

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCE	
<h1>Psychology</h1> <h2>Advanced Subsidiary</h2> <h3>Unit 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology</h3>	
Thursday 8 January 2009 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference 6PS01/01
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 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Questions labelled with an **asterisk** (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression, on these questions.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 15 minutes on Section A.

**In Section A put a cross in each correct box (☒) to indicate your answer.
If you change your mind, put a line through the box (☒) and then put a cross in another box (☒).**

For questions 1–5 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 The measurement obtained by adding up all the scores and dividing by the number of scores is known as the

- A** mean
- B** median
- C** mode
- D** range

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Counterbalancing is used with the _____ design to help overcome order effects.

- A** independent groups
- B** repeated measures
- C** matched pairs
- D** unrelated groups

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which of the following terms refers to the consistency of a test – a test that produces the same results on different occasions?

- A** Validity
- B** Counterbalancing
- C** Reliability
- D** Objectivity

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



4 In which **one** of the following examples would you be using an independent groups design?

- A You compare 20 boys with 20 girls on a reading test.
- B You test 10 participants on two different IQ tests and compare the results.
- C You investigate whether there is a link between a student's days off from college and their achievement in exams.
- D You give 20 A level students a personality test and then re-test them the following week.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 You are conducting an experiment testing memory but some of your participants have to cope with more noise than others. These _____ variables may affect your results.

- A participant
- B dependent
- C situational
- D experimenter

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For question 6 choose **TWO** answers from A, B, C, D and E.

6 Which **two** of the following five statements would be examples of non-directional (two-tailed) hypotheses?

- A Older people are more forgetful than younger people.
- B People will treat members of their in-group differently from members of an out-group.
- C Boys are more aggressive than girls.
- D There will be a difference in levels of obedience between men and women.
- E Recall of a list of words will improve if the list of words is rehearsed.

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)



For question 7 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

7 According to levels of processing theory, which **one** of the following types of processing should students use when revising?

- A Phonetic
- B Semantic
- C Structural

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

For questions 8–10 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

8 Discrimination is most accurately defined as

- A pre-judging someone before finding anything out about them.
- B behaving differently towards someone from another group.
- C believing that a member of another group is not as good as you.
- D stereotyping others based only on their appearance.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Which of the following is an illustration of moral strain?

- A Ali often forgets his homework and always gives his teacher a poor excuse because he does not care.
- B Jackie goes out with her friends because she thinks she deserves a night out after working hard all week.
- C Asmara helps an old man across the road because he is partially sighted and cannot see the traffic lights changing.
- D Kazim has been asked to do something he believes to be wrong but does not want to disobey his father.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 A study investigating the role of context cues in remembering was carried out by

- A Hofling
- B Godden and Baddeley
- C Tajfel
- D Craik and Lockhart

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 11 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section B.

11 Complete the following table to show the findings of Milgram's 1963 study.

Findings	Percentage (%)
Participants who continued 'shocking' to 300 volts	
Participants who continued 'shocking' to 450 volts	

(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 Outline **one** of Milgram's variation studies of obedience.

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(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)



(b) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of the study you described in (a).

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)



15 As part of the course requirements for the Social Approach you will have conducted a survey (interview/questionnaire).

(a) Outline the alternative hypothesis of your survey and state whether it is directional (one-tailed) or non-directional (two-tailed).

(3)

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(b) Outline **one** problem you came across when planning and/or carrying out the survey (interview/questionnaire).

(2)

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(c) Explain how you might have addressed (or did address) this problem when planning and/or carrying out the survey (interview/questionnaire).

(2)

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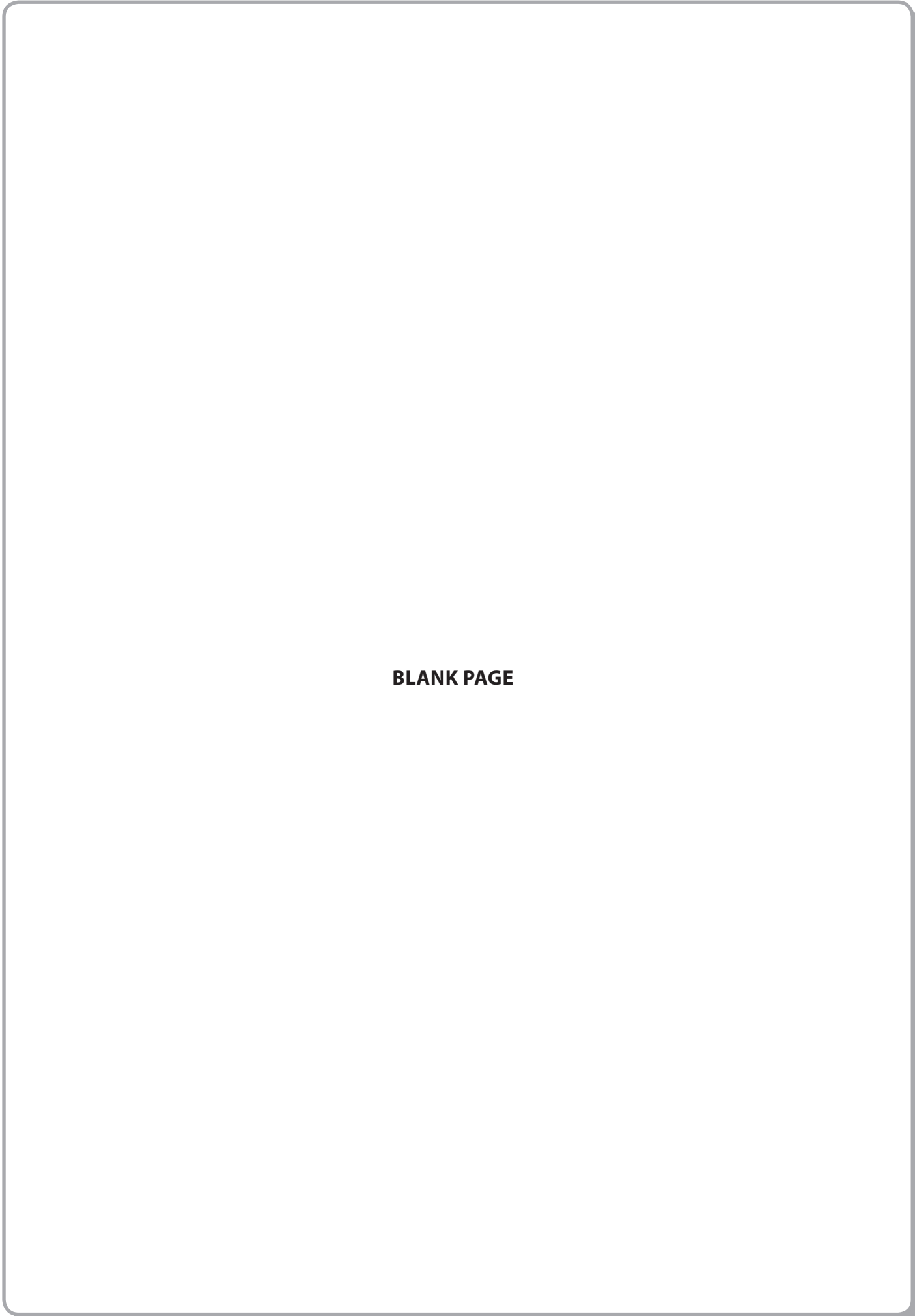
(Total for Question 15 = 7 marks)





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