Write your name here Surname	Other na	ames
Edexcel GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Psycholo Advanced Subsidi Unit 1: Social and	ary	ology
Tuesday 10 January 2012 Time: 1 hour 20 minute	•	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** guestions.
- 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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Turn over ▶



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 \boxtimes to indicate your answer. If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then put a cross in another box \boxtimes .

For questions 1–10 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

	•		
1	An opp	oort	runity sample involves a group of participants
	X	A	in which each person has an equal chance of being selected
	X	В	based on the population available at a given time
	X	C	who have willingly and specifically come forward to take part
	X	D	who represent each major strata or layer of the population
			(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)
2	Sue is t	test	ing her students' dieting behaviour and thinks some of them may be tired.
	These		variables may affect her results.
	X	A	situational
	X	В	experimenter
	X	C	dependent
	X	D	participant
			(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)
3	A bar o	char	t/graph is usually used for plotting
	\times	A	correlations
	X	В	groups of scores within categories

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



X

X

C continuous data

D frequency polygons

4	Jim ex	plai	ns to Becky that her instructions for her practical are not standardised.
	This m	nean	s that her instructions
	×	A	are not the same for all participants
	×	В	do not include the right to withdraw
	\times	C	are too short
	\times	D	are not clear enough
			(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)
5	Megan tries to be neutral and free from bias when judging others.		
	Her judgements are best described as		
	×	A	subjective
	×	В	reliable
	×	C	objective
	\times	D	valid
			(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)
6	An interview which has a set number of questions with freedom to follow up on some of the participants' responses is known as		
	×	A	an unstructured interview
	×	В	a structured interview
	×	C	a semi-structured interview
	×	D	an open interview
			(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)
7		•	ts who become skilled in familiar tasks so their performance improves in have experienced the
	×	A	fatigue effect
	×	В	boredom effect
	×	C	random effect
	×	D	practice effect
			(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8	In psychology, prejudice can best be defined as	
	×	A following your own social conscience
	B a positive or negative attitude about people	
	C behaving badly towards someone from another group	
	D treating an individual differently based on race or sex	
_		(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)
9	Accord best re	ng to Levels of Processing, which of the following techniques would give the call?
	×	A Raza learns and recalls words in the same environment.
	×	B Gill retraces her steps in order to find something.
	×	C Simon repeats what he needs from the supermarket over and over.
	\times	D Zain rewrites his revision notes and gets his mum to test him.
_		(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)
10	Which	of the following might be best explained using social psychology?
	A Friendship groups between girls and boys.	
	☑ B Processing information from your mobile phone.	
	Memory of your first day of school.	
	\times	D Dreaming about winning the lottery.
_		(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)
Fo	r auest	on 11 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.
	-	two of the following best define cognitive psychology?
	Cognit	ve psychology is concerned with
	×	A how the mind processes information
	\times	B the effects of groups on behaviour
	\times	C how the nervous system works
	×	D why we remember and forget
	×	E cultural differences
_		(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)
-		TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 12 MARKS



SECTION B		
Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section B.		
12 (a) Describe the aim of Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study.	(2)	
(b) Using figures/data, outline the results of Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study.	(2)	



(c) Outline one strength and one weakness of	Outline one strength and one weakness of Godden and Baddeley's (1975) study.	
Strength		
Weakness		
weakriess		
	(Total for Question 12 = 8 ma	rks)

13	As part of the course requirements for cognitive psychology you will have conducted an experiment.	b
	(a) State the experimental/alternative hypothesis of your experiment and state whether it is directional (one tailed) or non-directional (two tailed).	(3)
	(b) (i) Outline one problem you came across when planning and/or carrying out	
	your experiment.	(2)



(ii)	Explain how you might have addressed (or did address outlined in (b)(i) when planning and/or carrying out you	
	(Total fo	or Question 13 = 7 marks)

14 Explain why in psychology using a research method that produces quantitative rath than qualitative data might be preferable.	er
	(4)
(Total for Question 14 = 4 m	arks)
(Total for Question 14 – 4 iii	ai K3)



Milgram carried out a number of variations of his original (1963) study of obedience.	
(a) Describe one of Milgram's variation studies of obedience. You must clearly identify which variation study you are describing.	(4)
Variation study	



(3)
for Question 15 = 7 marks)

Describe the cue dependent theory of forgetting. (5)	
	(Total for Question 16 = 5 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 MARKS



SECTION C

	Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 25 minutes on S	ection C.
17	You and a friend are queuing up at the local supermarket when you hear cries of 'Thief! Stop! Help!' and look around to see a man running off with a bag. The next day you and your friend go back to talk to the store manager and find that you recall things differently.	
	Using theories of forgetting and/or memory, explain these differences in your	
	recollections.	(5)



(Total for Question 17 = 5 marks)

