GradeMax

Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Psychology

International Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Friday 13 January 2017 – Morning
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.
- 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.

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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.

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 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION A

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

1 Social power theory suggests there are five types of power that can be used to explain obedience to authority.

Define the following types of power.

(a) Coercive power

(1)

(b) Expert power

(1)

(c) Legitimate power

(1)

(Total for Question 1 = 3 marks)

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QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

2 Jakob investigated how many nurses followed the instructions given by a doctor. He conducted a study where he pretended to be a doctor and gave 30 nurses a set of instructions to administer incorrect medication for a patient. He repeated his study in four different hospitals. He recorded the results in **Table 1** below.

Hospital	**Number of nurses (out of 30) who followed the instructions**	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	12	–6.25	39.06
B	16	–2.25	5.06
C	18	–0.25	0.06
D	27	8.75	76.56
Total	73		120.74
Mean number of all nurses who followed the instructions	18.25		

Table 1

(a) Calculate, using the information given in **Table 1**, the standard deviation for the number of nurses who followed the instructions.

You **must** show your calculations using the formula that can be found in the formulae and statistical tables at the front of this question paper.

Express your answer to two decimal points.

(2)

Space for calculations

Standard deviation for the number of nurses who followed the instructions: .....

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(b) Describe, using agency theory, why the nurses may have followed the instructions to administer incorrect medication for patients.

(2)

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(c) Jakob replicated his study but he gave instructions by telephone to nurses. In this variation only four out of 30 nurses followed the instructions.

Explain **one** reason why only four nurses obeyed the doctor's instructions in this variation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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

- **Burger (2009)** Replicating Milgram: Would people still obey today?

Table 2 shows the results, rounded to the nearest whole number, of Burger's (2009) base condition by gender.

	Men	**Women**
Condition A Stopped at 150 electrical volts or earlier	33%	27%
Condition B Continued after 150 electrical volts	67%	73%

