

# Commentary on candidate evidence

The candidate evidence has achieved the following marks for each question in the question paper.

## Candidate 1

### Question 1: Individual behaviour — sleep and dreams

#### Question 1(a)

The candidate was awarded **4 out of 4 marks** because they described REM and nREM sleep accurately.

'REM sleep is used for the brain during REM sleep our brains are prepared for the next day **(1 mark)** and neurotransmitters are replenished' **(1 mark)**. 'REM is the sleep stage in which we dream' **(1 mark)**.

Candidates can gain a maximum of 3 marks for each type of sleep. If more marks had been available for REM sleep, an additional mark could have been given for 'rapid eye movements occur'.

'nREM sleep is used to carry out repair tasks on the body' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.

#### Question 1(b)

The candidate was awarded **4 out of 4 marks** for accurately explaining one strength and one weakness of the Restoration Theory of Sleep (Oswald, 1966).

'Shapiro found that after running a marathon nREM sleep is increased' **(1 mark)**. 'This suggests that the body is being repaired **(1 mark)** and waste chemicals such as lactate are being removed' **(1 mark)**.

Candidates can gain a maximum of 3 marks for either a strength or a weakness. 'Research found that sleep deprivation does not prevent physical activity' **(1 mark)**.

Another mark could have been awarded if more marks were available.

#### Question 1(c)

The candidate was awarded **6 out of 6 marks** for accurately describing the aims, method/procedure and results of the Dement and Kleitman (1957) study. All components were addressed.

'To find out which stage of sleep we dream in **(1 mark)** and to find out if there is a link between eye movements and dream content' **(1 mark)**.

'Method – lab experiment' **(1 mark)**.

'Procedure – 9 adults were hooked up to a polysomnography **(1 mark)** and slept in the sleep lab' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.

'Results – on around 80% of REM awakenings participants said they were dreaming' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.

### **Question 1(d)**

The candidate was awarded **4 out of 4 marks** for accurately explaining how Freud's (1909) study of Little Hans supports the psychoanalytic (Freudian) theory of dreaming.

'Hans dreamed that he was married to his mother **(1 mark)** ...this links to the psychoanalytic theory which says that our dreams express the desires of the ID **(1 mark)** and express things we want but cannot have' **(1 mark)**. 'Freud interpreted Little Hans dreams as Hans expressing his romantic desires for his mother' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.

### **Question 1(e)**

The candidate was awarded **2 out of 2 marks** for explaining a strength of the Little Hans study.

'It was a case study' **(1 mark)**. 'This means that Freud (researcher) could have a more in depth look and analyse Hans's dreams more thoroughly' **(1 mark)**.

## Candidate 2

### Question 4: Social behaviour – conformity

#### Question 4(a)

The candidate was awarded **1 out of 2 marks** for describing what is meant by conformity.

The description is vague and there is no reference to real or imagined social influence or to changing behaviour to match the majority.

The candidate identifies informational and normative influence as well as gender, self-esteem, culture but no description was given with reference to the question.

'Conformity is when we want to fit in or we think other people are right so we copy what others are doing' **(1 mark)**.

#### Question 4(b)

The candidate was awarded **2 out of 2 marks** for describing what was meant by minority influence.

These 2 marks were awarded holistically.

#### Question 4(c)

The candidate was awarded **5 out of 5 marks** for explaining how cultural factors will mean Hana is more likely than Alex to conform.

'Hana is from a collectivist culture and Alex is from an individualistic culture' **(1 mark)**. 'Collectivist cultures admire conformity and looking after others ...' **(1 mark)**. Kim and Marcus ...found that in collectivist ...the main goal was sticking in and being liked **(1 mark)** while in individualistic cultures they promoted standing out and being unique' **(1 mark)**. As collectivist cultures are pressurised to conform more Hana is more likely to conform more than Alex' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.

#### Question 4(d)

The candidate was awarded **1 out of 3 marks** for explaining what was meant by normative social influence and for giving an example.

The candidate was confusing compliance and normative social influence in their explanation. The candidate gave an example of compliance, not normative social influence.

'Normative social influence is when someone wants to be liked or fit in so they conform' **(1 mark)**.

**Question 4(e)**

The candidate was awarded **2 out of 6 marks** for explaining situational factors (with reference to Asch) that might affect conformity.

'In an Asch variation study. The group size was changed ...The best group size for conformity was between 3-5 people' **(1 mark)**. 'For group unanimity even if one person also guessed the right answer the conformity rate was dropped. The more people saying the right number the conformity rate got lower' **(1 mark)**.

The candidate described how individual factors affected conformity but no marks were awarded.

**Question 4(f)**

The candidate was awarded **2 out of 2 marks** for explaining one weakness of the Mori and Arai (2010) study.

'The Mori and Arai study was unethical **(1 mark)** as they were deceived as they were told the glasses were to protect their eyesight' **(1 mark)**.

More marks could have been awarded if more marks were available.