

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
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<b>Monday 13 May 2019</b>									
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)					Paper Reference <b>8PS0/01</b>				
<b>Psychology</b>									
<b>Advanced Subsidiary</b>									
<b>Paper 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology</b>									
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

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.

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**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
$N_a$																	
<b><math>p \leq 0.05</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.10</math> (two-tailed)</b>																	
<b>5</b>	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25	
<b>6</b>	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32	
<b>7</b>	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39	
<b>8</b>	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47	
<b>9</b>	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	
<b>10</b>	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62	
<b>11</b>	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69	
<b>12</b>	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77	
<b>13</b>	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84	
<b>14</b>	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92	
<b>15</b>	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100	
<b>16</b>	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107	
<b>17</b>	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115	
<b>18</b>	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123	
<b>19</b>	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130	
<b>20</b>	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
<b><math>p \leq 0.01</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.02</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
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
<b><math>p \leq 0.025</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.05</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
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
<b><math>p \leq 0.005</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.01</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
<b>5</b>	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>6</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
<b>7</b>	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
<b>8</b>	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
<b>9</b>	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
<b>10</b>	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
<b>11</b>	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
<b>12</b>	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
<b>13</b>	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
<b>14</b>	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
<b>15</b>	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
<b>16</b>	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
<b>17</b>	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
<b>18</b>	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
<b>19</b>	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
<b>20</b>	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** Agency theory is one explanation of obedience.

(a) Define the concept of 'autonomous state' as used in agency theory.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** strengths of agency theory as an explanation of obedience.

(4)

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(c) Milgram conducted research into obedience. His research was criticised for not fully considering ethical issues.

Explain **one** improvement that could be made to Milgram's research into obedience in terms of ethics.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)**

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**2** Alfredo plans to conduct an investigation into obedience using a questionnaire. He wants to find out if female students perceive themselves to be more obedient than male students. Alfredo decided to use closed and open questions in his questionnaire.

(a) Suggest **one** closed question Alfredo could use in his questionnaire.

(1)

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(b) Suggest **one** open question Alfredo could use in his questionnaire.

(1)

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(c) Justify why Alfredo decided to use both closed **and** open questions in his questionnaire.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)**

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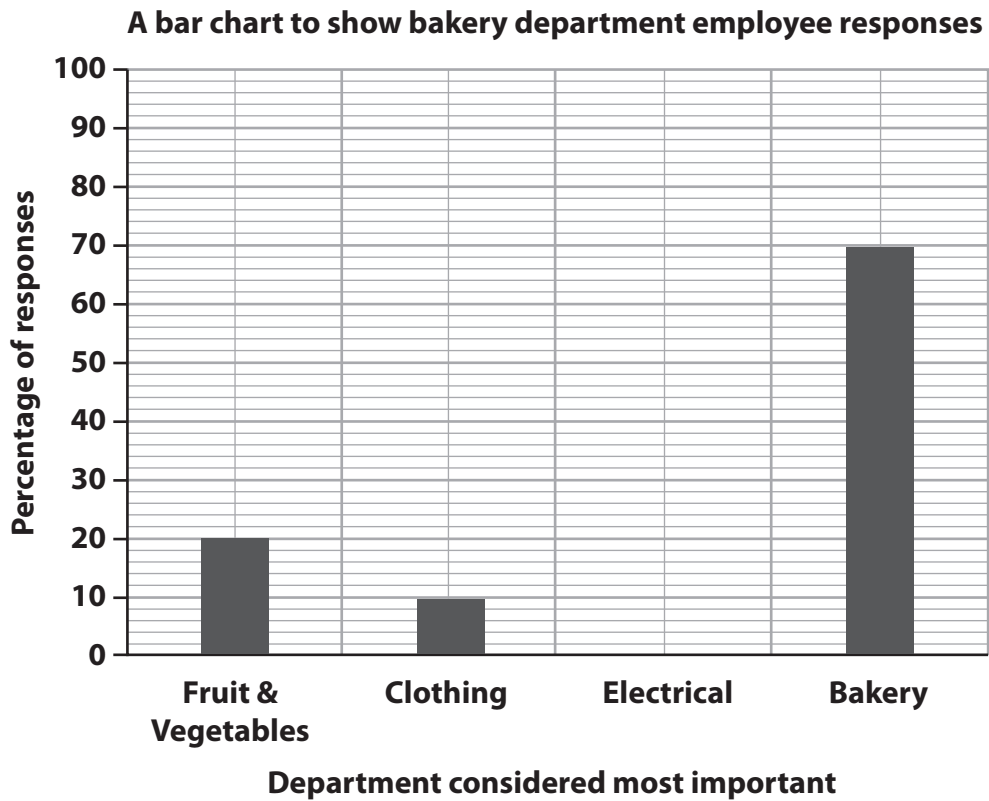
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**BLANK PAGE**  
**QUESTION 3 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



3 Shannon asked employees working in a supermarket which department they considered to be the most important.

The results from the bakery department employees are shown in **Figure 1**.



**Figure 1**

(a) Using the data shown in **Figure 1**, explain **one** conclusion that Shannon could make.

(2)

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(b) After interviewing all 200 employees working in the supermarket, Shannon found:

- 67% considered their own department as the most important
- 1:25 considered the electrical department as the most important.

Convert the findings above to show the number of employees ( $n$ ) who considered each department as the most important and complete **Table 1** with your answers.

(2)

Department considered most important	Number of employees ( $n$ )
Own department	
Electrical department	

**Table 1**

**SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS**



(c) Using social identity theory, describe why the majority of employees considered their own department to be the most important in the supermarket.

(3)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)**

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4 Evaluate the use of sampling techniques when researching social psychology.

(8)

Handwriting practice area consisting of 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to question 4.

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 29 MARKS**





**SECTION B : COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY****Answer ALL questions.**

5 Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968) explained memory using the multi-store model.

(a) Give **two** features of the 'short-term store' as it is used in the multi-store model of memory.

(2)

1 .....

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

(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of the multi-store model as an explanation of human memory.

(4)

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(c) Case studies of brain-damaged patients have been used when researching memory.

Explain **one** strength of using case studies of brain-damaged patients when researching memory.

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**(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)**

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6 In your studies of cognitive psychology you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Give the fully operationalised dependent variable for your practical investigation.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** improvements that could be made to the procedure you used in your practical investigation.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)**

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7 Elizabeth conducted a laboratory experiment to investigate the impact of brain damage on long-term memory. She showed 16 photographs of named landmarks to participants with brain damage. After 20 minutes, Elizabeth asked the participants to recall the name of each landmark.

The results of Elizabeth’s experiment are shown in **Table 2**.

Participant	Number of landmarks recalled correctly
A	3
B	4
C	4

**Table 2**

(a) Calculate the percentage of landmarks correctly recalled by **Participant C**.

(1)

**SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS**

Percentage .....

(b) Elizabeth repeated her experiment with a second group of participants who did not have brain damage. She compared the results from the two experiments.

Explain why Elizabeth compared her results from the two experiments.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)**



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8 Ricky is planning to conduct a field experiment to test recall accuracy of a story. He wants to find out if accuracy decreases over time. Ricky has asked for your help in designing his field experiment.

Describe a procedure Ricky could use for his field experiment.

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**(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)**

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9 Evaluate the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974).

(8)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

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Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 29 MARKS**



**SECTION C**

**10** In your studies of social and cognitive psychology you will have learned about the following classic studies:

- Sherif et al. (1954/1961)
- Baddeley (1966b).

Evaluate both classic studies in terms of reliability and validity.

(12)

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A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing.





Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing.

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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

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



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