

- 17 Mattéo is investigating the impact of a treatment to help patients with severe prosopagnosia. *recog of faces*

Mattéo recruited 10 patients with severe prosopagnosia. He gave half of his patients an 11-week face training programme which involved showing 12 faces at different angles, with different emotional expressions. The other half of his patients were put into a control group, where they watched TV instead of being involved in the training sessions.

Before and after the investigation, all the patients had their performance on a face task recorded, which involved them deciding which of the faces resembled a target face the most.

Mattéo's average results are shown in **Table 2**.

Group	Average performance on the face task <u>before the investigation</u> (% correct)	Average performance on the face task <u>after the investigation</u> (% correct)
Training programme	41	60
Control	39	38

Table 2

- (a) Explain **two** conclusions that could be made from the data in **Table 2**.

(4)

- 1 The training programme was helpful as a treatment for those with severe prosopagnosia. This is because the average after the investigation rose by 19%.
- 2 ~~The control variable~~ *watching TV* didn't improve the patients' severe ~~prosopagnosia~~ *prosopagnosia* from the control variable. This is because after the investigation, the average went down by 1%, showing no improvement within the TV training session.

