

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 11 May 2020

Afternoon (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 ►

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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

N	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				
	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

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

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

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.

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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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SECTION A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

1 In your studies of social psychology you will have learned about whether individual differences (personality and gender) can affect obedience.

(a) Describe whether personality can affect obedience.

(2)

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(b) Describe whether gender can affect obedience.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



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(b) Explain **two** strengths of agency theory as an explanation for why Hiromi left the bus and waited on the footpath.

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(c) Milgram conducted research into obedience, including many variation studies. One variation study used telephonic instructions (experiment 7).

Explain **one** improvement to Milgram's telephonic instructions study (experiment 7) that would increase validity.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)



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

- Burger (2009).

Describe the sample of participants that Burger (2009) used in his study.

(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

4 Milla believed that recycling took too much time and effort. A friend encouraged her to attend an environmental group meeting about the benefits of recycling. After attending, Milla bought recycling bins to organise her waste.

Describe, using **one** type of conformity, why Milla may have changed her behaviour.

(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)



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(Total for Question 5 = 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.

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

(a) Describe what is meant by 'information processing' in relation to the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968) as an explanation of memory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)



7 Maria and Betsy attended their friend's fifth birthday party. At the party there was a clown who burst a balloon, which frightened Betsy. Maria had one slice of birthday cake, but Betsy had two slices of birthday cake.

After the party, Betsy told her mother there was a man in a scary outfit, but Maria described the man as wearing a funny outfit. Betsy also said that there was a big birthday cake whereas Maria described the cake as small.

(a) Describe, using reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), why Maria and Betsy have different memories of the party.

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932) as an explanation of why Maria and Betsy have different memories of the party.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 7 = 7 marks)



P 6 4 5 2 3 A 0 1 3 2 4

- 8 Caitlin conducted an investigation into the effect of interference on short-term memory recall. She had a sample of 10 participants who took part in both conditions.
- Condition A: participants were asked to recall 12 numbers in the order they were presented immediately after being read the numbers.
 - Condition B: participants were asked to recall 12 numbers in the order they were presented after a 20 second interference task.

Caitlin recorded how many numbers each participant correctly recalled in the order they were presented. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Total numbers recalled in the order they were presented from a list of 12 numbers	
	Condition A	Condition B
A	12	8
B	12	10
C	11	12
D	10	8
E	12	7
F	12	8
G	8	8
H	11	6
I	12	9
J	10	6

Table 1



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(a) Calculate the mean score for the total numbers correctly recalled in the order they were presented in **Condition A**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean score

(b) State the mode for the total numbers correctly recalled in the order they were presented in **Condition B**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mode



P 6 4 5 2 3 A 0 1 5 2 4

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

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

(4)

Participant	Condition A	Condition B	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	12	8				
B	12	10				
C	11	12				
D	10	8				
E	12	7				
F	12	8				
G	8	8				
H	11	6				
I	12	9				
J	10	6				
Total						

Table 2

Space for calculations

T value

(d) Determine whether Caitlin's results are significant for a one-tailed (directional) test at $P \leq 0.05$.

The critical value table can be found at the front of the paper.

(1)

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(Total for Question 8 = 7 marks)



9 Evaluate the use of laboratory experiments in cognitive psychology when researching human memory.

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS



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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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