

## Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO WRI T E MA
1a)	<p>Oswald, 1966 believed that when we sleep our bodies restore it's self and he also thought that, we go back to the peaceful state we were in when we were in the womb.</p>
1b)i)	<p>Dement and Kleitman's (1957) Study <del>was</del></p> <p>Aim- to find out what happens when we sleep <del>when we sleep</del></p>
	<p>Method- they attached a machine to someone the participants head and examined them whilst they slept.</p>

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	they examined <del>the</del> different
	subject <del>and</del> multiple times.
	Results- the results showed
	that humans have 5 stages
	of sleep and we dream
	in stage 5.
	ii) a strength of this
	study would be that
	it was repeated multiple
	times with different participants
	c) Rebecca's dream is not
	all about a sign, the
	<del>latent</del> latent content of the
	dream, using the psychoanalytic
	theory, really means she mayb
	isn't ready for a sister or

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	is scared that she won't be	
	a good sister.	
	3a) Agoraphobia is the	
	fear of a social situation	
	in which escape might	
	be difficult.	
	b) In the treatment of phobias	
	of the social anxiety variety,	
	you must 1st find out how/what	
	the patient is suffering and	
	then slowly bring them	
	into slight social interactions	
	with other people like the	
	patient, who is suffering and	
	let them socialise together.	
	before you put them in	
	a room with others like	

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	them. you must teach them
	a few basic skills to
	be able to socialise such
	as, what to talk about
	and hold a conversation.
	then when they have
	succeeded talking to <del>the</del> people
	like them with a similar
	phobia, then they will
	move on to talk to/
	interact with everyday people.
	c) the role of classical
	<del>behaviour</del> conditioning in
	creating a phobia is as
	follows 1- say the phobia was
	about spiders, you would make
	the patient think about
	spiders.

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	2- you would show them a picture of spiders
	3- you would show them a spider in a <sup>clear</sup> box
	4- you would let the spider walk on a table next to the patient.
	and 5- you would let the patient hold a spider.
	dii) Researchers name - aim - to find out if you can genetically inherit a phobia.
	method - tested families DNA to see if they

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	have the same phobias
	that were genetically passed
	on or if it was influenced
	by the parents behaviour
	they checked the <del>chromosomes</del> <sup>nucleus</sup>
	of each cell in DNA to
	see if they carried that
	specific gene.
	Results - they found that
	genes passed on for
	phobias were found in
	the nucleus and it is
	possible to genetically
	inherit <del>genes</del> phobias.
	ii)

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4a)i)	an individual factor that could have influenced the Mori and Arai study is the age and gender of each participant. and the graph was more difficult to read.
ii)	<del>Factor</del> a cultural factor that affected the influence of conformity could be that the study was conducted in <del>Asia</del> Asia in 2010 so the amount of people that would conform will be different in each country depending on how they were raised and will be different eight years later.

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b)	<p>in the table it is showing that the Original Study shows higher conformity rates (32%) as all the confederates say the same wrong answer but the conformity rate is significantly lower in the Variation Study (5.5%) because one of the confederates gave the correct answer each time.</p>
c)	<p>Ahmed was a <del>man</del> victim of majority social influence as he went in to a new school and saw most of his classmates wearing the same shoe and wanted to fit in</p>



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	<p>So went and got the same shoes, but Ahmed could also of been a victim of <del>informational</del> normative social influence as he saw that it was a social norm to wear the same shoes so went out and bought <del>the</del> saw a pair in order to fit in. <del>he could</del> it could also have been informational social influence as he could of seen the shoes, liked them, so then bought them. Or it could have been compliance as Ahmed</p>

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	<p>Could of not liked the shoes but on the outside agree with the majority and wear them.</p>
5a)	<p>Alluism is the act of helping with out expecting any reward.</p>
bi)	<p>Researchers name - Aim - to find out if your more likely to help someone who <del>is</del> you have empathy towards or not</p>
	<p>method - they took Psychology student and told them they were observing a</p>

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	Participant called Elaine to
	see if she could recall
	numbers. before they went
	in they took a questionnaire
	about their personality. half
	of the people were told
	they had something in
	common with Elaine and
	half had nothing in
	common with her. Elaine
	was in a chair screaming
	for someone to help whilst
	getting electrocuted (in obvious
	pain), some people were
	given an option to take
	her place or watch her
	in pain (the hard way <sup>out</sup> ) but
	others were given an easier
	path to take her place or

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	do a questionnaire then
	leave.
	ii) <del>the</del> majority of people who
	had something in common
	with Elaine took her place
	no matter if it was the
	hard way or the easy
	way, which proves that
	you are more likely to
	help someone if you
	empathise with them.
	c) in altruism the cultural
	differences are similar
	to any other <del>the</del> behaviour
	its mainly where the individual
	grew up, how they were
	raised and what they

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	were taught.
	d) Parent were helped 66
	times which is more
	than brothers or Sisters
	(7 e 1) which Shows
	the kin-selection theory
	true as it says
	that you are more
	likely to help close relative
	rather than Strangers <del>at</del>
	in order to keep
	your genes getting passed
	on to <del>at</del> future generations