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Pearson Edexcel Centre Number Candidate Number

Level 3 GCE

Psychology
Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Monday 14 May 2018 – Afternoon Time: 1 hour 30 minutes	Paper Reference 8PS0/01
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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 70.
- 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.
- 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

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

Critical values for Spearman's rank

N	Level of significance for a one-tailed test				
	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0025
N	Level of significance for a two-tailed test				
	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

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$df = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

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.



Mann-Whitney U test formulae

$$U_a = n_a n_b + \frac{n_a(n_a+1)}{2} - \sum R_a$$

$$U_b = n_a n_b + \frac{n_b(n_b+1)}{2} - \sum R_b$$

(U is the smaller of U_a and U_b)

Critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test

		N_b																
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
N_a																		
$p \leq 0.05$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.10$ (two-tailed)																		
5	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25		
6	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32		
7	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39		
8	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47		
9	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54		
10	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62		
11	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69		
12	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77		
13	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84		
14	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92		
15	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100		
16	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107		
17	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115		
18	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123		
19	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130		
20	25	32	39	47	54	62	69	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138		

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N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

$p \leq 0.01$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.02$ (two-tailed)

5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22
7	3	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	24	26	28
8	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
9	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	36	38	40
10	6	8	11	13	16	19	22	24	27	30	33	36	38	41	44	47
11	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	53
12	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	46	49	53	56	60
13	9	12	16	20	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67
14	10	13	17	22	26	30	34	38	43	47	51	56	60	65	69	73
15	11	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	66	70	75	80
16	12	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	82	87
17	13	18	23	28	33	38	44	49	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	93
18	14	19	24	30	36	41	47	53	59	65	70	76	82	88	94	100
19	15	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	82	88	94	101	107
20	16	22	28	34	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	114

N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

$p \leq 0.025$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.05$ (two-tailed)

5	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
6	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27
7	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
8	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38	41
9	7	10	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	31	34	37	39	42	45	48
10	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	55
11	9	13	16	19	23	26	30	33	37	40	44	47	51	55	58	62
12	11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
13	12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54	59	63	67	72	76
14	13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59	64	67	74	78	83
15	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	70	75	80	85	90
16	15	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	59	64	70	75	81	86	92	98
17	17	22	28	34	39	45	51	57	63	67	75	81	87	93	99	105
18	18	24	30	36	42	48	55	61	67	74	80	86	93	99	106	112
19	19	25	32	38	45	52	58	65	72	78	85	92	99	106	113	119
20	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	98	105	112	119	127



N_a	N_b															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
$p \leq 0.005$ (one-tailed), $p \leq 0.01$ (two-tailed)																
5	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
7	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
8	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
9	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
10	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
11	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
12	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
13	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
14	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
15	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
16	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
17	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
18	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
19	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
20	13	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	67	73	79	86	92	99	105

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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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

<i>n</i>	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
	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.

1 When studying social psychology you will have learned about Sherif et al's (1954/1961) study.

(a) State **one** aim of the study by Sherif et al. (1954/1961).

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of the study by Sherif et al. (1954/1961) in terms of validity.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** weakness of the study by Sherif et al. (1954/1961) in terms of ethical issues.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 5 marks)

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2 Anja is a waitress in a café. She is instructed by the café manager to clean the seating area before customers arrive. Anja follows the instructions and cleans the seating area.

(a) Identify **two** features of this situation that could have led to Anja obeying the manager and cleaning the seating area.

(2)

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(b) Psychologists have investigated the role of gender in obedience.

Explain whether Anja’s gender may have affected her obedience in cleaning the seating area.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)



- 3 Rajmund investigated the influence of personality on obedience levels. He used a self-report questionnaire where participants rated their authoritarian personality traits and obedience.

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

Participant	Authoritarian personality score (out of 20)	Obedience score (out of 20)
A	18	7
B	5	17
C	14	9
D	6	17
E	9	13
F	12	8
G	8	15
H	4	19

Table 1

- (a) Calculate the mean for the authoritarian personality scores.

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Mean:

- (b) Calculate the mode for the obedience scores.

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Mode:

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Participant	Obedience score (out of 20)	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	7	-5.29	27.98
B	17	4.71	22.18
C	9	-3.29	10.82
D	17	4.71	22.18
E	13	0.71	0.50
F	8	-4.29	18.40
G	15	2.71	7.34
Total	86	Total	
Mean \bar{x}	12.29		

Table 2

- (c) Rajmund decided to use the standard deviation as a measure of dispersion for his data. Calculate the standard deviation for the obedience scores shown in **Table 2**.

You must show your working and give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(3)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard Deviation =

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)



4 In social psychology you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies:

- Burger (2009)
- Reicher and Haslam (2006)
- Cohrs et al. (2012)

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of one study from the list.

Name of study

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Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)

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5 In your studies of social psychology you will have conducted a practical investigation using a questionnaire.

(a) State **one** question you used in your questionnaire to gather qualitative data. (1)

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(b) Describe how you analysed the qualitative data you gathered in your practical investigation for social psychology. (2)

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(Total for Question 5 = 3 marks)



6 Evaluate social identity theory as an explanation of prejudice.

(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 29 MARKS



SECTION B: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

7 Tulving (1972) proposed that long-term memory is comprised of episodic and semantic memory.

(a) Describe episodic memory as it is used by Tulving (1972).

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Tulving's (1972) explanation of long-term memory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 George tested the accuracy of memory using a fairy tale story about a princess.

He recruited 27 participants from a local university campus. They read the story once and then recalled the story 10 days later.

George found that participant recall of the fairy tale story was often inaccurate.

(a) Using your knowledge of reconstructive memory, describe why participants in George's study may have inaccurate recall of the fairy tale story.

(2)

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The number of recall errors made by each of the female participants is shown in **Table 3**.

Female participants	Number of recall errors
A	3
D	5
F	8
H	4
K	0
L	1
P	9
R	2
S	7

Table 3

- (b) Calculate the range for the number of recall errors made by female participants. (1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Range:

- (c) Calculate the ratio of male to female participants in George's study. (1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Ratio:

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(d) Explain **one** improvement that could be made to George's study.

(2)

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The mean number of errors in recall by males and females are shown in **Table 4**.

Mean number of errors in recall for male participants	Mean number of errors in recall for female participants
7.26	4.33

Table 4

(e) Explain **one** conclusion that George could make from the data in **Table 4**.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)



9 You have been asked to design a field experiment to investigate whether poor working memory in children affects their writing speed. Your psychology teacher has asked you to make sure you are objective in your research.

(a) Define what is meant by 'objectivity'.

(1)

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(b) Describe the procedure you could use in your field experiment.

(4)

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(Total for Question 9 = 5 marks)

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10 In cognitive psychology you will have learned about Baddeley's (1966b) study.

(a) Explain **one** strength of Baddeley's (1966b) study.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of Baddeley's (1966b) study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 10 = 4 marks)



P 5 1 7 9 9 A 0 2 1 2 8

11 Evaluate Atkinson and Shiffrin's (1968) multi-store model of memory as an explanation of human memory.

(8)

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(Total for Question 11 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 29 MARKS



SECTION C

12 To what extent is social and cognitive psychology useful in explaining key questions relevant to today's society?

(12)

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(Total for Question 12 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 12 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS



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