Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 7 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **WPS01/01**

Psychology

International Advanced Subsidiary
UNIT 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1-\frac{6\Sigma d^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

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.

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SECTION A

Social Psychology

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

1 In social psychology you will have learned about the following contemporary study in detail:

- Burger (2009).

(a) State **two** aims of the study by Burger (2009).

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Describe the procedure used by Burger (2009) in the modelled refusal condition of his study.

(4)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 Stuart was driving his car down a busy road when a police officer signalled for him to stop. The police officer asked Stuart to wait until the police had moved a car that had broken down on the road ahead of him. Stuart waited until the police officer gave him permission to continue driving.

(a) State what is meant by the term 'obedience'.

(1)

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(b) Describe, using agency theory, why Stuart followed the instructions of the police officer.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

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3 Freda investigated conformity to majority influence using a semi-structured interview. She went to a local shop on a Tuesday and asked 20 people to take part in her interview.

Freda had prepared two scenarios describing a majority group trying to encourage a person to conform. She asked all the participants to state whether they would conform in each scenario and then explain their answers in detail.

(a) Describe the sampling technique used by Freda in her investigation.

(2)

(b) Explain **two** improvements Freda could make to her investigation.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

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4 Preeti investigated whether people would obey a zookeeper or a member of the public if they were told to stop knocking on the glass of the monkey enclosure. She asked her participants a closed-ended question.

(a) Give **one** example of a closed-ended question that Preeti could have asked her participants.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Preeti using a closed-ended question in her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)

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5 Evaluate how well social power theory can account for obedience.

(8)

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

SECTION B

Cognitive Psychology

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

6 Lev investigated the capacity of short-term memory. He conducted an experiment with six participants. Lev showed participants an image containing 20 common objects, such as a pen, cup and lamp. Lev recorded the number of objects correctly recalled by each participant.

(a) Calculate the standard deviation for the data gathered by Lev by completing **Table 1**.

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

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

(3)

	Number of correctly recalled objects	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	10	0.5	0.25
B	9	–0.5	0.25
C	7	–2.5	6.25
D	11	1.5	2.25
E	12	2.5	6.25
F	8	1.5	2.25
Mean score $\bar{x} = 9.5$		Sum of differences^2 =	
Standard deviation = ...			

Table 1

Space for calculations

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(b) Lev replicated his experiment with a different group of six participants to check his results.

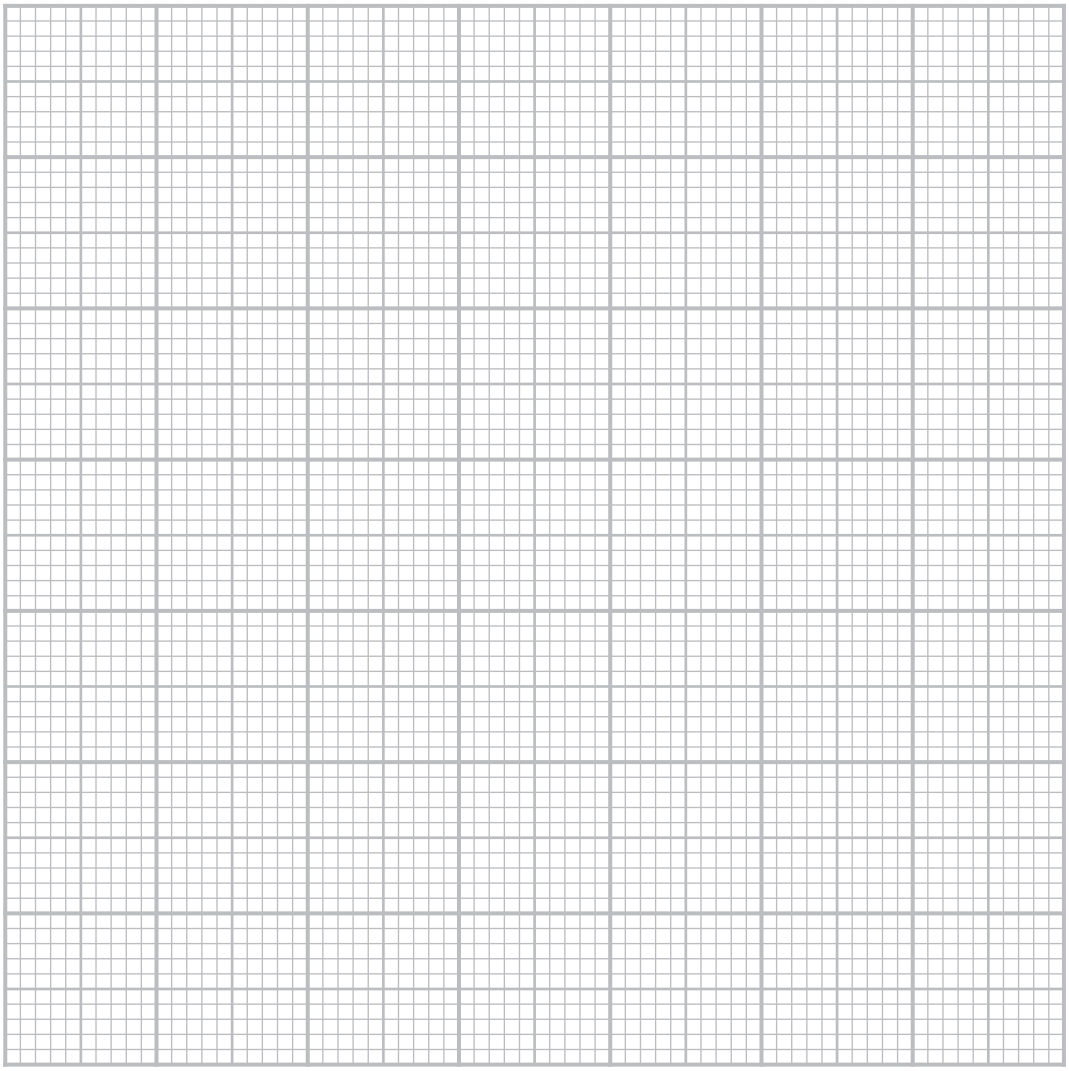
He found a mean score of 8.5 correctly recalled objects in his replication, compared to a mean score of 9.5 for his first experiment.

Draw a bar chart to show the mean scores for correctly recalled objects in both of Lev's experiments.

(3)

Title .....

.....



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(c) Describe **one** ethical issue that Lev should have considered in his experiments.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

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7 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), including schema theory.

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

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength of reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932) as an explanation of memory.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 Korie was watching a television programme whilst tidying his kitchen. During an interesting part of this programme, Korie did not notice an open cupboard door in his kitchen. Korie walked into the open cupboard door and banged his head.

(a) Describe, using the visual-spatial sketchpad, why Korie did not notice the open cupboard door.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of using the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974) to explain why Korie did not notice the open cupboard door.

(4)

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

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9 Evaluate the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

SECTION C

Answer the question in this section. Write your answer in the space provided.

10 To what extent do individual differences (personality and gender) influence obedience?

(12)

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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

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

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