



---

# **Psychology (Higher): Question Paper**

---

**Candidate evidence**

## Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1.	<p>(a) The psychodynamic approach to sleep and dreams believes that sleep/dreams is a time when the id (our part of our personality responsible for pleasure takes over). Usually throughout the day the id is suppressed by the ego but at night when we sleep the id runs rampant, as a result our dreams are mainly comprised of <del>the</del> id achieving or claiming things we desire, this is <del>called</del> <sup>called</sup> wish fulfillment theory. The psychodynamic approach believes that our dreams have <sup>contents</sup> two <del>meanings</del>: the manifest <sup>content</sup> <del>meaning</del>, which is just what we are seeing in the dream; and the latent content, which is the hidden <del>the</del> meaning behind what we are seeing, for example if we dream about chocolate the <del>manifest</del> manifest content is just delicious chocolate,</p>	

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

but the latent content could be that we feel guilty about eating too much chocolate. One psychodynamic research study that looked into this was the Little Hans study by Freud, Hans dreamt about a big giraffe crushing a smaller one, Freud believed this meant Hans was afraid of reprimand from his father, due to Hans having feelings for his mother.

(b) Drugs can have a variety of different impacts on sleep. One drug that does is caffeine, there is a chemical in our bodies called adenosine, adenosine is ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ responsible for making us feel groggy/tired and gets more effective as it builds up throughout the day. Caffeine blocks the effects of

## Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>causing anxiety from unacceptable thoughts &amp; feelings. If they become out of proportion neuroses develop e.g phobias. An example would be repression. This is when unconscious unacceptable thoughts are repressed and not made conscious. For example in the Oedipus Complex the aggressive feelings towards the same sex parent are repressed.</p>
5)	<p><del>Drugs are</del> Drugs impact sleep in a variety of ways. One of the most common drugs is caffeine found in <sup>alot of</sup> <del>most</del> food and drink. <del>Coff</del> People who drink caffeine close to the time they fall asleep will struggle to fall asleep as it makes us feel more awake by blocking adenosine</p>

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

receptors. Also people don't realize that it takes 5hrs for the caffeine levels to drop to half of what they were when the caffeine was first consumed. Another drug that affects sleep is Amphetamine, a class B illegal drug. It makes us used by many workers when they want to socialize on night shifts, it too makes people feel more awake. However, Alcohol does the opposite, it makes us feel tired. People often drink alcohol before they go to bed as it makes them feel more sleepy. However, alcohol damages the proportions of REM and non-REM sleep and alcohol tolerance develops quickly.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Which means it couldn't be used to treat insomnia. Another drug that influences sleep is prescription drugs. These types of drugs often have undesirable side effects such as making you feel more awake or making you feel more tired. Prescription drugs such as Anti-histamine now come in a non-drowsy form too.

- e) Dement and Kleitman's (1957) study aimed to see if dreaming occurred in REM sleep, if eye movement was linked to dream content, and if the duration of REM sleep was the same length as dream. Participants (5 males and 2 females) reported to the lab where they would sleep after a normal day but avoiding caffeine and alcohol. They had electrodes attached to <sup>their</sup> ~~there~~

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

there eyes  
~~eyes~~ (eye movement) and  
scalp (brain waves). They were  
awoken at various times in the night  
and asked if they had been  
dreaming and if yes what about.  
The experiment found that eye  
movement was linked to  
dream content, dreaming occurred  
in Rem sleep and that the dreams  
were shorter if woken 5 mins into  
Rem sleep compared to being  
woken 15 mins into Rem sleep.  
One weakness of the study was  
that the results can't be  
generalised as they were done  
on mostly males and a  
small sample size. Another  
weakness of the study was  
that it was a lab experiment

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

and so was critical, it's not normal for people to have electrodes attached to them while they sleep. Therefore the participants may not have reacted ~~truly~~ <sup>realistically</sup> and the results aren't as valid and reliable. However a strength of the study is that it encouraged and engaged other researchers to explore the link such as Oswald's restoration theory. This study can be linked to the biological theory as it suggests that most dreaming occurs in REM sleep which is what the results of this experiment show. It also supports the biological theory as it suggests that dreams are a result of neurons in the

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Brain called pens firing randomly,  
activation synthesis hypothesis.

This suggests that dreams are  
random which this study also

proved as ~~dreams~~ participants were  
having dreams about ~~tomatoes~~  
and they threw tomatoes.  
fights which was completely  
random.

## Candidate 3 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
2.a)	Lauren Alloy aimed to investigate the link	
	between different thinking styles and	
	depression.	
	University students completed a questionnaire	
	which identified whether or not they had a	
	negative thinking style or a positive thinking style.	
	They were retested 6 years later.	
	This study found that 1% of those with a	
	positive thinking style went on to develop	
	depression whereas 20% of those with a	
	negative thinking style went on to develop	
	depression, suggesting that there is a link	
	between thinking styles and vulnerability to	
	<del>depression</del> depression.	
	A strength of this study is that participants were	
	tested twice and there was no need to rely	

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

on their memory. Both males and females were used for this study so it is more generalised to the whole population.

However, as only uni students were used this study cannot be generalised to the whole population. Also, Alloy does not make it clear whether or not depression is a cause or a consequence of a negative thinking style. Also, the participant's depression could have been caused by something else and not their negative thinking style.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

b) Beck's cognitive triad of depression aims to explain the cognitive causes of depression. He looks into how having negative thoughts about yourself, the future and the world can lead to depression. This is known as negative self schema - a negative pattern of thoughts. Beck also looks into faulty information processing as a cause of depression which ~~has~~ ties in with Alloy's thinking styles study. It was found that you are more vulnerable to depression if you have a negative thinking style.

Having constant, negative thoughts about yourself, the future and the world around you can lead you to have lowering self-esteem, feelings of hopelessness & worthlessness as well as decreased mood and motivation - all symptoms of depression.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Beck also talked about having dysfunctional assumptions which are negative assumptions about oneself which are usually not true and can again lead to symptoms of depression.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

c) One biological treatment of depression is electro-convulsive shock therapy. The patient goes to hospital and a shock is administered to the brain to 're-set' it and also it induces a seizure in the patient. This is not one of the most commonly used treatments for depression, it is more used in the most severe cases however it does tend to work really well. A weakness of this treatment is that it is not long-term. It is not a cure, patients will usually go back after about 6 months. It also has been known to cause memory-loss - mostly long term - which is a major, distressing side effect, and is one of the reasons that this is not the preferred treatment method for depression.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Another biological treatment for depression are SSRIs which inhibit the re-uptake of serotonin /  $\therefore$  increases serotonin levels. This is the most common treatment for depression as it works in 80-90% of cases and has very limited side effects which are uncommon. They are also not physically ~~addicted~~ addictive and an overdose is usually not very dangerous.

SNRIs are much like SSRIs but they also increase noradrenaline as well as serotonin levels. These are a very safe method too as they are not addictive, also work in 80-90% of cases. side effects are a little more common than with SSRIs though.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

MOAI'S are another type of antidepressant which used to be the most common treatment before SSRI's and other types of antidepressants were produced. The side effects of these tablets are more common which is why ~~is~~ it is not a preferred method anymore. The side effects are also more severe such as insomnia and aggression making these an unfavourable method of treatment.

