Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Centre Number | Candidate Number

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over

P66569RA
©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.
1/1/1/1/

P 6 6 5 6 9 R A 0 1 3 2

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.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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															
N_a	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
***p* ≤ 0.05 (one-tailed), *p* ≤ 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

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

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

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

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

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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.

SECTION A

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

1 (a) Using an example, define what is meant by 'obedience'.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Milgram conducted research into obedience.

Explain **two** strengths of Milgram's research into obedience.

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

2 Kristian is the manager of a local hockey club and has been offered a new site for the club. The new grounds have better facilities and more parking but are located in a different town.

He used a questionnaire with a mix of open and closed questions to gather data on the opinions of the players and fans on the possibility of moving grounds.

Kristian used opportunity sampling to gather participants to complete his questionnaire.

(a) Define 'opportunity sampling'.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Kristian using a questionnaire to gather opinions about relocating the hockey club.

(4)

Strength

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Weakness

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

3 Brittany carried out an investigation into the positive and negative effects of social media on teenagers.

She asked 40 students from two sixth form schools/colleges to write between 100 and 500 words in response to the question 'how does social media affect your life?'.

(a) Describe **one** ethical issue that Brittany needed to consider before conducting her investigation.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Brittany conducted a thematic analysis on the data she had collected.

Describe how Brittany could analyse the qualitative data she has collected using thematic analysis.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

4 Aston and Paul are chess players who play for different teams. The room where both teams play has limited availability. They both accuse each other of overbooking the room and Aston once suggested Paul cancelled his team's booking so he could book the room for his own team.

The local area is currently experiencing severe weather with potential flooding. Aston and Paul have been working together through the night to place sandbags around the building where the room is located to prevent the room flooding.

Using your knowledge of realistic conflict theory, explain Aston and Paul's behaviour.

(Total for Question 4 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

5 Assess whether individual differences in personality can affect obedience.

(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 29 MARKS

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Answer ALL questions.

6 In cognitive psychology you will have learned about Baddeley (1966b).

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

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

7 Gwen conducted an experiment to investigate whether the length of words influences the number of words that could be recalled.

She recruited her participants from a Year 11 GCSE Geography class. Gwen created two word lists, each consisting of eight country names.

- List 1: Countries with short names, for example Peru and Iraq.
- List 2: Countries with long names, for example Cambodia and Indonesia.

Both lists were read to all the participants and each time they had to recall as many of the country names as they could.

The results of Gwen's experiment are shown in **Table 1**.

Participant	Number of country names recalled correctly from list 1	Number of country names recalled correctly from list 2
A	5	2
B	4	3
C	6	2
D	4	2
E	5	3
F	4	3
G	5	3
H	5	3

Table 1

(a) Calculate the mean number of country names recalled correctly from **list 2**.

You must give your answer to **one** decimal place.

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Mean .....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(b) Calculate the mode for the number of country names recalled correctly from **list 2**.

(1)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Mode .....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Participant	Number of country names recalled correctly from list 1	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	5	0.25	0.06
B	4	–0.75	0.56
C	6	1.25	1.56
D	4	–0.75	0.56
E	5	0.25	0.06
F	4	–0.75	0.56
G	5	0.25	0.06
H	5	0.25	0.06
Total	**38**	**Total**	
Mean $\bar{x}$	**4.75**		

Table 2

(c) Gwen decided to use the standard deviation as a measure of dispersion for her data.

Calculate the standard deviation for the number of country names recalled correctly from list 1 shown in **Table 2**.

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

(3)

SPACE FOR CALCULATIONS

Standard deviation = ...

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(d) Explain **one** improvement that could be made to Gwen's experiment.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 7 = 7 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

8 Jane has asked for your help to design a laboratory experiment to find out if listening to music whilst revising affects people's ability to recall facts.

Describe a procedure you could suggest to Jane for her laboratory experiment.

(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

9 Tulving (1972) proposed an explanation of long-term memory.

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

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

(4)

1 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

10 Evaluate reconstructive memory (Bartlett,1932), including schema theory.

(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 29 MARKS

SECTION C

11 Donald's friends are taxi drivers working for company A. They had to learn street names to pass a memory test to work for the company.

Donald would like to work for company A but every time he sits down to try and learn the street names from a map he gets distracted. When testing himself, Donald finds he can only remember some of the street names correctly.

Company B have offered him a job that only requires him to use a Sat Nav. He is worried his friends will become hostile towards him if he joins the rival company.

Evaluate how the multi-store model of memory and social identity theory can explain Donald's situation.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(12)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 11 = 12 marks)

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

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA