

## Candidate 2 evidence

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2.a)	<p>One situational factor that affects obedience is uniform. Uniform has the power to grant individuals with perceived legitimate authority. We are taught in socialisation that different uniforms hold different status and authority levels, showing us how much we need to obey these figures. For example, we are taught the power, authority and status of police officers, we are taught to identify and associate police officers as a high level of authorities figure, and therefore we must obey them. Whereas we are taught that people wearing a janitor's uniform don't hold that much authority due to their (unfair) status in society, therefore we are less likely to obey them. Milgram found in a variation of his study that when the 'experimenter' was replaced by a person wearing normal, ordinary clothes, the 'teachers/participants' were less likely to obey with obedience levels dropping from 64% willing to shock the 'learner' to almost half willing to shock the 'learner', showing that the absence of a uniforms causes obedience to drop.</p> <p>Another situational factor that affects obedience is proximity. In a variation of Milgram's experiment, when the 'teacher' was sat in a different room from the 'experimenter' after the initial instructions were given, and that all following instructions were given over the phone, obedience levels dropped as the participant wasn't sat face to face with the person who was ordering them to shock the 'learner'.</p> <p>In another variation of Milgram, where the 'teacher' was sat in same room as 'learner' that the teacher was supposed to shock, obedience levels dropped even more due to the direct ability to see the supposed pain that the 'teacher' was causing the 'learner' showing that when face to face with the person that will be impacted by the actions that you obey, obedience drops.</p> <p>A final situational factor that affects obedience is location. In another variation of Milgram's study, when it was moved from being conducted in a university, to a warehouse, obedience levels also dropped. This is due to the experiment now no longer being associated with a university, a place of high status and authority. This shows that because the experiment was moved to a place of less status, people felt less of a need to obey.</p>	
2.b)	<p>One strength of Mori and Arai was that they didn't include actors, to ensure everyone was acting naturally, compared to Asch who used actors. This means that the results reflected true conformity as there were no confederates/actors to impact results making them more applicable.</p> <p>Another strength is that they used a large sample of 104, of both genders (60 female, 40 male) due to the large sample size and the use of both genders, can be applied to societies as more representative than Asch's 50 all male participants.</p> <p>One weakness is that they used all Japanese psychology students. Because of this, the studies findings only tell us about conformity in Japan, therefore the results can't be generalised to the rest of the world. Also because Japan is a collectivist culture, it's hard to say exactly why they conformed.</p> <p>Also due to them being psychology students means that they may have been aware of Asch's conformity studies (as may have come across or been studied them before) meaning that the results may have been skewed.</p>	

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	<p>Finally, Mori and Arai used an artificial test that would never appear in real life social situations. Due to this shows that the test isn't a true evaluation of conformity as the task was too simple and doesn't equate to the social situations that we come across in real life.</p>	
3c.i)	<p>Normative social influence is when you conform due to wanting to fit in and not appear as an outsider or be shunned from the group. An example of normative influence was found in Asch 1957 study of conformity as due to the simple task, where participants knew the correct answer to due to its simplicity, however they still conformed to the groups majority as to fit in and not appear ad different by 'rocking the boat'. In reference to the scenario, there is a high-likelihood that Natasha will join the football team as she wants to be able to fit in at her new school and not be viewed as different or an 'outsider' aftac moving schools, which already puts her in a difficult situation already as she attempts to become part of the group that is her school peers. It is not due to Natasha not knowing what sprit is that she conformed, she does due to her prior experience with rugby, but she wants to join the football team so that she can fit in.</p>	
3c. ii)	<p>One individual factor that affects conformity is gender. Research has found that women are more likely to conform than men, many believe that this id to do with the way women are socialised. Women on average are more interested with maintaining group harmony whereas men are more willing to stand out as un individual. In reference to the scenario, Natasha is likely to join the football team as she is a girl, who typically will want to 'keep the peace' and conform to what the rest of the group are doing, which is playing football, even though that's not her specialised sport.</p> <p>Another individual factor that affects conformity is age. It has been found that those from the ages of 14-18 are the most likely age group to conform. This is because of many things such as hormones and peer pressure that make people of these ages most likely to conform. This is because we want to be able to fit in and relate with our peers, to be like those around us. In reference to the scenario Natasha is likely to join the football team as it says that she is a secondary school pupil which should put her in the age range of moist likely to conform. Therefore she will join the football team due to unconscious peer pressure and the desire to be like and fit in with her new classmates.</p> <p>A final individual factor that affects conformity is self esteem. It has been found that those with higher self-esteem are less likely to conform compared to those with low self esteem. Takiana 2010 found that Japanese students with higher self esteem were less likely to conform when answering questions on a crime stimulation, compared to the students who appeared to have low self esteem. From this it can be predicted that due to Natasha being in an unknown situation, in a new environment with no familiar people, she will have low confidence, and self esteem as she is not established in her new school. This suggests that she will conform and join the football teams that she appears like the others, making it more likely that they'll accept her.</p>	