## Candidate 4 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
Q3a	<p>The working memory model; Baddeley and Hitch 1974 shows no short term memory to be an active processor. Baddeley in 1975 showed how a dual task <del>is</del> shows support for the working memory model in comparison to the multistore model.</p>
	<p>Baddeley 1975 had participants follow a 3x3 puzzle with a laser as well as identifying the right hand angles in the letter 'F'. This showed that the working memory model can complete two tasks</p>
	<p>at the same time. However when the 2 tasks involved the same slave system such as the procedure described <del>with</del> which involved <del>not</del> visual-spatial sketchpad showed that the working</p>

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

memory model struggled when the two tasks were 4. Whereas when the two tasks required the use of the two slave systems the working memory model worked well. The main strength of this model was that it showed the short term memory to be complex and flexible. However the main weakness was that the experiment lacked mundane reliability and it was unrealistic. It also didn't explain the central executives involvement which is the biggest issue with the working memory model.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Q3b

In the short term memory, encoding, capacity and duration play a large part in creating a memory.

Conrad 1964 showed that the short term memory ~~has~~ has acoustic

~~code~~ coding. This means the

words sound of the word is ~~remembered~~ <sup>encoded</sup>.

Rather than the long term memory

which uses semantic encoding. In the

short term memory the acoustic

codes are changed into nerve impulses.

The capacity of the short term memory

is how much ~~the~~ ~~short~~ information the

short term memory can actually hold.

Jacobs (1887) showed that the

short term memory can hold 5-9

items ( $7 \pm 2$ ). However it was

later discovered by Miller

that it is  $7 \pm 2$  chunks of information.

Information which can be remembered rather than just  $7 \pm 2$  individual items.

The duration of the short term memory is how long the information can be in the short term memory without rehearsal without being forgotten.

Peterson and Peterson (1959) showed the duration of the short term memory to be 30 seconds roughly.

Q30. Forgetting is when information is lost from the brain due to the lack of accessibility, lack of availability and lack of rehearsal.

Trace decay is an example of forgetting in the short term memory. Peterson and Peterson's experiment.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

was an example of trace decay.  
Their procedure included remembering  
3 letter combinations while counting down  
in 3s. ~~They~~ They measured different  
time gaps concluding that ~~that~~ the  
longer the gap between ~~the~~ being  
shown the combination and having  
to repeat it the lower the percent  
of people who could remember it.  
At 5 second intervals 80% of  
people recalled the combination  
whereas this dropped to 10% after  
18 seconds. This shows the importance  
of rehearsal in the short term  
memory. However it lacks mundane  
realism and it is also hard to  
~~test~~ rehearsal is the main variable  
~~needed~~ to control rehearsal. ~~Another~~  
issue is that it

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Another theory of forgetting is in the long term memory which is cue dependency. Cue dependency can either be to do with the state the participant was in when the memory was made or where the participant was when the memory was created.

Cue dependent state was investigated by Goodwin et al. It was investigated into the effect of alcohol. It was shown that people were more likely to remember the memory they first created under the influence of alcohol if they were under that same influence once more. Hence can be shown as a theory of forgetting as without the influence of alcohol the participants were ~~then~~ unable to recall the memory fact.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

~~Godden and Baddeley investigated~~  
Abernathy 1940 investigated ~~where~~ if  
where the participant learnt the  
information and by who had  
an impact on the recall. It was  
shown that when in the same  
place as the information was  
learnt was where recall was  
at its best...

Another example of cue dependency  
would be ~~that~~ Godden and Baddeley  
Their experiment involved the use  
of divers. The divers were taught  
information on land as well as  
~~in water~~ underwater. The results  
showed similar findings to the  
Abernathy study that recall is  
best where it was originally  
made. However it can be argued

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

that although the absence of these cues may play a part in forgetting it does not explain situations when people forget answers to tests even when taken in the class where they first learnt that information. Hence cue dependent ~~was~~ cannot be the only reason for forgetting.

