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 17 January 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)

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

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.

P 7 2 1 4 6 A 0 2 2 4

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 your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about Milgram's research into obedience.

   (a) Describe the results of Milgram's ordinary man gives orders (Experiment 13) study.

   (2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Milgram's ordinary man gives orders (Experiment 13) study.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

2 In your studies of conformity, you will have learned about factors affecting conformity.

(a) Explain **one** reason why individual differences (personality) can affect conformity.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** reasons why culture can affect conformity.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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3 Archie had just started walking his dog in his local village when a police officer stopped him. The police officer told Archie that there had been a chemical gas leak and that all residents in the village must go home, close their windows, and remain inside.

Archie cancelled his plan to walk the dog and rushed home. He checked all his windows were closed. He did not leave his house until the police sent a message to all residents giving them permission to go outside again.

Describe why Archie is obedient and follows the instructions of the police officer.

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Silla was investigating majority influence and used a questionnaire with closed-ended questions to gather data about group behaviour. She totalled the scores for each respondent to show how likely they were to conform to a majority. A score of 0 indicated the respondent was very unlikely to conform, and a score of 10 indicated the respondent was very likely to conform.

The results of Silla's investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

Respondent	Score for conformity (out of 10)
A	6
B	7
C	3
D	8
E	1
F	4
G	3
H	9
I	2
J	3

Table 1

P 7 2 1 4 6 A 0 1 0 2 4

(a) Calculate the ratio of respondents scoring less than five to those scoring over five.

You must give your answer in its lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio ....

(b) Calculate the mean score for the data from all respondents in **Table 1**.

You **must** give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean ....

(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 Assess how well research into conformity has developed our understanding of social influences on human behaviour.

(8)

P 7 2 1 4 6 A 0 1 2 2 4

(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 Eliza is a teaching assistant who has been asked to help Darius learn a map of a city for a geography test.

Eliza intends to use her understanding of the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974) to plan activities to help Darius learn the map.

(a) Describe, using the phonological loop, how Eliza can help Darius learn the map of the city.

(2)

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(b) Describe, using the visuo-spatial sketchpad, how Eliza can help Darius learn the map of the city.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

7 Melanie is planning a laboratory experiment to see whether or not visual interference has an impact on the accuracy of short-term memory recall of word lists. She has gathered a total of 18 participants to take part in her experiment.

(a) Describe how Melanie could use an independent groups design for her experiment.

(3)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of a laboratory experiment in terms of validity.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 5 marks)

8 Leonardo investigated whether the chunking of information would improve recall of numbers. He presented participants with 10 number sequences that each contained 12 digits.

- **Condition A:** participants were presented with each number sequence as a whole number; for example 254879645235

- **Condition B:** the same participants were presented with each number sequence again, but as chunked numbers; for example 254 879 645 235

Leonardo recorded how many number sequences participants recalled in each condition accurately.

(a) (i) Calculate the T value for the data gathered by Leonardo by completing **Table 2**.

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

You **must** show your working out.

(4)

Participant	Condition A	Condition B	Difference	Ranked Difference
A	2	5		
B	3	5		
C	4	3		
D	6	7		
E	4	4		
F	5	8		
G	2	5		
H	3	2		

Table 2

Space for calculations

T ....

(ii) Determine, using your answer to 8(a)(i), whether Leonardo's results are significant at $P \leqslant 0.05$ for a one-tailed (directional) test.

The critical values tables can be found at the front of this paper.

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(b) Explain **two** improvements that Leonardo could make to his investigation.

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(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

9 Kiwi and Isla are attending a concert of their favourite rock band, 'The Vengeful Snakes'. The music is very loud and lots of people are shouting. Both girls sing along to some of the songs with the audience. Isla is distracted from the music when a man is knocked over by the crowd who are dancing.

During a light show at the end of the concert, the band members jump into the audience. Kiwi tries to run to the front to get to the band, but she is blocked by a large group, so she returns to Isla.

As they leave the concert, Isla commented that she could not remember the song that played when the man was knocked over. Kiwi laughed and said she could not even remember the light show. They both remembered which songs they sang.

Discuss, using the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968), Kiwi and Isla's memory of the events at the concert.

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

P 7 2 1 4 6 A 0 2 0 2 4

SECTION C

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

10 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

- Darling et al. (2007)

- Sacchi et al. (2007).

Evaluate your chosen contemporary study.

(12)

Chosen study

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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

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