

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Psychology

Advanced Subsidiary

Unit 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Wednesday 25 May 2011 – Morning

Time: 1 hour 20 minutes

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** questions.
- 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.

Turn over ►

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

Questions 1–4 relate to the investigation below.

Mr Swain decides to investigate whether giving feedback via e-mail to his students about their work will improve their performance on future tests. He selects two of his classes and decides to give class **A** feedback and class **B** no feedback.

For questions 1 and 2 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 Which type of design is being used in this study?

- A Repeated measures
- B Independent groups
- C Matched pairs
- D Correlation

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The students in class **B** are told that neither class will get feedback.

Which ethical guideline is being broken here?

- A Right to withdraw
- B Consent
- C Deception
- D Confidentiality

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

For question 3 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

3 Mr Swain devises the following hypothesis for his study: 'Students who receive feedback about their work will do better on future tests than those who receive no feedback.'

Which of the following types of hypothesis is this an example of?

- A Directional (one-tailed)
- B Non directional (two-tailed)
- C Null

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



For questions 4–11 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

4 Class **B**, which receives no feedback, is also known as the

- A** experimental group
- B** control group
- C** independent group
- D** laboratory group

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 **Qualitative** data is normally gathered in the form of

- A** percentages
- B** numbers
- C** words
- D** graphs

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which of the following may be seen as an advantage of the matched pairs design?

- A** Full control of variables.
- B** No order effects.
- C** High in ecological validity.
- D** Needs fewer participants than other designs.

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 The extent to which research conditions represent real life is known as

- A** experimenter realism
- B** experimental realism
- C** participant validity
- D** ecological validity

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



8 During college break Ash and her friends sit together on the balcony. Ash chooses to dress in black just like they do.

This is an example of

- A social categorisation
- B social comparison
- C social loafing
- D social identification

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Milgram recruited the sample for his original study of obedience by

- A recruiting men from a local factory
- B putting posters up in parks
- C advertising in a local newspaper
- D asking for volunteers from the university

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Holding and keeping information in memory is known as

- A retrieval
- B forgetting
- C encoding
- D storage

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Sumita wanted to make sure her presentation was word-perfect and decided to use elaborative rehearsal to help.

Elaborative rehearsal refers to

- A learning and recalling information in the same environment
- B delaying recall of information after learning it
- C deeper consideration of information
- D rehearsing information to keep it for a short time

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 11 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 40 minutes on Section B.

12 (a) Describe how Hofling et al (1966) set up their study on obedience so that nurses were likely to break hospital regulations.

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(b) Outline the findings (results and/or conclusions) of Hofling et al's (1966) study on obedience.

(2)

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(Total for Question 12 = 6 marks)



13 (a) Describe **one** theory of forgetting you have studied within cognitive psychology **other than** the cue dependent theory.

(4)

Name of theory

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(b) Outline **one** strength and **one** weakness of the theory you described in (a).

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)



14 (a) Outline **two** ethical issues with Milgram's original study.

(4)

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(b) Outline how the findings from Milgram's original study of obedience might be applied to real life.

(2)

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(Total for Question 14 = 6 marks)



15 Mrs Smith took over Mrs Jones’s Psychology class in January because Mrs Jones went on maternity leave. Mr Brown’s class was not affected by staff change. Researchers decided to use this as a natural experiment to discover whether the students’ level of attendance is affected by staff change part way through the year.

Figure 1: Table of Results to show class attendance throughout the year

	Mrs Smith’s & Mrs Jones’s class	Mr Brown’s class
Class attendance (%) before January	80%	95%
Class attendance (%) from January onwards	92%	93%

(a) Define what is meant by natural experiment.

(2)

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(b) Identify both the independent variable (IV) and the dependent variable (DV) in this experiment.

(2)

Independent variable (IV)

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Dependent variable (DV)

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(c) Write a suitable **null** hypothesis for this experiment.

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(d) Using the table in Figure 1, describe the results of this experiment.

(3)

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(e) Identify **one** participant or situational (extraneous) variable in this experiment and suggest how it may have affected the results.

(2)

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(Total for Question 15 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 MARKS



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(Total for Question 16 = 6 marks)



P 3 8 2 5 1 A 0 1 3 1 6

***17** Describe and evaluate the Levels of Processing model of memory.

(12)

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to question 17.



Lined writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



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(Total for Question 17 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 18 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