## Candidate 5 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>A state in which is less likely to result from authoritarian parenting is the autonomous state and this is when an individual diminishes the authority figure's orders and acts on their own moral responsibility; In the agentic state the opposite happens, one diminishes their own moral responsibility to obey orders.</p>
4.	<p>A strength of Hasel et al (2011) study into hardiness training is that the program ran for 6 weeks and this means that there was a long enough period for results to be seen. Another strength is that there was a significant difference in pre and post test scores which is very unlikely to have happened by chance. Another strength is that both male and</p>

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

female participants were used so results  
can be more easily generalised. A  
weakness of this study is that the  
participants were subjected to highly  
stressful situations which is in breach of  
the BPS code of ethics and could have  
caused some psychological harm. Another  
weakness of this study is that the  
participants were all students so they  
were all of a similar age and intelligence  
therefore the results are harder to generalise.

4b The general adaptation syndrome (GAS)  
was proposed by Hans Selye and it is  
a suggestion to the body's stress response.  
The first stage of the GAS is generally this  
is the way the body reacts to all  
stressors, for the short term this is the  
release of adrenaline and nor-  
adrenaline for the fight or flight

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

response. If the stressor persists, it can lead to the second stage of GAS, adaptation; this is when the symptoms of stress from stage one disappear however diseases of adaptation can occur such as coronary heart disease (CHD) and high blood pressure. The third stage of GAS is when symptoms from stage one reappear, usually after 4 weeks and conditions such as an enlarged adrenal medulla, to compensate for an increase in cortisol release, and stomach ulcers form. Selye (1936) tested this theory by subjecting rats to a number of stressors, including surgical injury and injections of toxins, to see how they would respond. At first the rats were very distressed and showed the symptoms of stress but these disappeared after a few days however they returned within 3 weeks,

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

thus giving evidence to back up the  
GRAS theory

4c One method used to treat stress is  
the use of drugs such as diazepam or  
beta-blockers. Both of these drugs  
slow the central nervous system to  
prevent the physiological stress response.  
A strength of this method is that it  
reduces the stress response in the short  
term, ~~however~~ however, a weakness is that  
it doesn't deal with the stressor itself so  
the stressor may persist. The implications  
of this method are that in the short  
term, the physiological aspect of stress is  
dealt with, however the stressor itself is  
not dealt with. ~~Appropriate regulation of stress~~  
A link to this study is the GRAS because  
Selye researched the short term stress  
response which is important in the use

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

of drugs to deal with stress. Another link is the sympathetic ~~and~~ adrenal medullary axis which is the processes in which the body goes through in response to the fight or flight response through the sympathetic nervous system, and the use of these drugs almost mimic the parasympathetic nervous system returning the body to homeostasis. An application of the use of drugs as a coping strategy could be to use for short-term rare stressors such as, for someone who has a fear of flying could take these drugs in the short term to cope.

Stress inoculation therapy (SIT) is another strategy used to reduce stress. This technique is often used by the military and it focusses on ~~dealing~~ dealing with a stressor before it has even occurred. There are three stages involved

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

in SIT, the first is identifying and  
forcing the potential stressor; the second  
stage is addressing the stressor and  
learning to deal with it in a controlled  
~~and~~ environment and the third stage  
is applying the stressor to the real  
world. A strength of this strategy is  
that it is highly effective at dealing with  
stress however, a weakness of this strategy is  
that it requires a lot of time and commitment  
and can be very expensive. The implications  
are that this ~~stage~~ strategy is highly  
effective in dealing with a stressor before  
it has occurred. A link to this strategy is  
~~that~~ Hasek et al (2011) because both deal  
with coping strategies before a stressor has  
occurred, Hasek et al introduced a hardiness  
training programme to improve the  
participants' ability to deal with a stressor.  
Both these techniques/studies deal with

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

the prevention rather than ~~after~~ after  
the stressor. An application of SIT could be  
to implement this therapy in work places  
where jobs can become highly stressful.

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

## Candidate 6 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
5a)	

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

In a group with one participant and one confederate Asch found ~~very~~ little to no conformity to the confederates obviously incorrect estimate. In an increase of 2 confederates to 1 participant asch found 21% conformity to the confederates wrong answer. When the group was further increased in size asch found 33% conformity in a group of 1 participant and 3 confederates. After this Asch said any more increase made little effect. From this research Asch devised his magic number of 4, observing highest conformity in a ratio of 1:3. As Rosie is in a ratio of 1:3 with her friends this may of contributed to her decision to go on holiday abroad.

