

Commentary on candidate evidence

Candidate 1

Section 1 Individual behaviour – Sleep and Dreams

The candidate was awarded **14 out of 15**

Question 1(a)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 3.**

- 'dement and klietman used a lab experiment' **(1 mark)**
- '...waited until participants were in REM sleep then woke them and asked if they were dreaming' **(1 mark)**
- '.....askeed the content of the dream' **(1 mark)**

Question 1(b)

The candidate was awarded **6 marks out of 6.**

- '...Nremsleep to repair the body' **(1 mark for type of sleep and function)**
- '...rem sleep to repair the brain' **(1 mark for type of sleep and function)**
- 'if we do not get enough rem we won't be able to focus on anything because our neurotransmitters will not be replenished' **(1 mark)**
- 'if we do not get any Nrem we will not be able to grow as much because the growth horemone is released during Nrem' **(1 mark)**
- 'our immune system will be damaged due to our chemical energies not maintaining homeostasis or balance which happens during Nrem' **(1 mark)**
- '...also during Nrem we speed up cell repair so cuts will be staying long' **(1 mark)**

Question 1(c)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark out of 2** because the weakness was not clearly expressed.

Question 1(d)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks out of 4**

- ‘...spills out these wishes as symbols’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘...the unconscious mind is the largest part of the mind’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘...this is where the wishes that may be against the norms of the world are’ **(1 mark)**
- For using the little Hans example **(1 mark)**

Candidate 2

Section 1 Individual behaviour – personality

The candidate was awarded **18 marks out of 20**.

Question 2(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2** because they describe the fact that

- ‘personality is unique’ **(1 mark)** ‘and relatively unchanging’ **(1 mark)**

Question 2(b)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks out of 4** because they described

- people high in extraversion ‘are dominant and like to be around people’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘people low in extraversion are more closed off emotionally’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘people high in neuroticism are more anxious and handle stress badly’ **(1 mark)**
- and people low in neuroticism are better at handling stress and are more stable’ **(1 mark)**

This is a full response, and could have gained more than 4 marks if there were more available. Question 2(c)

The candidate was awarded **7 marks out of 8** because they state

- ‘APD is caused by a difference in the brain’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘amygdala is part of our brains limbic system that controls emotion and memory’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘also helps us to recognise facial expressions’ **(1 mark)**
- if the amygdala is damaged the person will not be able to learn from their actions **(1 mark)**
- ‘lack of remorse’ **(1 mark)**

- 'pre-frontal cortex this is part of the brain that deals with emotions' **(1 mark)**
- 'raine (2000) found that people with APD have an average of eleven percent less prefrontal grey matter' ... 'link to APD and a damaged prefrontal cortex.' **(1 mark)**

Question 2(d)(i)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2** because they state

- farrington (1995) aimed to see if there was a link between growing up in a poor part of London and committing a crime **(1 mark)**

Question 2(d)(ii)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark out of 2** because they state

'a weakness of farrington was that the researcher did not consider the biological there may have been a biological reason in the forty one percent that compelled them to commit a crime'. **(1 mark)**

Question 2(e)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2** because they found the sum of the parts 12 **(1 mark)** and divided it by 3 to give a mean of 4. **(1 mark)**

Candidate 3

Section 1 Individual behaviour – phobias

The candidate was awarded **10 marks out of 20**.

Question 3(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2**.

- for describing a phobia as ‘an extreme fear’ **(1 mark)** and influences our day-to-day lives’. **(1 mark)**

Question 3(b)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 6**.

The candidate gave 3 stages of systematic desensitization

- ‘therapist teaching patient how to completely relax’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘make a list of anxiety inducing situations’ **(1 mark)**
- ‘begins the 1st of fearful situations’....‘remain calm’ **(1 mark)**

This response was capped at 3 marks as only a description was given, not explanation.

Question 3(c)(i)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark out of 2**.

- The candidate identified ‘the aim of the 2 process model study was to see if people could be conditioned into fearing a certain situation or object through association’. **(1 mark)**

The name of the researcher was inappropriate for the topic of phobias and the mark was not given.

Question 3(c)(ii)

The candidate was awarded **0 marks out of 2**.

No weakness of the study was given.

Question 3(d)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 6**.

The candidate described the procedure of the study including the offspring of the original mice:

- 'had never been in contact with the chemical before' **(1 mark)**
- 'the results were that the offspring feared the chemical' **(1 mark)**
- 'which suggests that phobias can be genetically inherited even if you have never come across the feared situation or object' **(1 mark)**

Question 3(e)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark out of 2**.

The candidate found the sum of the parts 12 **(1 mark)** but divided it by 3 to give a mean of 3 which gained no marks.

Candidate 4

Section 2 Social behaviour – conformity

The candidate was awarded **13 marks out of 15**.

Question 4(a)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 4**.

