Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper reference	**WPS01/01**

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Psychology
International Advanced Subsidiary Level
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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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 in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

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

  •   Burger (2009).

   (a) Describe how Burger (2009) screened the participants before they took part in his study.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the study by Burger (2009).

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 In your studies of obedience, you will have learned about social power theory.

(a) Explain **one** strength of social power theory as an explanation of obedience.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of social power theory as an explanation of obedience.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

3 Daisy investigated the influence of a majority group on conformity. She had 15 confederates and two participants in a group. Daisy asked them to verbally answer 22 questions. Confederates always gave the same incorrect answer first.

The results of Daisy's investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

Answers given by participants	Number of questions answered out of 22 questions asked
Both participants gave the same incorrect answer as confederates.	9
Only one of the two participants gave the same incorrect answer as confederates.	11
No participant gave the same incorrect answer as confederates.	2

Table 1

(a) Calculate the percentage of questions where **both** participants gave the same incorrect answer as the confederates, as a percentage of all questions asked.

You **must** give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage ....

(b) Calculate the fraction of questions where **only one** participant gave the same incorrect answer as the confederates, as a fraction of all questions asked.

You **must** express your answer in its lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Fraction ....

(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

4 Naakesh recently started university and lives with 9 other students in shared accommodation. The other students enjoy going to parties and sleep late into the morning. They have all missed lectures and tutorials because of this.

When Naakesh is with the other students he laughs and jokes about missing lectures. He agrees with them that lectures are not important in the first year of university study. Naakesh also enjoys attending the parties.

However, he spends a lot of time on his own in the library catching up on the work he has missed from lectures, so he does not fall behind in his studies.

Describe, using conformity, why Naakesh behaves in this way.

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(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)

5 Matthew is studying for his end of year examinations. At school, Matthew will work hard in the classroom to complete all the work his teachers give him. When he was asked to complete some extra revision notes he worked in the school library. Matthew says he did not want to do this work, but he completed it anyway.

At home, Matthew rarely completes homework tasks that are set by his teachers, and he makes no revision notes. His parents have spoken to Matthew about his lack of schoolwork at home, but he does not follow their advice about completing tasks at home.

Discuss, using Milgram's (1963) research into obedience, why Matthew only completes his schoolwork on some occasions and not others.

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

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 the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the multi-store model of memory.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

7 When researchers conduct investigations in cognitive psychology, they may gather different types of data.

(a) Describe the difference between quantitative and qualitative data.

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(b) Describe the difference between primary and secondary data.

(2)

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(c) Describe, using an example, what is meant by ordinal data.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)

8 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe **one** ethical consideration you made in your practical investigation in cognitive psychology.

(2)

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(b) Describe why you used a Wilcoxon signed ranks test to analyse the data gathered in your practical investigation in cognitive psychology.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** improvements you could have made to your practical investigation in cognitive psychology.

(4)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

9 Assess the usefulness of case studies of brain-damaged patients to research memory in cognitive psychology.

(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 space provided.

10 Evaluate how well reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), including schema theory, can explain inaccuracy in human memory.

(12)

(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

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

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