As Rosie is a female this may have

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Contributed to her conforming because research shows that females are more likely to conform than males because females want to create peace and harmony within a group. Mori and Arai (2010) length of lines experiment in a replication of Asch without confederates. Used Japanese University Students. They found 40% of women conformed to the incorrect answer compared to 0% of men. This backs up that as a female Rosie has a greater likelihood to conform.

The presence of an ally, somebody with the same answer or opinion as you, makes people less likely to conform. As Rosie was the only member of the group to disagree she felt more isolated increasing the chances of her conforming if Rosie had an ally she would have been less

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

likely to conform.

The UK is a ~~collectivist~~ Individualist culture. British people value the needs and wants of themselves higher than the wants of others. This means that Rosie was less likely to conform to her friends idea of a holiday abroad because ~~she lives~~ she lives in an individualist culture. Rosie would have been more likely to conform if she lived in ~~in~~ China because they are ~~are~~ a Collectivist culture valuing the wants and likes of friends and family higher.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

5b) Authoritarian Parenting brings a child up with rules which have been made clearly and there is no negotiation of these rules. From a young age it is installed in a child that rules are meant to be followed and they are taught to obey authority figures such as parents and teachers. This increases levels of obedience because unlike a democratic parenting style where rules are discussed and children are encouraged to think for themselves children brought up with authoritarian parenting recognise the importance of obedience and it becomes a social norm to obey. Obedience also increases with authoritarian parenting because children do not question rules and do not want to negotiate with authority figures.

## Candidate 7 evidence

6a) One type of discrimination is Sexism. This is prejudice or discrimination against someone because their gender. Researcher William O'Beir (1994) found through their research over 20 different countries that there are commonly held stereotypes against males and females. Males are hard headed, reckless and determined but females are understanding, warm and

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

emotional. Some Sexist attitudes appear positive like women deserve more protection or they run but Gilhe and Fiske in (2001) found that these positive sexist attitudes can lead to harmful sexism. Another type of discrimination is race racism. This is discrimination or prejudice against someone because their ethnic origin. Devine and Elliot (1995) found that 45% of the participants stated that black americans were lazy and 25% stated that they ~~was~~ were unintelligent. Also it's found that 34% of black people with no qualifications are unemployed but only 13% of

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

White people with no  
qualifications or unemployed.

b) One strength of Authoritarian  
personality theory is that  
most of Adorno's research  
was done using questionnaires  
which means it ~~can take~~  
gained a large, ~~representative~~<sup>representative</sup>  
sample. Also another strength  
was that it was supported  
by Adorno's ~~F-Scale~~  
research which found out  
the roots of prejudice  
attitudes ~~in particular anti-~~  
~~Semitic~~ which supported  
~~the idea~~ and it found that  
Authoritarian personality is  
caused by authoritarian  
parenting, the findings re the

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

F-Scale Study ~~support~~ supported this. ~~Also~~ as it found a correlation between Authoritarian personality and parenting. Another strength was that it was supported by more research including other studies such as Rokach who supported the idea that authoritarian personality is caused by authoritarian parenting. One however a weakness of the study is that the F-Scale research used a bias sample (~~intensity~~ white American) which means the results couldn't be generalised. Also another weakness was that the statements used in the F-Scale study were said like facts

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

Which meant participants were less likely to disagree with them. One other weakness was that other studies provided information to support a different correlation such as Leon Perlmutter who found a correlation between Authoritarian personality and Xenophobia.

c) Realistic conflict theory was founded by Tajfel (1966).

