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 11 January 2018 – 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 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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1/1/1/1

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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**
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 Psychologists frequently use secondary data in their research.

(a) Define what is meant by 'secondary data'.

(1)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using secondary data in psychological research.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

2 Research in social psychology has investigated many different types of conformity.

(a) Describe 'internalisation' as a type of conformity.

(2)

(b) Explain whether identification is an effective type of conformity in changing behaviour.

(4)

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

3 Helen conducted an unstructured interview with residents in her local area about the behaviour of crowds in the park. Her sample group included 125 males and 175 females, all aged 24 years and over.

(a) Calculate the fraction of Helen's sample who were female.

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

(1)

Space for calculations

Fraction who were female .....

(b) Calculate the percentage of Helen's sample who were male.

You **must** give your answer to the nearest whole number.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage who were male .....

(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of Helen's participant sample group.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(d) Suggest **one** reason why a structured interview may increase the reliability of Helen's research into crowd behaviour in the park.

(1)

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(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

4 In your studies of social psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation using a questionnaire.

Discuss how you designed and conducted your questionnaire.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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

5 The multi-store model of memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968) includes short-term memory and long-term memory stores.

(a) Describe what is meant by the terms 'capacity' and 'duration'.

(4)

Capacity

Duration

(b) Explain **two** ways that the case study of Henry Molaison (HM) demonstrates the difference between short-term memory and long-term memory.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

6 Manon has decided to carry out a piece of research to test whether those who practise playing a computer game every day will achieve a higher score than those who do not practise.

(a) State the independent variable (IV) and dependent variable (DV) for this study.

(2)

Independent variable (IV)

Dependent variable (DV)

(b) Explain **one** participant variable that Manon may need to consider when planning her research.

(2)

Manon decides to carry out a second piece of research to test whether boys are quicker at completing computer games than girls. She carries out a laboratory experiment asking her sample of 9 females and 16 males to complete a car racing computer game.

The scores for both groups are recorded in **Table 1** below.

Time taken (in minutes) to complete a car racing computer game	
Condition A Females	**Condition B Males**
18	18
19	17
19	17
22	18
25	21
30	16
23	13
20	14
22	16
–	18
–	14
–	16
–	17
–	18
–	14
–	14

Table 1

The mean score for the time taken by females in Condition A to complete a car racing computer game is 22 minutes.

(c) Calculate the mean score for males in Condition B using the data in **Table 1**.

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

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean score for Condition B .....

(d) Explain **one** conclusion Manon can make from the data.

(2)

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(e) Identify the level of measurement for Manon's data in **Table 1**.

(1)

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Rather than using the range as a measure of dispersion, Manon was advised to use the standard deviation score.

(f) Explain why standard deviation may be an appropriate measure of dispersion that Manon could use to analyse her data.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

7 Assess whether Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) working memory model is a complete explanation of memory.

(8)

(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.

8 Nisa and Tobin carried out a field experiment at their local market to test obedience. Tobin was dressed in either casual clothes or a business suit when he approached members of the public and instructed them to carry out a small task. Nisa and Tobin found that the public were more likely to obey Tobin's instructions when he was wearing a business suit than when he was wearing casual clothes.

Evaluate how effectively agency theory could be used to support Nisa and Tobin's findings.

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

(12)

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

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

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