Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Monday 13 January 2020

Morning (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.
- 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**
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 According to social power theory there are different types of power that can be used to explain obedience to authority.

(a) Complete **Table 1** to name the **two** types of social power that can be used to explain obedience to authority.

(2)

Definition of type of social power	Type of social power
The authority figure has an ability (perceived or real) to punish a person for disobedience.	
The authority figure has superior knowledge and / or skills (perceived or real).	

Table 1

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of social power theory.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 Researchers sent two groups of 20 students an email requesting they attend a meeting about a school trip. The meeting is to be held during the students' lunch break. One email was sent from a confederate student and one was sent from a confederate teacher.

- Condition A received the email about the meeting from a student.
- Condition B received the email about the meeting from a teacher.

The number of students who attended the meeting is recorded in **Table 2** below.

Condition A **Number of students who attended the meeting after the email was sent by a student**	**Condition B** **Number of students who attended the meeting after the email was sent by a teacher**
5	15

Table 2

(a) Calculate the percentage of students in Condition A who did **not** attend the meeting.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(b) Describe how the researchers could gather qualitative data about why the students attended the meeting.

(3)

(c) Explain, using individual differences, **two** reasons why the students did, or did not, attend the meeting.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

3 Molly has been asked by her boss to send out a self-report questionnaire asking opinions about whether the quality of the coffee served in the office building coffee shop is good. There are 250 employees who have access to the coffee shop.

Molly will be gathering primary data.

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

(1)

(b) Describe how Molly might gather a stratified sample of the employees in the office building.

(3)

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

4 In social psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail.

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

Evaluate the classic study by Moscovici et al. (1969).

(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 Bartlett's (1932) theory of reconstructive memory includes schemas.

(a) Describe what is meant by the term 'schema'.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Bartlett's (1932) theory of reconstructive memory.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

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6 Researchers have developed a new memory game which may enhance recall. They advertised in a local newspaper for volunteers to take part in their experiment. The volunteers were asked to practice the new memory game once a day for 28 days.

A measure of their recall was made before and after the 28 days using a test that consisted of a list of 100 words that they were shown for 20 minutes. They were then asked to recall as many of the words as they could.

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

Participant	Before memory game Number of words recalled out of 100	After memory game Number of words recalled out of 100
A	44	78
B	47	74
C	56	88
D	65	76
E	68	80
F	54	82

Table 3

(a) Identify the fully operationalised independent variable (IV) for this experiment.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(b) Complete **Table 4** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test.

(4)

Participant	Before memory game Number of words recalled out of 100	After memory game Number of words recalled out of 100	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	44	78				
B	47	74				
C	56	88				
D	65	76				
E	68	80				
F	54	53				
				Total:		

Table 4

Space for calculations

T value .....

(c) Describe **one** control that researchers would have considered for the memory game used in this experiment.

(2)

Researchers randomised the order of the words for the recall test.

(d) Define the term 'randomisation'.

(1)

(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

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

(a) State the aim of your cognitive practical investigation.

(1)

(b) Describe the procedure of your cognitive practical investigation.

(3)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail.

- Darling et al. (2007) Behavioural evidence separating components within visuo-spatial working memory.
- Saachi et al. (2007) Changing history: doctored photographs affect memory for past public events.

Evaluate your chosen contemporary study.

(8)

Chosen study

(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 To what extent can the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974) be considered a credible explanation of memory?

(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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