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Candidate surname

Other names

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Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 11 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8PS0/01**

Psychology

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 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 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.

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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

df	Level of significance for a one-tailed test					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
df	Level of significance for a two-tailed test					
	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.



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.



Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

1 Jamshid's school is proposing to implement a 'no parking zone' around the perimeter of the school to improve road safety for the students.

He is planning to use a semi-structured interview to survey the parents of the students to gather their views on the proposal.

(a) Describe how Jamshid could recruit the parents of the students using a volunteer sampling technique.

(2)

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(b) Jamshid has chosen to use open questions for his semi-structured interview.

Define what is meant by an 'open question'.

(1)

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(c) Jamshid was considering issues of subjectivity in relation to his semi-structured interview.

Define what is meant by the term 'subjectivity' as used in psychology.

(1)

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(d) Explain **two** strengths of Jamshid using a semi-structured interview for his study.

(4)

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(e) Explain **one** improvement that Jamshid could make to his study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 10 marks)



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

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

(a) State **one** aim of your chosen contemporary study.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of your chosen contemporary study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)



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3 Fiona wants to investigate whether residents in retirement homes are more likely to be friends with residents who share the same hobbies. She has decided to collect primary data.

(a) Describe how Fiona could collect primary data for her investigation.

(3)

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(b) Using your knowledge of social identity theory, give **two** reasons why the residents may be more likely to be friends with residents who share the same hobbies.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)



5 Evaluate social impact theory as an explanation of obedience.

(8)

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 29 MARKS



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SECTION B: COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

6 Bernadette carried out an experiment to investigate whether noise affects concentration.

She asked the participants to complete a Word Search puzzle while a radio was playing loudly. The participants were given one minute to find as many words as possible.

The same participants were given a different Word Search puzzle and once again given one minute to find as many words as possible but without the radio playing.

(a) Identify the independent variable (IV) in the experiment conducted by Bernadette. (1)

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(b) Bernadette used a repeated measures design in her experiment.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a repeated measures design. (4)

Strength

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Weakness

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- (c) Bernadette decided to carry out a statistical test on her data. She used a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test.

Complete **Table 1** and calculate the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test for Bernadette's data. (4)

Participant	Number of words found in the Word Search puzzle with radio playing loudly	Number of words found in the Word Search puzzle without the radio playing	Difference	Rank	Rank if positive	Rank if negative
A	8	11				
B	7	7				
C	9	16				
D	11	12				
E	13	18				
F	9	8				
G	8	16				
H	5	17				
I	13	11				
J	6	17				
Total:						

Table 1

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Wilcoxon T value



(d) Explain **one** improvement Bernadette could have made to her experiment.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 11 marks)

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7 In cognitive psychology, you will have studied the working memory model (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974).

(a) Describe the visuospatial sketchpad (VSSP).

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of the working memory model.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)



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

(a) State the hypothesis for your practical investigation in cognitive psychology. (2)

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(b) Describe **one** way you controlled for situational variables in your practical investigation in cognitive psychology. (2)

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(c) Explain **one** conclusion from your practical investigation in cognitive psychology. (2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)



9 Evaluate Tulving's (1972) explanation of long-term memory.

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 29 MARKS



P 6 2 5 6 9 A 0 2 1 2 4

SECTION C

10 Evaluate the classic studies of Sherif et al. (1954/1961) and Baddeley (1966b) with reference to their implications for the real world.

(12)

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Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



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(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 12 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 70 MARKS