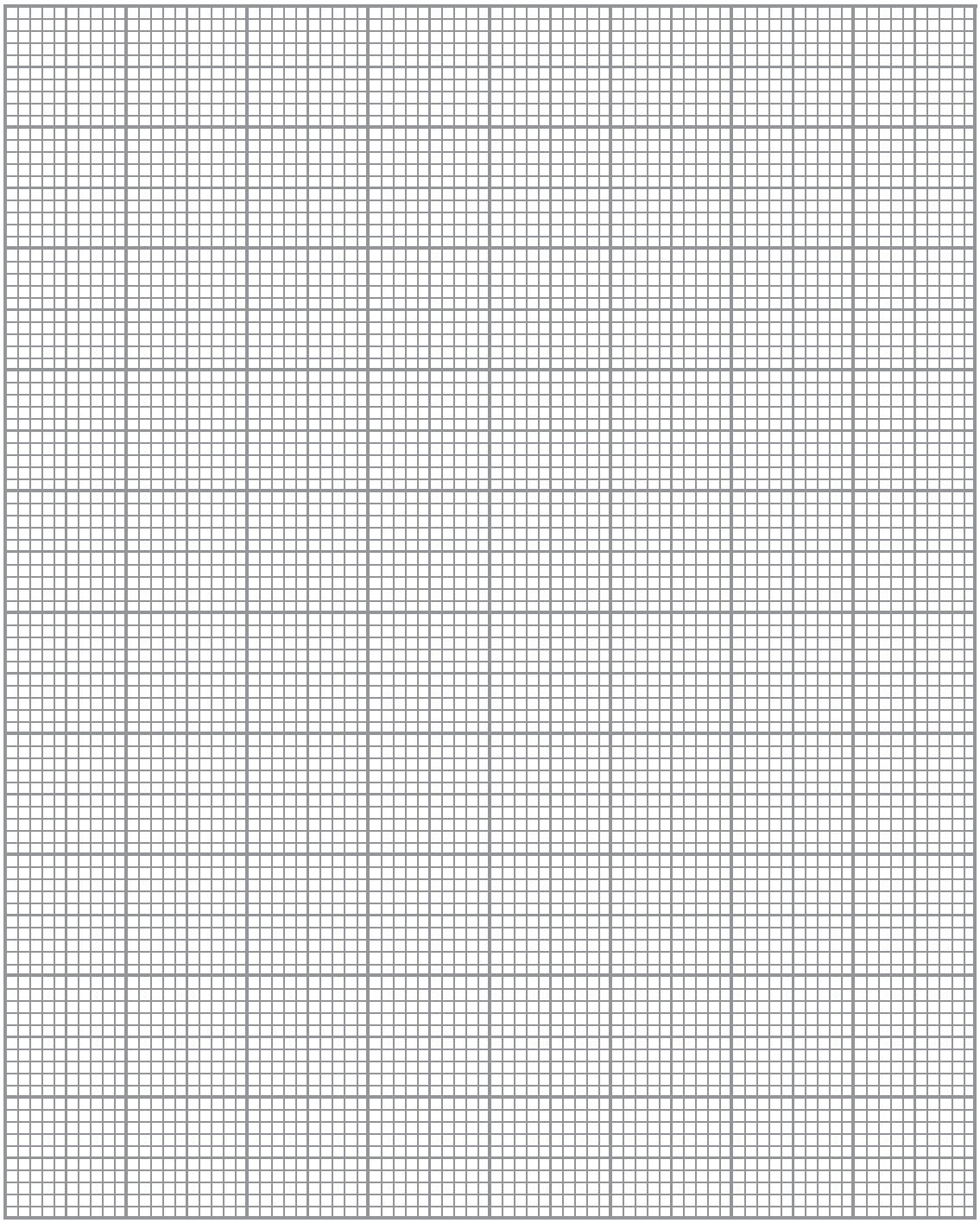
Table 2

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(a) Draw a bar chart to represent the results for Condition A.

(3)

Title



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(b) Explain **one** strength of Burger's (2009) study.

(2)

(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of Burger's (2009) study.

(4)

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2

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

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QUESTION 4 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

4 The British Psychological Society (BPS) Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009) gives psychologists clear guidelines for conducting research. As a result, a number of studies in social psychology are now considered unethical, despite producing important findings to help us understand social behaviour.

Assess whether breaching ethical guidelines was necessary in social psychology research.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION B

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

5 Kaleb investigated the effect of leading questions on eyewitness recall. He showed a video clip to 30 participants and then asked them three questions about what they had seen in the video clip. The experimental group was asked the same three leading questions, the control group was not asked any leading questions.

The results are shown in **Table 3**.

Condition	Number of participants who gave accurate responses to more than one question	Number of participants who gave inaccurate responses to more than one question
Control group: No leading questions	12	3
Experimental group: Leading questions	5	10

Table 3

(a) Identify the level of measurement for the data in **Table 3**.

(1)

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(b) Describe why Kaleb chose to use an independent groups design for his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Give **two** reasons why Kaleb used standardised questions in his study.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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Bartlett (1932) suggested that memory is reconstructive.

(d) Describe what is meant by reconstructive memory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

6 The case of Henry Molaison (HM) has been used as evidence to support memory functions.

Analyse the use of case studies of brain damaged patients, such as the case of Henry Molaison (HM), as evidence of memory function.

(6)

(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

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

(a) Explain **one** weakness with Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) multi-store model of memory.

(2)

(b) Mahmood was verbally given a list of 14 food items to buy from the shop. When he arrived at the shop to buy the food he could only remember nine of the food items.

Describe, using the multi-store model of memory, why Mahmood could not remember all 14 food items.

(2)

(c) Calculate the percentage of food items Mahmood could remember when he arrived at the shop. Express your answer to two decimal places.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage of food items Mahmood could remember when he arrived at the shop: .....

(Total for Question 7 = 5 marks)

8 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.

Evaluate the contemporary study by Schmolck et al (2002).

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

SECTION C

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

9 Mia and Felipe carried out research to test acoustic similarity effect on short- and long-term memory. They set up an experimental group where an acoustically similar word list was shown to eight participants for them to learn. The control group of six participants was shown an acoustically dissimilar word list. Both groups had to recall the words immediately after the task for the short-term memory test, and then later to test long-term memory.

Mia and Felipe's university professor has criticised their investigation. However, they disagree with the professor and believe their investigation was conducted well.

Evaluate Mia and Felipe's use of the laboratory experimental method in their investigation of memory.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

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

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