It then suggests that the main cause of prejudice is conflicts of interest. This explains Mrs Singh's competition, both groups want to win but only one can which will cause prejudice as both

groups want the same goal that only one can achieve. The theory also suggests that the main cause of prejudice again is the fact that they're competing for scarce resources, but there aren't enough for the 2 people. This explains Mrs Singh's scenario as ~~the~~ the amount of prizes are limited ~~and~~ ~~not~~ not enough for both groups. So this causes prejudice. Also the theory suggests ~~the~~ ~~idea~~ that groups develop a negative stereotype of each other to legitimize discrimination. This is seen in Mrs Singh's class when they

wrote nasty comments on the poster. The other group created a ~~negative~~ ~~stereotype~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~group~~ ~~to~~ legitimize discrimination.

negative stereotype of  
the other group to legitimize  
discrimination which was  
at the nasty comments.

Ms Singh's ~~group~~ <sup>competing</sup> ~~group~~ ~~group~~  
group ruined the other group  
poster in order to win, this  
supports the 'conflict' idea  
of the theory that  
groups can work together.

It is also similar to Robbers  
~~Cave~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ which is the  
study used to explain the  
realistic conflict theory. Much  
like the class room and the

2 groups competing for the  
scarce resource which is the  
prize ~~them~~, Robbers cave ~~is~~  
2 groups of boys competed

for prizes also. ~~that~~ This means  
that due to the similarities  
with the Robbers cave Mrs  
Singh could resolve the  
conflict through sharing,  
cooperating and negotiating  
as this is how Tajfel in  
Robbers cave study said  
was the way to reduce  
hostility between groups. Also  
due to the similarities ~~was~~  
between both Ms Singh  
can use ~~same~~ <sup>similar</sup> conclusion  
~~to Robbers cave that~~  
~~the boys need little~~ that  
the main cause of  
the competition between the  
poster competition was  
competition for scarce resources.

## Candidate 8 evidence

Ta. In real life people take things like appearance and mannerisms into consideration when deciding who is attractive and who they want to enter a relationship with. ~~then~~ In virtual relationships a person is unable to see these qualities or behaviours which can be described as 'gates' and may result in a person not being able to express their individuality causing aggressive or blunt responses. This may cause someone to not enter a relationship.

Tb. The social exchange theory involves costs and rewards. Before entering a relationship a

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

person considers the costs and rewards of entering one. If rewards such as companionship outweigh costs like effort a person will enter the relationship. However, research has shown that in some cases people have stayed in relationships when the costs outweighed the rewards. The theory would predict if this was the case the person would leave the relationship however they don't always do so<sup>therefore affects the reliability of the theory</sup>. It has been suggested it is oversimplistic to state people only enter relationships based on costs and rewards as other things such as location and similarity of attitudes play an important role. ~~The theory~~ <sup>The theory</sup> has also ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> criticized as it has a very selfish nature suggesting people only care about the rewards that they will receive and that is the most important thing in a relationship. when in

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

reality many people don't base their decisions off of what they can get from something. which decreases the validity of the theory. Once a person is in a relationship they take things like their satisfaction level, <sup>and</sup> investment in the relationship ~~and~~ into consideration. This was proposed by Rusbult in his Investment theory which is a development on the Social Exchange theory as it shows that other things are important in relationships. Costs and rewards are also subjective to each person so it is difficult to state <sup>specific</sup> reasons for why a couple are together as a cost to someone may be a reward to someone else.

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

7c. In the filter theory there are 3 filters which people use to decide who is the best person for them. The first is social demography - things such as geographical proximity, same religions, interests, backgrounds. In the scenario Sam and Alex met at university where they studied together for 4 years. As they both went to the same university they were <sup>in</sup> close proximity for years and were able to see each other regularly meaning they had more time to get to know each other. They also studied together suggesting they were on the same course and have interests in the same things which is possibly how they first got in contact. Social demography is important in the early stages of a relationship. The second filter is similarity of attitudes in which a couple share the same core beliefs and values. This is also very important in the early stages of a relationship as if there is little commonality the relationship

ENTER  
NUMBER  
OF  
QUESTION

DO NOT  
WRITE IN  
THIS  
MARGIN

will not progress. Sam and Alex have tension in their relationship from ~~as~~ having different beliefs and values. This may cause ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> to have further ~~it~~ <sup>problems</sup> in their relationship and may affect them in the long term.

