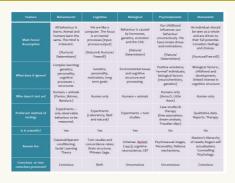


# AS PSYCHOLOGY, BASICS Cheat Sheet

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# **REVIEW ON APPROACHES**



### **PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS**

SOCIAL	
APPROACH	

**BIOLOGICAL** 

APPROACH

- behaviour, cognitions and emotions can be influenced by other
- influenced by other influenced by groups or individuals social contexts

  behaviour, cognition ences between people
- and emotions can be explained in terms of the working of the brain and the effect of hormones
- can be understood in terms of biological factors and their interaction with other factors

· behaviour, cognitions

and emotions can be

- COGNITIVE APPROACH
- behaviour and emotions can be explained in terms of the role of cognitive processes such as attention, language, thinking and memory
- similarities and differences between people can be understood in terms of individual patterns of cognition

- LEARNING APPROACH
- conditioning helps to explain changes in behaviour
- social learning helps to explain changes in behaviour.

# **QUESTION GUIDE**

Definition	Outline (AO1)	Evaluate (AO3)
Deviation from social norms	Behaviour seen as unacceptable by society    Social deviancy    e.g. behaviours such as public nudity and disorders such as padeophilia	Cultural relativism (bias)    Can't be applied universally to all cultures    Due to all cultures having different social norms    E.g., nuality is an acceptable behaviour in many non-western cultures (fittbes)    Social norms change over time    E.g., homoisexuality is no longer listed as a mental disorder.
Failure to function adequately	Being able to complete normal day to day activities and fulfil basic needs    e.g. Leaving the house, going to work, eating, cleaning etc.    Using this definition OCD/Depression would only be seen as significant if symptoms presented functioning.	Cultural relativism (bias) and can't be applied universally to all cultures are to a cultural expectations of functioning varying    E.g. leaving the home area is not seen as normal to functioning in all cultures    However can be useful when years to be the measuring as it is relatively easy to list behaviour, and objectively judge if the person has completed them
Deviation from ideal mental health	Assessed using a criteria for what is seen to be the characteristics of an individual with sound mental health    Criteria includes:    Accurate perception of reality    High self-esteem    Autonomy (independence)	Cultural relativism (bias)    Con't be applied universally to all cultures    Criteria is based on Western expectations of mental health    E.g. Collectivist cultures would not see    Who can achieve ait? Bifficult to define the cut off point for abnormality.
Statistical Infrequency	Defines abnormality by behaviour that is rare or unusual    This is calculated by comparing an individual with the behaviour of the population    Normal distribution curves allow for extreme behaviour to be identified	Definition does not distinguish between desirable and undestrable behaviour E.g. high levels of 10 would be seen as a positive not abnormal attitute. The cut off point is does subjectively determined and people may disagree how one a behaviour should be to be determined abnormal.

### **CORE STUDIES**

CONE STODIES	
SOCIAL APPROACH	MILGRAM (1963) OBEDIENCE
-	PILIAVIN ET AL. SUBWAY SAMARITANS
-	YAMAMOTO ET AL. CHIMPANZEE HELPING
BIOLOGICAL APPROACH	CANLI ET AL. (2000) BRAIN SCANS AND EMOTIONS
-	DEMENT & KLEITMAN SLEEP AND DREAM
-	SCHACHTER AND SINGER (1962) TWO FACTORS IN EMOTIONS
COGNITIVE APPROACH	ANDRADE DOODLING
-	<b>BARON-COHEN ET AL.</b> EYES TEST (AS AND HFA)
-	LANEY ET AL. FALSE MEMORY
LEARNING APPROACH	BANDURA ET AL. AGGRESSION
-	SAAVEDRA & SILVERMAN BUTTON PHOBIA
-	PEPPERBURG PARROT LEARNING



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