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3.a)	<p>The diathesis stress model is a biological explanation to depression. Diathesis stress model is an explanation that says that your likelihood of suffering from depression comes from your genetic makeup, which tells how predisposed you are of developing depression (e.g. hormonal or chemical imbalances), and then says that you are more or less likely to develop depression due to the experiences you face in life.</p> <p>This states that your likelihood of developing depression comes from how predisposed you are to it due to your genetics (your diathesis) and then the depression can be triggered by stressful/traumatic life events, which will cause depression based on how your diathesis was.</p> <p>Holmes et al created a survey which he gave to medical patients, where they were to tick what events had happened to them within the last 3 years. Each life event had a different ranking of how badly it impacted your likelihood to developing depression. From this Holmes stated that the higher your score, the likelier you were to developing depression.</p>	
3.b)	<p>Beck's cognitive triad is a way of cognitively explaining why people develop depression. Beck states that depressed people have a negative way of viewing and perceiving the world. Beck identified 3 areas of negative thinking. Firstly, the self, feeling as though you are useless and unworthy of anything, secondly the world, feeling as though the world is against you, and lastly the future, feeling as though nothing will get better. Thus linking to another area of the cognitive approach to depression where by Beck believes that depressed people have negative self schemas.</p> <p>Beck believes that depressed people not only have a negative perspective and outlook on the world, but also on themselves. This means that depressed people give up on different relationships, activities which cause them to fail. These failures then act as evidence proving to themselves that all the negative things and beliefs that they had, were in fact correct. This then leads to a snowball effect where the person unconsciously sabotages themselves in many different aspects of their life, and then uses these failed efforts and relationships as validation for what they believe and why they feel this way. This then leads to faulty information processing.</p>	
3.c)	<p>One study into the biology of depression is a twin and diathesis study by McGuffin et al. McGuffin aimed to investigate to see if one twin had depression, what the likelihood was that the other twin had or would have depression to. He did this by analysed the medical records from a hospital in London to find sets of twins where one had been diagnosed with depression. He used 177 participants in the study, using twins, both identical and fraternal sets as they shared the same genetic sequencing and were brought up in similar background and environments. The participants were blindly interviewed by the research team, asking questions about their lives and experiences. He found that the concordance rate for the likelihood of one twin having depression and the other developing depression was 60% for identical twins and 26% for non identical twins. From this McGuffin concluded that both genetic factors and external environmental factors BOTH play a key role in causing depression.</p> <p>L-The diathesis stress model is a model that says that your likelihood of suffering from depression comes from your genetic makeup, which tells how</p>	

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	<p>predisposed you are of developing depression (e.g. hormonal imbalances), and then says that you are more or less likely to develop depression due to the experiences you face in life. This states that your likelihood of developing depression comes from how predisposed you are to it due to your genetics (your diathesis) and then the depression can be triggered by stressful/traumatic life events, which will cause depression based on how your diathesis was. This links to McGuffin as it shows that both genetic and environmental factors both play a role in causing depression as the coordinate rate wasn't 100 for either.</p> <p>The biological approach states that depression is caused by altered neuro chemistry, hormonal imbalances or the diathesis stress model. Specifically the first two suggest that its due to the specific makeup of you that make your diathesis as some may be more likely to develop depression because o their genetics. This links to McGuffin as identical sets of twins who have closer genetic makeup had a higher rate of developing depression.</p> <p>One way that McGuffin can be applied is by removing the stigma attached to depression as the study showed that it wasn't just to do with what's happened to someone, but is also due to their biology, removing the 'self blame' aspect of depression, as your genetics can cause altered functioning which can lead to depression.</p> <p>Also, the study showed that the environment in which you're raised in has a huge impact on your likelihood of developing depression. Therefore more care should be put into creating a safe and positive environment to be brought up and live in.</p> <p>Furthermore due to the study showing that depression is caused by both genetic factors and environmental factors such as difficult life events, shows that depression although it can be due to genetics, there is also a 'taught' aspect of depression as twins, both fraternal and identical both can develop depression after their twin has.</p> <p>Also measures should be put in place to support twins where one has been diagnosed with depression, supports and preventative measures should be installed to help the twin without depression, to not then later on develop depression.</p> <p>C- A study found that perfectionists were more prone to developing depression. This was because any failures were truly distressing to these individuals, causing them a lot of stress. This links to McGuffin as it highlights the impact of the environment you're brought up in and your different experiences and life events can have a major impact on how likely you are to develop depression.</p> <p>E- One strength of McGuffin is that it used a large sample size of 177 participants. This means due to its large and varied sample size, the findings can be applied to societies, and that the study is more reliable.</p> <p>Another strength of the study is that due to using twins, means that the ste4s of participants has very similar genetics but also upbringing and environment. This means that more factors were able to be controlled making the results more valid.</p>	