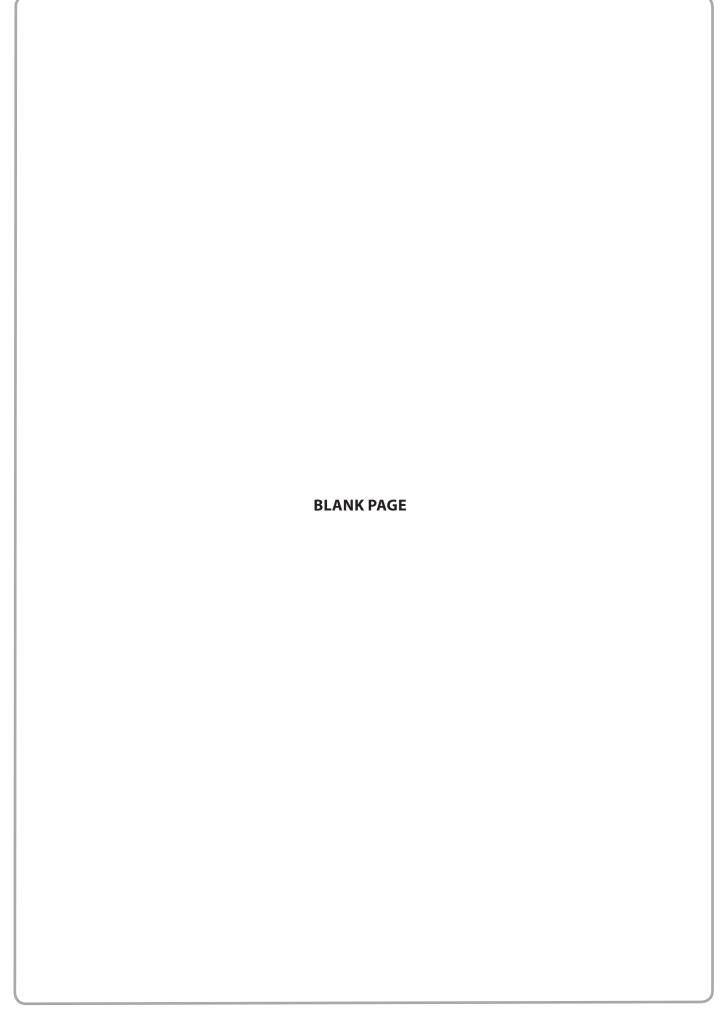
*18	*18 Milgram developed the agency theory to help explain the high levels of obedience in his studies.		
	Describe Milgram's agency theory and evaluate it as an explanation of obedience.	(12)	



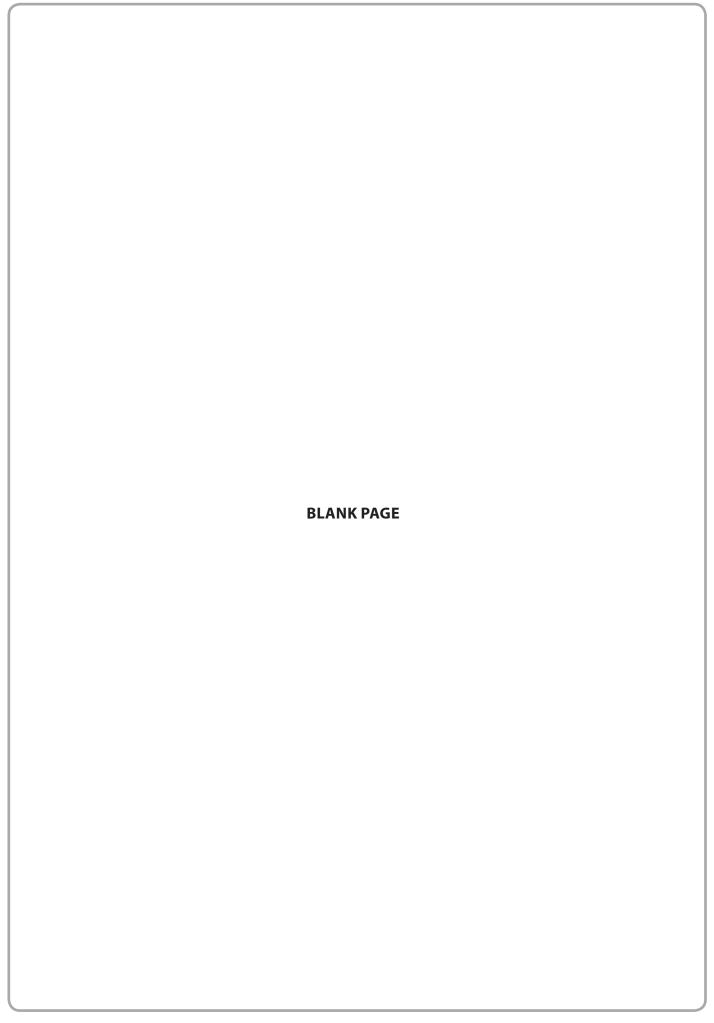


(Total for Question 18 = 12 marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 17 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS











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