Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Thursday 11 October 2018

Afternoon (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 Explain **one** factor that could affect conformity.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

2 Helena completed an investigation about conformity using participants from her local school.

- In Condition A there was one naive participant.
- In Condition B there were four confederates and one naive participant.

Both conditions listened to 15 well-known, common songs that Helena had previously selected.

In Condition A, the participant was asked to give the song title.

In Condition B, the confederates sometimes gave a previously agreed incorrect song title in order to measure if the naive participant would agree with the group majority.

(a) State the independent variable for this study.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the investigation conducted by Helena.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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Helena replicated both conditions of her investigation eight times using different participants in each replication.

The results for the number of incorrect song titles given by each participant is shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Condition A No Confederates	Participant	Condition B Four Confederates
A	2	I	7
B	1	J	1
C	3	K	8
D	4	L	6
E	3	M	7
F	2	N	8
G	0	O	1
H	1	P	8

Table 1

(c) State **one** conclusion Helena could make using the results in **Table 1**.

(1)

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(d) Calculate the standard deviation for Condition B using **Table 2** below.

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

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

(2)

Participant	Score	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
I	7	1.25	1.56
J	1	-4.75	22.56
K	8	2.25	5.06
L	6	0.25	0.06
M	7	1.25	1.56
N	8	2.25	5.06
O	1	-4.75	22.56
P	8	2.25	5.06
Total	46		
Mean score for Condition B	5.75		

Table 2

Space for calculations

Standard deviation for Condition B .....

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

3 Describe what is meant by the term 'normal distribution'.

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(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

4 In your social practical investigation you will have completed an analysis of qualitative data.

(a) Describe how you analysed the qualitative data from your social practical investigation.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of how you analysed the qualitative data from your social practical investigation.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

5 Assess whether social power theory is a complete explanation of obedience.

(8)

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

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SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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

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

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

Chosen study

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

(3)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of this contemporary study.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 6 = 7 marks)

7 Philippa carried out an investigation into memory. She used a random sample of 16 participants from her local college of 208 students.

- In Condition A participants learned and recalled a list of words in a quiet classroom.
- In Condition B the same participants learned and recalled a second list of words in a noisy coffee shop.

(a) Calculate the fraction of the college student population Philippa used in her memory investigation.

You **must** express the fraction in its lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Fraction .....

(b) Describe how Philippa could have obtained her random sample of 16 participants from the 208 college students.

(2)

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(c) Describe how Philippa could have used counterbalancing in her investigation.

(2)

(d) Explain **two** variables that Philippa may have needed to control when designing her word lists.

(4)

1

2

(e) Philippa decides to use a $p \leq 0.01$ level of significance on her results.

State what is meant by '≤'.

(1)

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Philippa concluded that students recall less words from a word list they learn in a noisy coffee shop than from a word list they learn in a quiet classroom.

(f) Justify, using working memory model, the conclusion that Philippa made.

(1)

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(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

8 Femi and Asha were sent by their newspaper editor to report on an international sporting event. They spent the day taking pictures of the athletes and recording who won medals in each event.

When they returned to their office they wrote their articles about the sporting event and submitted these to the editor. She was surprised that there were differences in Femi and Asha's accounts of the sporting event.

Discuss how the multi-store model of memory could explain the differences in Femi and Asha's articles.

You must refer to the context in your answer.

(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.

9 Evaluate psychological research into obedience.

(12)

(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

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