Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Thursday 10 January 2019

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **WPS01/01**

Psychology

International 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 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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Pearson

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.

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.

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SECTION A BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

SECTION A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1 Billy is 18 years old and is a member of a local volunteer group. He is asked to help four people over 70 years old with everyday tasks. He agrees to help, but does not believe that this is important. Billy would rather spend time with his friends playing basketball.

Billy is also asked to train a children's basketball team by their coach. He agrees to train the children because he believes it is important to improve their skills. Billy chooses not to play basketball with his friends that day.

(a) Describe, using compliance, why Billy helped the four people over 70 years old.

(2)

(b) Describe, using internalisation, why Billy helped the children's basketball team.

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)

2 Milgram (1963) conducted research into obedience that included a laboratory experiment at Yale University.

Explain **three** strengths of Milgram's laboratory research into obedience.

(6)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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3 Marco read an article in a business magazine which suggested that different types of social power can influence teams of employees to perform better at work. He decided to do further research after he read this article.

(a) Name the type of data Marco used to begin his research.

(1)

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(b) Marco asked for volunteers from his company to complete training which involved learning about coercive power, legitimate power and reward power.

After the training, the volunteers were asked to give a score from 1 to 10 for how likely it would be for each type of social power to improve their performance at work (1=least likely and 10=most likely).

The results of his investigation are shown in **Table 1.**

Volunteers	Coercive Power Score (Out of 10)	Legitimate Power Score (Out of 10)	Reward Power Score (Out of 10)
A	6	7	10
B	6	6	9
C	6	7	8
D	4	6	7
E	7	8	4
F	5	6	9
G	4	8	9
H	6	5	8
I	5	6	8
J	3	5	7
Mean Score	5.2	6.4	7.9

Table 1

(i) Marco calculates the standard deviation for the three types of power. For legitimate power, Marco's standard deviation result was 1.07496.

Give Marco's standard deviation result for legitimate power to **three** significant figures.

(1)

Space for calculations

Result for legitimate power to **three** significant figures .....

(ii) Identify which type of social power has the largest spread of scores in **Table 1.**

(1)

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.....

(iii) Calculate the mode for coercive power using the data in **Table 1**.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mode for coercive power .....

(c) Marco concluded that coercive power was the least likely type of power to improve performance and reward power was the most likely for improving performance. He also concluded that all types of power could have an influence on the performance of his volunteers.

Justify, using social power theory, **two** reasons why Marco reached these conclusions.

(2)

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(d) Explain **one** weakness of social power theory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

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4 Since leaving school Riya has earned money by working at her local food store. She has always obeyed the instructions of her manager, carried out tasks well and supported customers when they have asked her for help. The store manager has noticed how hard Riya has been working and has given her a position on the store manager training programme. Riya says this is due to luck, but her store manager states that this is due to her hard-working personality.

Discuss how obedience factors could explain why Riya has been successful at work.

You must refer to the context in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions in this section. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

5 (a) Describe what is meant by the term 'central executive' as used by Baddeley and Hitch (1974).

(2)

(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Baddeley and Hitch's (1974) working memory model.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

6 Nairi and Talia completed a laboratory experiment about memory. In their experiment, they had 12 participants who learned a list of 20 words and then recalled the words.

The results for participant recall of some of the words are shown in **Figure 1**.

