Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Wednesday 8 January 2025

Morning (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)

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

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1-\frac{6\sum d^2}{n\left(n^2-1\right)}$$

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. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 In social psychology, you will have studied the classic study by Moscovici et al. (1969).

(a) Describe the sample used by Moscovici et al. (1969).

(2)

(b) Describe the procedure of Moscovici et al. (1969).

(4)

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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2 In social psychology you will have learned about social power theory.

(a) Name **one** type of social power.

(1)

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(b) Marc was travelling in a carriage on a train which had several signs, saying 'NO MOBILE PHONES OR YOU COULD BE FINED'. Marc continued to use his mobile phone until a uniformed guard entered the carriage to check tickets. The guard told Marc to stop using his mobile phone. Marc immediately put his mobile phone away.

Describe, using social power theory, why Marc obeyed the guard.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

Explain **two** strengths of your social practical investigation.

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

4 Methods of dispersion such as the range and standard deviation can be used to analyse quantitative data in social psychology.

(a) State what is meant by the term 'range' as a measure of dispersion.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of using standard deviation to analyse quantitative data.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)

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5 A new restaurant had recently opened in town and Adjoa's group of friends were excited as it had a reputation for tasty, spicy food. They decided to go to the restaurant for a meal. Adjoa does not like spicy food so did not want to eat at the restaurant. However, she agreed to go and eat with them.

Describe, using conformity, why Adjoa agreed to go and eat at the restaurant.

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(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

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6 Evaluate agency theory as an explanation of obedience in real life.

(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

SECTION B

Cognitive Psychology

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

7 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968).

(a) Describe **one** store from the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin,1968).

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength of the multi-store model (Atkinson and Shiffrin,1968) as an explanation of memory.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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QUESTION 8 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

8 When revising for a test, Andrei prefers to listen to music. His teacher insists that Andrei's class revise for their test in silence.

(a) Describe, using the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974), why the teacher insists Andrei's class revise in silence.

(2)

(b) Explain, using the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974), **one** strength and **one** weakness of Andrei's class revising in silence.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

9 Katy wanted to investigate how many new pictures children could identify after one hour and again after two weeks. Katy used different age groups and had 10 children in each age group.

Katy showed them 20 pictures one at a time. She told each child what the picture was and the child repeated the name. Katy tested each group after one hour (Condition A) and then after two weeks (Condition B) to see if they could recall the name of the picture.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Age (years)	Condition A: Mean number of pictures that were recalled correctly out of 20 after one hour	Condition B: Mean number of pictures that were recalled correctly out of 20 after two weeks
4	6	2
5	6	3
6	7	4
7	9	6
8	11	9

Table 1

(a) Calculate the percentage of correctly recalled pictures out of 20 by eight-year-olds, after one hour.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(b) Calculate the ratio for the mean number of correctly recalled pictures after one hour and after two weeks for seven-year-olds.

You **must** give the ratio in its lowest form.

(1)

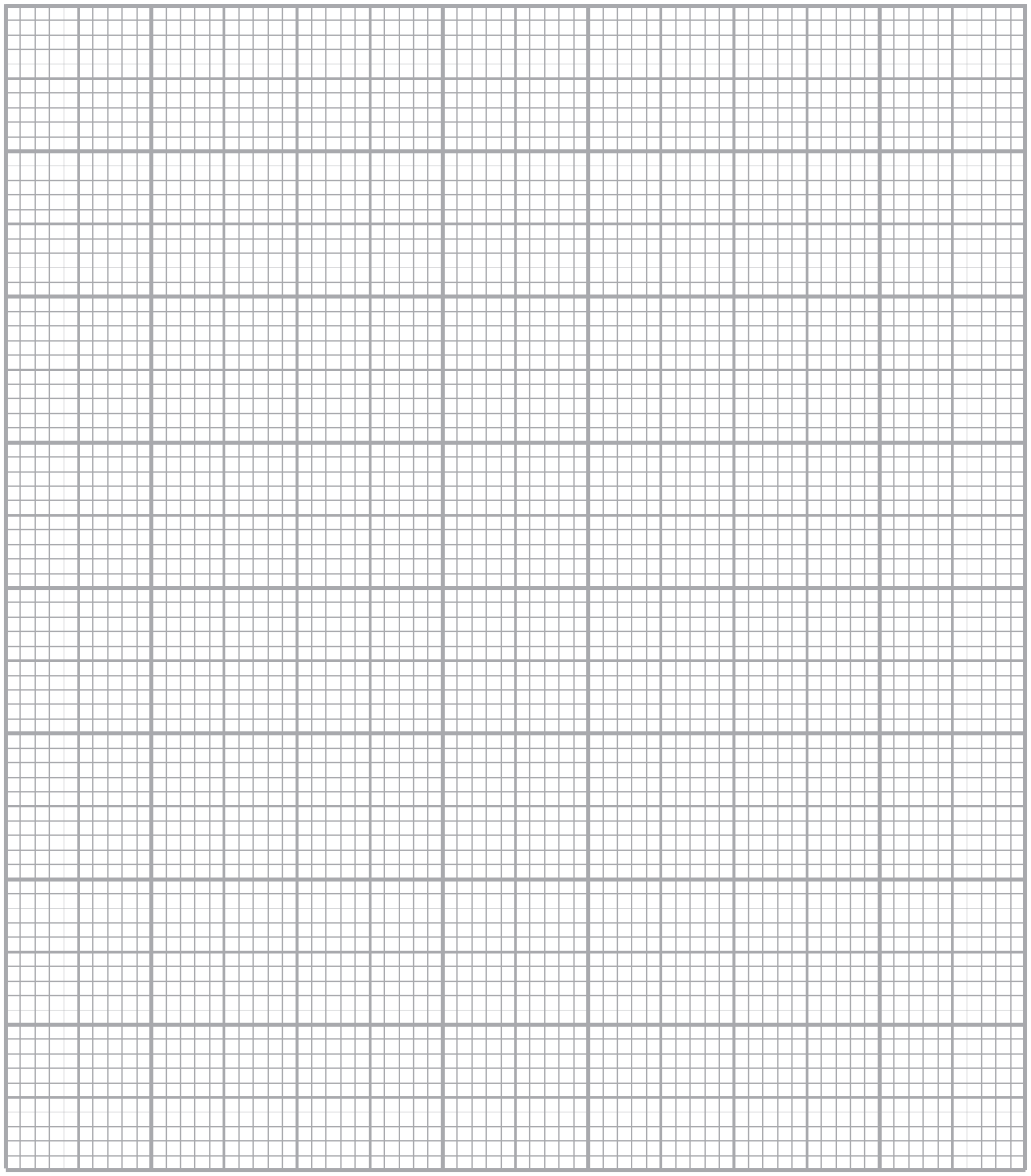
Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(c) Draw a bar chart to show the mean number of correctly recalled pictures out of 20 after one hour and the mean number of correctly recalled pictures out of 20 after two weeks for the five-year-olds.

(3)

Title



(d) Katy decided that she would like to extend her study to look at three-year-old children as well.

Describe how Katy could obtain a random sample of three-year-old children for her investigation.

(3)

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

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QUESTION 10 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

10 Assess the usefulness of the case study of Henry Molaison (HM) in relation to research into memory.

(8)

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

SECTION C

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

11 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- Bartlett (1932) War of the Ghosts

Evaluate Bartlett's (1932) War of the Ghosts study.

(12)

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(Total for Question 11 = 12 marks)

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

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