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

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 ▶

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1-\frac{6\Sigma d^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

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.

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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.

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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

	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.

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SECTION A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

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

- Yi Huang et al. (2014)
- Haun et al. (2014).

(a) State **one** aim of your chosen contemporary study.

(1)

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(b) Give the sample of participants used in your chosen contemporary study.

(1)

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(c) Describe the procedure of your chosen contemporary study.

(4)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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2 Brandon works in a warehouse. The manager came to speak to him and instructed him to load 10 boxes of goods onto a collection van by 11:00 am. Brandon followed the instructions and completed the task.

The manager had to leave the warehouse for a meeting at another site. He emailed Brandon to ask him to unpack five boxes by 3:00 pm. Brandon did not complete this task on time, finishing the unpacking at 4:00 pm.

Describe, using agency theory, why Brandon may have behaved in this way.

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(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

Explain **two** improvements you could make to the procedure of your social psychology practical investigation.

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Questionnaires have been used to research topics in social psychology. The questions used in a questionnaire can generate quantitative data.

(a) State what is meant by 'quantitative data'.

(1)

The questions used in a questionnaire can also generate qualitative data.

(b) Explain **one** strength of using qualitative data in social psychology.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)

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5 Jamie was with four friends in the park. All of his friends started writing graffiti on the wall. Jamie said they should stop, but they laughed and said they were having fun.

One of the friends gave Jamie a pen and said he should join in with them and stop being boring. Jamie took the pen and joined in with writing graffiti.

(a) State what is meant by 'conformity'.

(1)

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(b) Describe, using conformity, why Jamie joined in with writing graffiti.

(2)

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(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)

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6 Assess whether individual differences (personality and gender) can influence obedience.

(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. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

7 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974).

(a) Describe what is meant by the 'visuo-spatial sketchpad' in relation to the working memory model.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** weakness of the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974) as an explanation of memory.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 Bobby and Chris witnessed a car theft outside a supermarket. Bobby called the police while Chris went to tell the security guard. Chris also spoke to two other shoppers who had seen the car being stolen. The police interviewed Bobby and Chris about the theft.

Bobby recalled that the car was dark blue, the two thieves were male with dark hair, and both were wearing dark clothing. He told the police that one thief was quite tall, and the other was much smaller.

Chris recalled that the car was black, and he believed one of the thieves was female. He said they were both wearing light blue jeans and grey jumpers. He told the police that the thief who drove the car away was much taller than the female thief.

(a) Describe, using schema theory, why Bobby may have recalled that both car thieves were male, and were wearing dark clothing.

(2)

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(b) Explain, using reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), **two** reasons why Chris has different memories of the car theft.

(4)

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

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9 Mateus wanted to investigate encoding in short-term memory. He decided to conduct a pilot study before his full investigation. Eight friends agreed to be participants. The participants took part in two conditions.

- Condition A: the participants listened to a list of 10 words that sounded different, for example: cat, bus, sow.
- Condition B: the participants then listened to a list of 10 words that sounded similar, for example: sat, hat, mat.

Once all 10 words had been read to the participants, they immediately wrote down as many of the words as they could recall.

Mateus recorded the number of correctly recalled words for each condition. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Condition A Words that sound different	Condition B Words that sound similar
A	5	3
B	8	3
C	7	4
D	9	3
E	7	5
F	6	3
G	7	2
H	5	3

Table 1

(a) Calculate the mean score for correctly recalled words in **Condition A**. You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean .....

(b) Calculate the median score for correctly recalled words in **Condition B**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Median .....

