Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname   Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper reference **WPS01/01**

Psychology
International Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  – *there may be more space than you need*.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
  – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question*.
- The list of formulae and statistical tables are printed at the start of this paper.
- Candidates may use a calculator.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶

Pearson

FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

Critical values for Spearman's rank

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test				
	0.05	**0.025**	**0.01**	**0.005**	**0.0025**
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test				
N	**0.10**	**0.05**	**0.025**	**0.01**	**0.005**
5	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000	1.000
7	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	0.964
8	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.905
9	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.867
10	0.564	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.830
11	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.800
12	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.769
13	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.747
14	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.723
15	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.700
16	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.679
17	0.414	0.485	0.566	0.615	0.662
18	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.643
19	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.628
20	0.380	0.447	0.520	0.570	0.612
21	0.370	0.435	0.508	0.556	0.599
22	0.361	0.425	0.496	0.544	0.586
23	0.353	0.415	0.486	0.532	0.573
24	0.344	0.406	0.476	0.521	0.562
25	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.551
26	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.541
27	0.324	0.382	0.448	0.491	0.531
28	0.317	0.375	0.440	0.483	0.522
29	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.513
30	0.306	0.362	0.425	0.467	0.504

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Chi-squared distribution formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \qquad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Critical values for chi-squared distribution

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test					
df	0.20	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.001
1	1.64	2.71	3.84	5.02	6.64	10.83
2	3.22	4.61	5.99	7.38	9.21	13.82
3	4.64	6.25	7.82	9.35	11.35	16.27
4	5.99	7.78	9.49	11.14	13.28	18.47
5	7.29	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	20.52
6	8.56	10.65	12.59	14.45	16.81	22.46
7	9.80	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	24.32
8	11.03	13.36	15.51	17.54	20.09	26.12
9	12.24	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	27.88
10	13.44	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	29.59
11	14.63	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.73	31.26
12	15.81	18.55	21.03	23.34	26.22	32.91
13	16.99	19.81	22.36	24.74	27.69	34.53
14	18.15	21.06	23.69	26.12	29.14	36.12
15	19.31	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.58	37.70
16	20.47	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	39.25
17	21.62	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	40.79
18	22.76	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	42.31
19	23.90	27.20	30.14	32.85	36.19	43.82
20	25.04	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	45.32
21	26.17	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	46.80
22	27.30	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	48.27
23	28.43	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	49.73
24	29.55	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	51.18
25	30.68	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	52.62
26	31.80	35.56	38.89	41.92	45.64	54.05
27	32.91	36.74	40.11	43.20	46.96	55.48
28	34.03	37.92	41.34	44.46	48.28	56.89
29	35.14	39.09	42.56	45.72	49.59	58.30
30	36.25	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	59.70
40	47.27	51.81	55.76	59.34	63.69	73.40
50	58.16	63.17	67.51	71.42	76.15	86.66
60	68.97	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	99.61
70	79.72	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.43	112.32

The calculated value must be equal to or exceed the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test process

- Calculate the difference between two scores by taking one from the other

- Rank the differences giving the smallest difference Rank 1

  Note: do not rank any differences of 0 and when adding the number of scores, do not count those with a difference of 0, and ignore the signs when calculating the difference

- Add up the ranks for positive differences

- Add up the ranks for negative differences

- T is the figure that is the smallest when the ranks are totalled (may be positive or negative)

- N is the number of scores left, ignore those with 0 difference

Critical values for the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test

	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
n	0.1	0.05	0.02
N=5	0	-	-
6	2	0	-
7	3	2	0
8	5	3	1
9	8	5	3
10	11	8	5
11	13	10	7
12	17	13	9

The calculated value must be equal to or less than the critical value in this table for significance to be shown.

SECTION A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about factors affecting conformity.

(a) Describe whether individual differences (personality) can affect conformity.

(2)

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(b) Describe how situation can affect conformity.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 Victor is employed as a computer programmer. He was instructed by his manager at work to tidy the store cupboard. Although this was not part of his day-to-day job, Victor did as he was instructed and tidied the store cupboard.

(a) Describe, using social power theory, why Victor tidied the store cupboard.

(4)

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of social power theory as an explanation for why Victor tidied the store cupboard.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- Moscovici et al. (1969)

(a) Describe **one** participant variable that Moscovici et al. (1969) controlled for in their study.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of the study by Moscovici et al. (1969).

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

4 Katrina is a nurse. One of the doctors on the hospital ward tells Katrina to give a patient a higher dose of their medication than they would normally have. Katrina is worried about the increase in the medication, but she gives the higher dose of medication to the patient anyway.

Describe, using agency theory, why Katrina gives the higher dose of medication to the patient.

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(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

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5 Evaluate the use of questionnaires when researching social psychology.

(8)

P 6 5 8 2 7 A 0 1 0 2 4

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

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SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

6 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932) including schema theory.

(a) Describe what is meant by a 'schema' in relation to reconstructive memory.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of schema theory as an explanation of memory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

7 Milo is planning his exam revision. He intends to spend three minutes reading a page from the textbook; he will do this five times for each page. Milo will then write down as much as he can remember.

(a) Describe, using the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968), how Milo is using information processing during his revision.

(2)

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(b) Explain, using the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968), **two** further ways that Milo could revise for his exam.

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)

8 Sam investigated the effect of leading questions on the accuracy of memory for photographs. Leading questions contain a hint or cue to a preferred answer.

Sam made 10 sets of paired photographs containing an unedited and edited version of each photograph. Participants were shown an unedited photograph and after 15 minutes asked to identify this from the paired set. This was repeated with all 10 sets of photographs.

* Condition A: participants had no leading questions during the 15 minutes.
* Condition B: participants were asked 10 leading questions about the photograph during the 15 minutes.

Sam recorded the number of incorrectly identified photographs from each set.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Condition A	Participant	Condition B
A	1	**I**	8
B	0	**J**	10
C	3	**K**	8
D	2	**L**	8
E	1	**M**	7
F	2	**N**	8
G	2	**O**	7
H	3	**P**	6

Table 1

(a) State the mode for the total number of incorrectly identified photographs in **Condition A**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mode ....

(b) Calculate the median score for the total number of incorrectly identified photographs in **Condition B**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Median score ....

(c) Calculate the standard deviation for the data gathered by Sam by completing **Table 2**.

The formulae and statistical tables can be found at the front of the paper.

You **must** show your calculations and give your answer to **three** decimal places.

(4)

Participant	Condition B	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
I	8	0.25	
J	10	2.25	
K	8	0.25	
L	8	0.25	
M	7	−0.75	
N	8	0.25	
O	7	−0.75	
P	6	−1.75	
Mean score	**7.75**	**Sum of differences² =**	

Standard deviation =

Table 2

Space for calculations

(d) Describe **one** reason why Sam may have chosen to use the standard deviation instead of the range as his measure of dispersion.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

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9 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

- Darling et al. (2007)
- Sacchi et al. (2007)

Evaluate your chosen contemporary study in terms of reliability and validity.

(8)

Chosen study ....

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

P 6 5 8 2 7 A 0 1 9 2 4

SECTION C

Answer the question in this section. Write your answer in the space provided.

10 Evaluate Milgram's research into obedience.

(12)

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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 12 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS

P 6 5 8 2 7 A 0 2 2 2 4

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