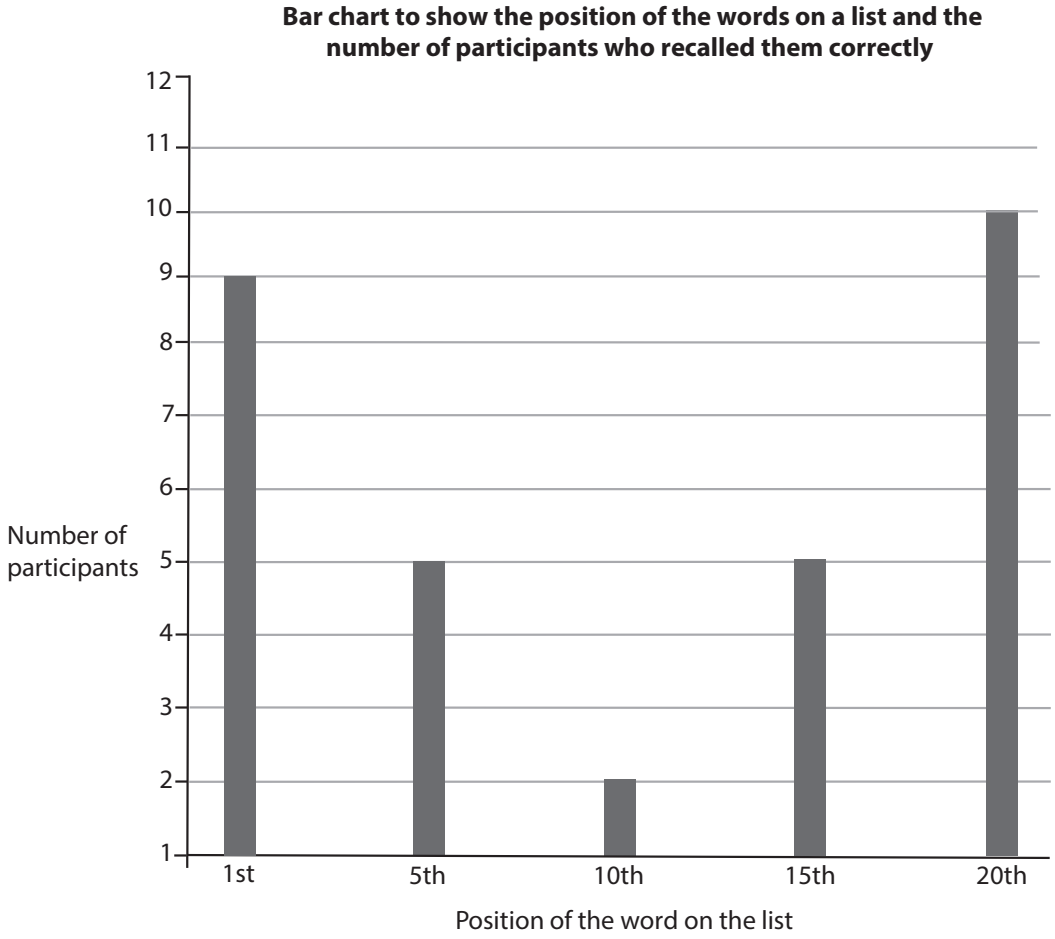

Figure 1

(a) Justify, using the multi-store model of memory by Atkinson and Shiffrin (1968), **two** conclusions that Nairi and Talia could make from their results in **Figure 1.**

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(b) Calculate the percentage of participants who recalled the 10th word on the list using the data in **Figure 1.**

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage of participants who recalled the 10th word on the list .....

(c) **Table 2** shows a summary of the data from **Figure 1** for the number of participants who correctly recalled the words in position 1, 10 and 20 from the word list.

	Position 1 (Beginning of list)	Position 10 (Middle of list)	Position 20 (End of list)
Number of participants	9	2	10

Table 2

State the level of measurement for Nairi and Talia's data in **Table 2.**

(1)

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(d) Explain **two** improvements Nairi and Talia could make to their memory experiment.

(4)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

7 In cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the following contemporary study in detail:

- Schmolck et al. (2002) Semantic knowledge in patient HM and other patients with bilateral medial and lateral temporal lobe lesions.

Explain **two** weaknesses of the study by Schmolck et al. (2002).

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 In cognitive psychology, researchers may use a laboratory experimental method to investigate memory. In your own studies of cognitive psychology, you will have designed and conducted a practical investigation using the laboratory experimental method.

Discuss how laboratory experiments are designed and conducted.

You must refer to your cognitive practical investigation in your answer.

(8)

(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

SECTION C

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

9 In cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- Moscovici et al. (1969) Influence of a Consistent Minority on the Responses of a Majority in a Color Perception Task.

Evaluate the classic study by Moscovici et al. (1969).

(12)

(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

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

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