- ‘change your behaviour in public but you do not actually change your behaviour when in private’ **(1 mark)**.
For an additional mark the candidate would be expected to refer to changing behaviour due to social influence or to match the majority.
- For the description of the Asch research study **(1 mark)**
- ‘... the participants knew the answer but got it wrong because they conformed to the others in the group’ **(1 mark)**

Candidate did not gain full marks as the answer did not refer to the change of behaviour being due to majority or social influence.

Question 4(b)

The candidate was awarded **7 marks out of 8**.

- ‘...informational influence to conform this means that when in an unknown environment you look to others and copy them’ **(1 mark for description)**
- ‘Janice is new to being in a wheelchair so she looks to others for advice’ **(1 mark for reference to scenario)**
- ‘...could be internalisation...fully embraces the change in behaviour in public and private forever’ **(1 mark for description)**
- ‘...if Janice does not like the game and she continues to play because of some friends...this would be compliance’ **(1 mark for reference to scenario)**

- 'this was majority influence....Janice was in the minority because there was more than one message online' **(1 mark for reference to scenario)**
- '...self-esteem...new to being in a wheelchair...looks to others' **(1 mark for reference to scenario)**
- '...if from a collectivist culture...value putting the groups needs first...if Janice from collectivist culture like Peru her conformity rate is higher' **(1 mark for reference to scenario)**

Question 4(c)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 3**

- 'Asch's study found that on average 32% of men conformed...but mori and arai found that the men in their study did not conform at all' **(1 mark)**
- '...the women conformed similarly to how the men in asch conformed' **(1 mark)**
- '...this was either a cultural factor since asch had americans and aori and arai had japanese people' **(1 mark)**

Candidate 5

Section 2 Social behaviour – altruism

The candidate was awarded **13 marks out of 20**.

Question 5(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2**.

The candidate described

- 'diffusion of responsibility -assuming somebody else will help a person in need of help' **(1 mark)** 'as a result, no help ends up being given' **(1 mark)**

Question 5(b)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks out of 4**.

- 'collectivist cultures value group harmony' **(1 mark)**
- 'and have higher altruism rates' **(1 mark)**
- 'because somebody else's needs are put before their own' **(1 mark)**
- 'Individualistic cultures' 'value one's own needs before other people' **(1 mark)**

This is a full response, and could have gained more than 4 marks if there were more available.

Question 5(c)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 3**.

The candidate described

- 'The kin selection theory of altruism states that people are more likely to help close relatives and family in an emergency before helping others **(1 mark)**. 'It is linked to human instinct of survival of your genes' **(1 mark)**

Question 5(d)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 3**.

- for naming 'Madsen et al' **(1 mark)**
- for the description of a weakness 'the study did not consider personality or individual factors such as emotional closeness' **(1 mark)**

This is an undeveloped weakness therefore the candidate did not gain the third available mark.

Question 5(e)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 8** because they explained

- 'empathy-altruism theory states that people help others out of genuine concern rather than for self interest' **(1 mark)**
- 'description of the Batson and Toi study' **(1 mark)**
- 'give her notes in order to avoid feeling guilty' **(1 mark)**

Candidate 6

Section 2 Social behaviour – Non-Verbal Communication

The candidate was awarded **14 marks out of 20**.

Question 6(a)

The candidate was awarded **2 marks out of 2**.

- The candidate described ‘the person with the lowest status bows first and lowest’ **(1 marks)**. ‘This is a result of nurture’ **(1 marks)**

Question 6(b)

The candidate was awarded **3 marks out of 4**.

- The candidate described ‘that women smile more than men in social situations’ **(1 mark)**. ‘Men make more direct eye contact when talking’ **(1 mark)** ‘women make more eye contact when listening’ (1)

Question 6(c)

The candidate was awarded **1 mark out of 6**.

The candidate begins by explaining a study that does not relate to cultural differences. Yuki et al ... because in their culture it is unacceptable to show such emotions in public (1). ***Results given are not clear and not linked to the question.***

Question 6(d)(i)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks out of 4**.

- The candidate describes the 'Ekman and Friesen method' **(1 mark)**
- 'Fore tribe people having no contact with the western world being read a story' **(1 mark)**
- 'They had to pick the picture that indicated a sad emotion' **(1 mark)**
- 'They had multiple different pictures to choose from' **(1 mark)**

Question 6(d)(ii)

The candidate was awarded **4 marks out of 4**.

The candidate explained the results of Ekman and Friesen supporting the contributions of nature by saying that:

- 'the tribe with no contact with outside world picked almost the exact same emotions as those with contact' **(1 mark)**
- 'could not tell the difference between surprise and fear' **(1 mark)**
- 'These results support the nature NVC as it suggests people all over the world express the same emotions' **(1 mark)**
- 'meaning this is not learnt facial expressions and that it is innate' **(1 mark)**