

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 30 minutes **Paper reference** **WPS01/01**

Psychology
International Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Calculators may be used.

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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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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

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

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

<i>n</i>	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
	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.

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(b) Explain **one** conclusion that Milgram (1963) made from the telephonic instructions (Experiment 7) study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)



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2 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about explanations of conformity.

(a) Explain **one** reason why minority influence may lead to conformity.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** reason why minority influence may not lead to conformity.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)



3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about research into conformity, including Asch (1951).

(a) Explain **two** strengths of Asch's (1951) research into conformity.

(4)

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(b) Explain **two** improvements that could be made to Asch's (1951) research into conformity.

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

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- 4 Kwame has been asked by his manager to work extra hours over the weekend. The manager said the work was very important for the business and needed completing urgently.

Kwame did not want to work the extra hours as he had planned to visit his friend, but instead he agreed to come in to work and do the extra hours at the weekend.

When Kwame arrived to work at the weekend, his manager was also there. The manager showed Kwame the tasks he needed him to do. The tasks were not Kwame's usual tasks, but he completed them in the way his manager had shown him.

Discuss how social power theory could explain Kwame's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS



SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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

- 5** In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

- (a) Explain **one** strength of the multi-store model of memory as an explanation of memory.

(2)

- (b) Explain **one** weakness of the multi-store model of memory as an explanation of memory.

(2)

(Total for Question 5 = 4 marks)



- 6 Kim wanted to test the impact of interference on short-term memory recall. She gathered a sample of eight participants to take part in her experiment.
- Condition A: participants were first shown 10 trigrams and asked to recall as many as they could immediately.
 - Condition B: participants were then shown 10 different trigrams and asked to recall as many as they could after a 20-second interference task.

Kim recorded the number of trigrams recalled correctly.

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

Participant	Condition A Number of trigrams recalled correctly with immediate recall	Condition B Number of trigrams recalled correctly with an interference task of 20 seconds
A	9	4
B	9	2
C	8	3
D	9	2
E	7	1
F	3	4
G	7	3
H	8	2

Table 1

- (a) Calculate the mean score for the number of trigrams recalled correctly in **Condition A**. You **must** give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean

- (b) Calculate the median score for the number of trigrams recalled correctly in **Condition B**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Median



(c) Complete **Table 2** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Kim's data.

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

You **must** show your calculations.

(4)

Participant	Condition A Number of trigrams recalled correctly with immediate recall	Condition B Number of trigrams recalled correctly with an interference task of 20 seconds	Difference	Ranked difference
A	9	4		
B	9	2		
C	8	3		
D	9	2		
E	7	1		
F	3	4		
G	7	3		
H	8	2		

Table 2

Space for calculations

T value



(d) Give **two** reasons why Kim would have used a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for the data she gathered in her experiment.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)



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7 Jaya is a waitress at a restaurant. A customer gave a verbal order to Jaya for some food. At the same time the restaurant manager was speaking to another customer nearby. Jaya could overhear the conversation. When Jaya reached the kitchen to order the food, she could not remember everything the customer had asked for.

- (a) Describe, using the phonological loop, why Jaya could not remember everything the customer had asked for.

(2)

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P 7 1 3 6 9 A 0 1 7 2 4

- (b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974) to explain why Jaya could not remember everything the customer had asked for.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)



8 Evaluate the use of experimental methods when investigating human memory.

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS



SECTION C

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

- 9 Arthur and Benny are brothers. They recently attended a family wedding where they met their uncle who they had not seen for three years. Their uncle was talking about when Arthur and Benny were small children and one of them was hurt when they got in a fight about their toys.

Arthur remembered that Benny had pushed him over and he hurt his arm, but Benny remembered that he had tripped over one of the toys and fell onto Arthur accidentally.

Evaluate how well reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), including schema theory, can explain why Arthur and Benny remember the event differently.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

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(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 12 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS

