mean (elaboration) and why it is a disadvantage (explanation)

| | Evaluation point | Your elaboration | Your explanation |
|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that some rare behaviours are desirable | | |
| 2 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that it does not account for cultural differences | | |
| 3 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that it could lead to misdiagnosis if abnormal behaviour is not rare | | |



- 2 To develop your evaluation even further, consider a suitable counter criticism for each of the points in the table below. Once you have an appropriate counter criticism, explain why this point is worth noting.

| | Evaluation point | Counter criticism | Explain why this counter is worth noting |
|---|---|-------------------|--|
| 1 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that some rare behaviours are desirable | | |
| 2 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that it does not account for cultural differences | | |
| 3 | One limitation of statistical infrequency is that it could lead to misdiagnosis if abnormal behaviour is not rare | | |



Section E

- 1 Define what is meant by statistical infrequency in the context of defining abnormal behaviour. (2 marks)

- 2 Abnormality can be defined as having an uncommon behaviour trait. Outline the statistical infrequency definition of abnormality. (6 marks)



3 A recent news article claims that only 1% of the general population are diagnosed with schizophrenia and that some people display symptoms that people do not normally do, such as hearing voices or speaking incoherently. Explain what is meant by 'statistical infrequency'. Refer to the news article in your answer. (4)

4 Josh and Katie are psychology students who are discussing statistical infrequency. Josh thinks that anyone who would give a 450 volt electric shock to someone else is rare, but Katie disagrees because 65% of people in the famous Milgram study gave a 450 volt electric shock (fake) to someone. Identify which student is correct, and explain your answer (3)

5 **Outline and evaluate statistical infrequency as a definition of abnormality (8)**
Read the items in the gold boxes, on the screen. Which of them belong to A01 and which belong to A03?

| A01 | A03 |
|-----|-----|
| | |
| | |
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| | |

