

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Thursday 10 January 2019

Morning (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.

Turn over ►

P55503RA

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1



P 5 5 5 0 3 R A 0 1 2 4



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

N	Level of significance for a one-tailed test				
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025
N	Level of significance for a two-tailed test				
	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.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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 5 5 0 3 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.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE
SECTION A BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.



SECTION A
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

- 1** Billy is 18 years old and is a member of a local volunteer group. He is asked to help four people over 70 years old with everyday tasks. He agrees to help, but does not believe that this is important. Billy would rather spend time with his friends playing basketball.

Billy is also asked to train a children's basketball team by their coach. He agrees to train the children because he believes it is important to improve their skills. Billy chooses not to play basketball with his friends that day.

- (a) Describe, using compliance, why Billy helped the four people over 70 years old. (2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Describe, using internalisation, why Billy helped the children's basketball team. (2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

2 Milgram (1963) conducted research into obedience that included a laboratory experiment at Yale University.

Explain **three** strengths of Milgram's laboratory research into obedience.

(6)

1

2

3

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)



3 Marco read an article in a business magazine which suggested that different types of social power can influence teams of employees to perform better at work. He decided to do further research after he read this article.

(a) Name the type of data Marco used to begin his research.

(1)

(b) Marco asked for volunteers from his company to complete training which involved learning about coercive power, legitimate power and reward power.

After the training, the volunteers were asked to give a score from 1 to 10 for how likely it would be for each type of social power to improve their performance at work (1=least likely and 10=most likely).

The results of his investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

Volunteers	Coercive Power Score (Out of 10)	Legitimate Power Score (Out of 10)	Reward Power Score (Out of 10)
A	6	7	10
B	6	6	9
C	6	7	8
D	4	6	7
E	7	8	4
F	5	6	9
G	4	8	9
H	6	5	8
I	5	6	8
J	3	5	7
Mean Score	5.2	6.4	7.9

Table 1



- (i) Marco calculates the standard deviation for the three types of power. For legitimate power, Marco's standard deviation result was 1.07496.

Give Marco's standard deviation result for legitimate power to **three** significant figures.

(1)

Space for calculations

Result for legitimate power to **three** significant figures

- (ii) Identify which type of social power has the largest spread of scores in **Table 1**.

(1)

- (iii) Calculate the mode for coercive power using the data in **Table 1**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mode for coercive power



(c) Marco concluded that coercive power was the least likely type of power to improve performance and reward power was the most likely for improving performance. He also concluded that all types of power could have an influence on the performance of his volunteers.

Justify, using social power theory, **two** reasons why Marco reached these conclusions.

(2)

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

(d) Explain **one** weakness of social power theory.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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

- 5** (a) Describe what is meant by the term 'central executive' as used by Baddeley and Hitch (1974). (2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- (b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) working memory model. (4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)



- 6 Nairi and Talia completed a laboratory experiment about memory. In their experiment, they had 12 participants who learned a list of 20 words and then recalled the words.

The results for participant recall of some of the words are shown in **Figure 1**.

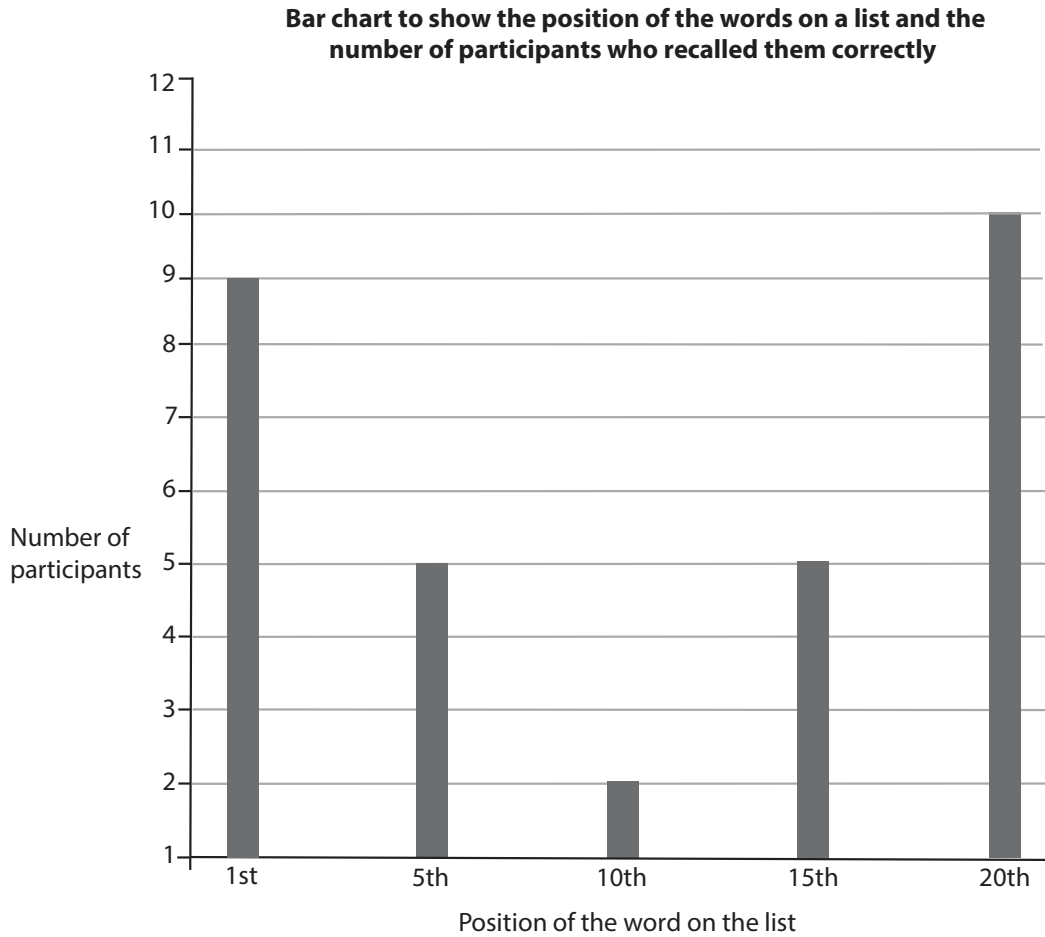


Figure 1

- (a) Justify, using the multi-store model of memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968), **two** conclusions that Nairi and Talia could make from their results in **Figure 1**.

(2)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....



(b) Calculate the percentage of participants who recalled the 10th word on the list using the data in **Figure 1**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage of participants who recalled the 10th word on the list

(c) **Table 2** shows a summary of the data from **Figure 1** for the number of participants who correctly recalled the words in position 1, 10 and 20 from the word list.

	Position 1 (Beginning of list)	Position 10 (Middle of list)	Position 20 (End of list)
Number of participants	9	2	10

Table 2

State the level of measurement for Nairi and Talia's data in **Table 2**.

(1)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(d) Explain **two** improvements Nairi and Talia could make to their memory experiment.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

7 In cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the following contemporary study in detail:

- Schmolck et al. (2002) Semantic knowledge in patient HM and other patients with bilateral medial and lateral temporal lobe lesions.

Explain **two** weaknesses of the study by Schmolck et al. (2002).

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

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



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