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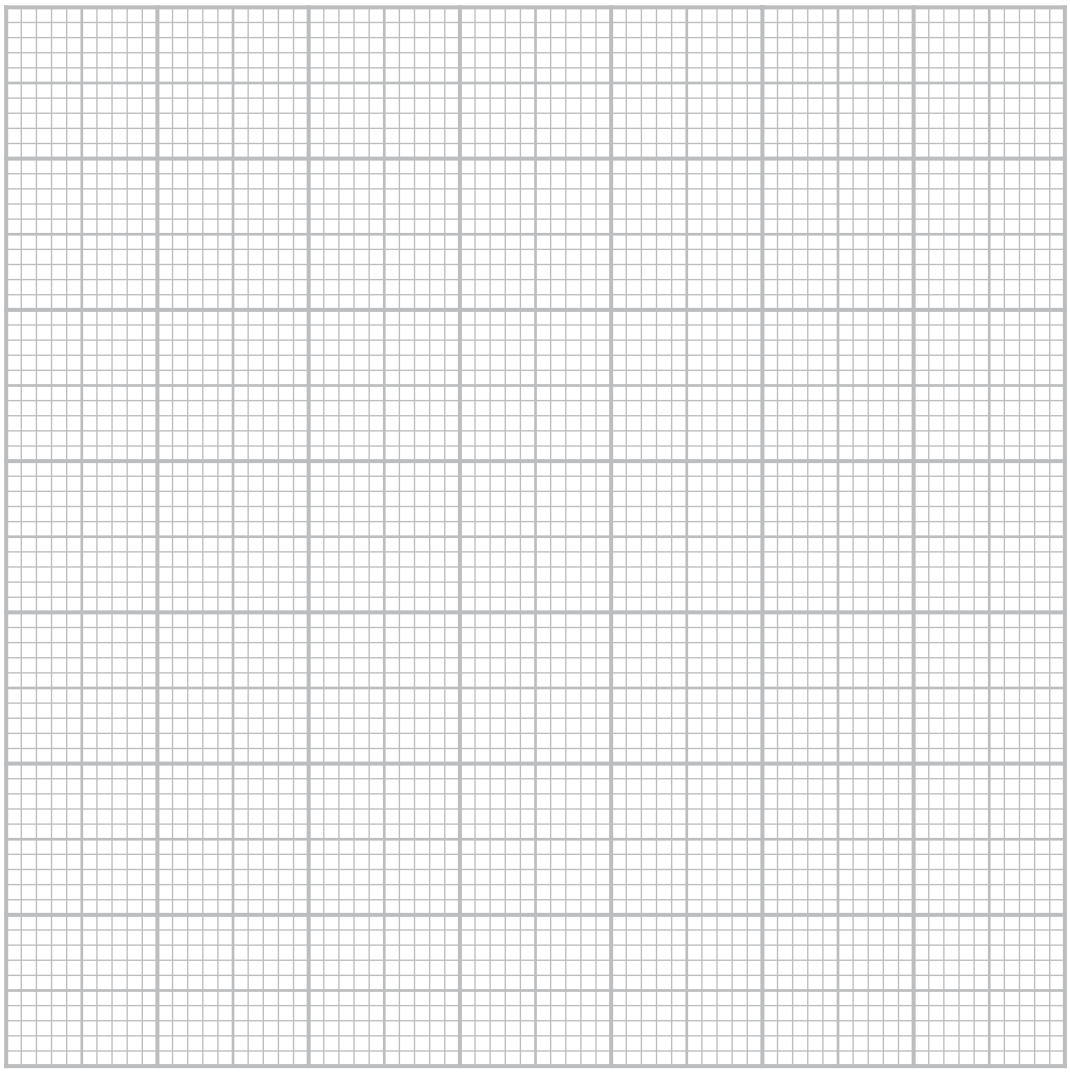
(c) Mateus calculated that the mode for Condition A was **seven**, and the mode for Condition B was **three**.

Draw a bar chart to represent the mode scores calculated by Mateus for his investigation.

(3)

Title: .....

.....



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(d) Following his pilot study, Mateus decides to complete his full investigation. He would like to gather a sample of participants that represents people of different ages, genders and cognitive abilities.

Describe how Mateus could use a volunteer sampling technique to gather participants for his investigation.

(3)

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

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10 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about experimental research designs, including repeated measures, independent groups and matched pairs designs.

Evaluate the use of experimental research designs when investigating memory.

(8)

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

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SECTION C

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

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

(12)

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(Total for Question 11 = 12 marks)

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

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