

Write your name here

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Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Psychology

International Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Monday 16 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

WPS01/01

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 critical value 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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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
4	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
5	0.700	0.900	0.900	1.000	1.000
6	0.657	0.771	0.829	0.943	0.943
7	0.571	0.679	0.786	0.857	0.893
8	0.548	0.643	0.738	0.810	0.857
9	0.483	0.600	0.683	0.767	0.817
10	0.442	0.564	0.649	0.733	0.782
11	0.418	0.527	0.609	0.700	0.755
12	0.399	0.504	0.587	0.671	0.727
13	0.379	0.478	0.560	0.648	0.698
14	0.367	0.459	0.539	0.622	0.675
15	0.350	0.443	0.518	0.600	0.654
16	0.338	0.427	0.503	0.582	0.632
17	0.327	0.412	0.482	0.558	0.606
18	0.317	0.400	0.468	0.543	0.590
19	0.308	0.389	0.456	0.529	0.575
20	0.299	0.378	0.444	0.516	0.561
21	0.291	0.369	0.433	0.503	0.549
22	0.284	0.360	0.423	0.492	0.537
23	0.277	0.352	0.413	0.482	0.526
24	0.271	0.344	0.404	0.472	0.515
25	0.265	0.337	0.396	0.462	0.505
26	0.260	0.330	0.388	0.453	0.496
27	0.255	0.323	0.381	0.445	0.487
28	0.250	0.317	0.374	0.437	0.479
29	0.245	0.312	0.367	0.430	0.471
30	0.241	0.306	0.361	0.423	0.463

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



Chi-squared distribution formula

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$df = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

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.



P 5 0 5 8 7 R A 0 3 2 4

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.



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

- 1 You have been asked to conduct a questionnaire into students' opinions of a psychology textbook.

(a) State **one** open question that could be asked in your questionnaire.

(1)

(b) State **one** closed question that could be asked in your questionnaire.

(1)

(c) Explain **one** strength of using questionnaires in your practical.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 As part of your studies of the social approach in psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe the sampling technique you used in your practical investigation.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** improvement you could make to the procedure of your practical investigation.

(3)

(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)



3 Agency theory suggests that individuals will obey instructions from someone they perceive to have authority over them.

Explain how effective agency theory is in accounting for obedience to authority.

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)



4 In social psychology, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

- **Yi Huang et al. (2014)** Conformity to the opinions of other people lasts for no more than 3 days.
- **Haun et al. (2014)** Children Conform to the Behavior of Peers; Other Great Apes Stick With What They Know.

Describe the procedure used in **one** of these studies.

Name of study

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(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)



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- 5 A researcher asked six parents from two different countries to rate how obedient their children are. The researcher used a Likert scale with scores from 1 to 10, with 10 being very obedient and 1 being not very obedient.

Table 1 shows the parental ratings of how obedient their children are in each of the countries.

Country A Parental score for obedience	Country B Parental score for obedience
4	2
5	1
6	3
4	3
5	1
7	4

Table 1

Calculate the mean parental score for obedience in each country. Your answer should be correct to two decimal places.

Mean parental score for obedience in country A

Mean parental score for obedience in country B

Space provided for calculations

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)



P 5 0 5 8 7 R A 0 9 2 4

- 6 Moscovici (1976) claimed that a minority can exert social influence over a majority group. He argued that there are several characteristics necessary for minority influence to be successful and that minority influence creates conversion not conformity.

Assess Moscovici's (1976) theory that a minority can socially influence groups.

(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS



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SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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

- 7 A researcher studied the effect of environmental context on memory. He gave a group of nurses a list of 20 words to learn in the hospital environment and then asked them to recall the words in the hospital environment. The following week he gave the same group of nurses a different list of 20 words to learn in the hospital environment and then asked them to recall the words in a school classroom.

(a) Identify the independent variable in this study.

(1)

(b) Identify the dependent variable in this study.

(1)

(c) Explain **one** weakness of using a repeated measures design in this study.

(2)



(d) The results of the study are given in **Table 2**.

Condition A Mean number of words learnt and recalled in same environments	Condition B Mean number of words learnt and recalled in different environments
12	8

Table 2

A Wilcoxon Signed Rank test was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between the scores in the two conditions. The calculated (T) value was 7 (T=7) for a one-tailed test at $p=0.05$ with $N=10$.

The critical value table can be found in the formulae and statistics table at the front of the paper.

Determine whether this result is significant or not.

(1)

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(e) Explain what is meant by $p \leq 0.05$ in relation to this study.

(2)

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- (f) Some nurses were able to recall a higher number of words from the list of 20 than other nurses.

Calculate the correct percentages and complete **Table 3** with your answers.

(2)

Participant	Number of words recalled from a list of 20	Percentage of words recalled from a list of 20
A	17	
B	6	

Table 3

Space provided for calculations

(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks)



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8 (a) Identify **one** feature of Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) working memory model.

(1)

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(b) Baddeley and Hitch (1974) proposed the working memory model as an explanation of short-term memory function.

Explain, using your knowledge of the working memory model, why it could be difficult to listen to a teacher speaking and write study notes at the same time.

(4)

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(4)

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)



9 In cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- **Bartlett (1932)** War of the Ghosts.

Evaluate Bartlett's (1932) War of the Ghosts classic study.

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS



SECTION C

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

- 10** Mrs Hughes is 74 years old and has recently been struggling to remember day-to-day information for more than a minute, for example what the date is. However, she is able to remember events from the past, like her wedding day. Her memory loss is causing her to struggle with everyday tasks. Mrs Hughes's family visit a doctor to help her with her memory loss.

The doctor knows that the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968) has been used in practical applications to help people with memory loss.

Evaluate how effectively the multi-store model of memory can help Mrs Hughes cope with her everyday tasks.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

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



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