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

Thursday 12 October 2017 – Afternoon
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 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

	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.

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

1 Milgram completed a number of experiments into obedience.

(a) State **one** aim of Milgram's telephonic instructions (Experiment 7) study.

(1)

(b) Give **one** conclusion Milgram made from his telephonic instructions (Experiment 7) study.

(1)

(c) Explain **one** weakness of Milgram's telephonic instructions (Experiment 7) study in terms of validity.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** individual difference that could affect whether someone is obedient.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 Rendi wanted to test how obedient the other students in her psychology class were to authority figures. She designed a questionnaire to gather quantitative data.

(a) State **one** closed question that Rendi could use in her questionnaire about obedience.

(1)

(b) Explain **one** weakness of Rendi using quantitative data about obedience.

(2)

Rendi also decided to conduct interviews about obedience.

(c) State **one** open question that Rendi could ask in her interviews about obedience.

(1)

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(d) Describe how Rendi could analyse the data gathered from the open questions in her interviews.

(2)

(e) Explain how Rendi could use secondary data to improve the reliability of her research into obedience.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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3 In social psychology, you will have learned about one classic study in detail.

- Moscovici et al. (1969) Influence of a Consistent Minority on the Responses of a Majority in a Colour Perception Task.

(a) State **two** results of Moscovici et al.'s (1969) study.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Suggest **one** improvement that could be made to Moscovici et al.'s (1969) study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Research has been conducted to investigate conformity, including Asch (1951) and his variation studies (1952, 1956).

Evaluate research into conformity.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 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.

5 Explain **two** strengths of the working memory model.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 5 = 4 marks)

6 Mrs Wang wanted to find out if weekly spelling tests were effective in helping children to learn to spell words correctly. She split her class into two groups of 10 children.

- Group 1 had a weekly spelling test for eight weeks and then a final test.
- Group 2 had **no** weekly spelling test for eight weeks and then a final test.

The results of the class are recorded in **Table 1**.

Group 1 (score out of 20)	**Group 2 (score out of 20)**
16	15
17	12
15	11
18	13
19	9
18	12
17	13
15	10
16	11
15	9
Mean Score = 16.6	Mean Score = 11.5

Table 1

(a) Calculate the **median** score for Group 1 using the data in **Table 1**.

Space for calculations

(1)

Median score for Group 1 .....

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(b) Calculate the standard deviation for Group 1 by completing **Table 2**.

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

You **must** give your answer to two decimal places.

(4)

Participant	Score	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	16		
B	17		
C	15		
D	18		
E	19		
F	18		
G	17		
H	15		
I	16		
J	15		
Mean score	16.6	**Sum of differences²**	
Standard deviation for Group 1 =			

Table 2

Space for calculations

(c) Justify, using the multi-store model of memory, **one** conclusion that Mrs Wang could make from her study.

(2)

(d) Mrs Wang used an independent groups design.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using an independent groups design.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

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

- Darling et al. (2007)
- Sacchi et al. (2007)

(a) State **one** aim from your contemporary study.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of your contemporary study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)

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8 Papel has anterograde amnesia which means he cannot create new memories. His short-term memory lasts between 7 and 30 seconds. He also has some retrograde amnesia which means he has lost some long-term memories. Papel has two children and he can remember who they are, but he cannot remember events or special occasions from the past.

Cognitive psychologists have completed a case study about Papel to investigate amnesia and transference processes between short and long-term memory.

Discuss the use of case studies in cognitive psychology as a method to research memory.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 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.

9 Antonio and Enrique were watching a football match between their two favourite teams. Antonio supports one team and Enrique supports the other. During the match, a player from Enrique's team was sent off the pitch by the referee for a serious foul against a player from Antonio's team.

Antonio thought it was a fair decision by the referee, however, Enrique disagreed and thought the player had not committed a foul. When Enrique and Antonio were discussing what happened, they had different accounts about the actions of the football player who was sent off.

Evaluate whether reconstructive memory can account for the difference in Antonio's and Enrique's recall.

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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