The third filter is complementability in which one partner has something the other lacks and this makes the couple feel whole when they are together and increases feelings of intimacy. In the scenario, Sam is sociable and Alex is more reserved meaning Sam makes up for Alex being less sociable and they feel closer together as Sam fills the gap Alex has. The Psychologist who proposed the theory studied couples who had been together for 18 months and less. ~~The filters are used~~

## Candidate 9 evidence

8. (a)	<p>Evolutionary theory suggests that we evolved aggression as it is beneficial to our survival. Things like ritualistic aggression (e.g. dogs growling and showing teeth) supports the evolutionary model as it shows off aggression without actually having to take part in aggressive acts which could result in someone/ thing getting injured thus reducing reproductive organs or even death. Evolutionary theory for aggression suggests that we are aggressive as it is beneficial in helping up find/defend/hunt food, shelter and sexual partners. All these things have aided the survival of many species. Evolutionary theory also suggests the male are aggressive as females find aggression attractive this would explain why male animals often fight in order to secure a female sexual partner. Although the theory is largely based on animals meaning we can't generalise these results to humans. The evolutionary approach also fails to mention why males fight for a sexual female partner when there is such a high chance of serious injury resulting in the decline of species.</p>	
(b)	<p>The importation model of aggression suggests that institutions like prisons are not aggressive places but the people inside the prisons are aggressive and violent. This theory suggests that those who enter prison violent stay violent and those who enter prison calm and cool headed stay calm and cool headed. The importation model of aggression suggest that we should not only study prison culture but also the situations and factors of inmates before they arrived at prison. This theory has helped many prison wardens successfully predict which inmates are going to be well behaved and which inmates are going to be aggressive and violent. However the study fails to mention why many inmates who enter prison non aggressive and then come out being aggressive. The theory also suggest that those who are criminals by career choice (e.g. thief) are much more likely to join a gang or a sub group when inside prison and those who are one off offenders of non-violent crimes (e.g. fraud) are much more likely to befriend guards and prison officials. The theory also fails to state why many people change after being in prison for a long time and how event though there home life has stayed the same there behaviour has changed.</p>	

ENTER  
QUESTION  
NUMBER  
BELOW

Do not type in this shaded box

DO NOT  
WRITE  
IN THIS  
MARGIN

(c)

Sykes deprivation model of aggression suggest that people become violent after being in prison because they are deprived of certain goods. According to Sykes deprivation model of aggression a reason why Alan became aggressive was because he was deprived of safety. In the scenario Alan is usually a quiet and reserved person. So when he was deprived of safety he had to come out of his shell in order to defend himself, Sykes said many men fear homosexual acts in prison making them constantly fearful, this could result in Alan becoming aggressive as he has to be violent in order to protect himself. Sykes also stated that those who are deprived of heterosexual (man and woman) relationships and sexual encounters can make people more aggressive. This would apply to Alan as he is no longer having intimate moments with his wife Sykes said this deprivation could make Alan more aggressive. Sykes deprivation model also stated that deprivation of liberty can many people aggressive. This has the potential to make Alan angry as Alan enjoyed walking in the country side before he went to prison but now his liberty has been taken from him meaning he has no choice in what he does so he may be aggressive as that's the only thing he has control over. Sykes deprivation model also states that once choice is taken from you, you lose the ability to reason and can end up becoming aggressive. This would apply to Alan as outside prison he had a say/ choice on how a solicitors firm was run but now he doesn't even get the choice of what he has to eat. Outside prison Alan also had the choice of his peer group but now he is forced to be around people he has no interest in being around. This could lead to Alan becoming aggressive as they could be teaching him aggressive traits and skills.