Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Edexcel GCE

Psychology

Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 1: Social and Cognitive Psychology

Thursday 8 January 2009 – Afternoon
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 (☒).

For questions 1–5 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

1 The measurement obtained by adding up all the scores and dividing by the number of scores is known as the

☐ **A** mean

☐ **B** median

☐ **C** mode

☐ **D** range

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

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2 Counterbalancing is used with the _____ _____ design to help overcome order effects.

☐ **A** independent groups

☐ **B** repeated measures

☐ **C** matched pairs

☐ **D** unrelated groups

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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3 Which of the following terms refers to the consistency of a test – a test that produces the same results on different occasions?

☐ **A** Validity

☐ **B** Counterbalancing

☐ **C** Reliability

☐ **D** Objectivity

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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4 In which **one** of the following examples would you be using an independent groups design?

- ☒ **A** You compare 20 boys with 20 girls on a reading test.
- ☒ **B** You test 10 participants on two different IQ tests and compare the results.
- ☒ **C** You investigate whether there is a link between a student's days off from college and their achievement in exams.
- ☒ **D** You give 20 A level students a personality test and then re-test them the following week.

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 You are conducting an experiment testing memory but some of your participants have to cope with more noise than others. These _____variables may affect your results.

- ☒ **A** participant
- ☒ **B** dependent
- ☒ **C** situational
- ☒ **D** experimenter

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

For question 6 choose TWO answers from A, B, C, D and E.

6 Which **two** of the following five statements would be examples of non-directional (two-tailed) hypotheses?

- ☒ **A** Older people are more forgetful than younger people.
- ☒ **B** People will treat members of their in-group differently from members of an out-group.
- ☒ **C** Boys are more aggressive than girls.
- ☒ **D** There will be a difference in levels of obedience between men and women.
- ☒ **E** Recall of a list of words will improve if the list of words is rehearsed.

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

For question 7 choose ONE answer from A, B or C.

7 According to levels of processing theory, which **one** of the following types of processing should students use when revising?

- ☒ **A** Phonetic
- ☒ **B** Semantic
- ☒ **C** Structural

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

For questions 8–10 choose ONE answer from A, B, C or D.

8 Discrimination is most accurately defined as

- ☒ **A** pre-judging someone before finding anything out about them.
- ☒ **B** behaving differently towards someone from another group.
- ☒ **C** believing that a member of another group is not as good as you.
- ☒ **D** stereotyping others based only on their appearance.

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Which of the following is an illustration of moral strain?

- ☒ **A** Ali often forgets his homework and always gives his teacher a poor excuse because he does not care.
- ☒ **B** Jackie goes out with her friends because she thinks she deserves a night out after working hard all week.
- ☒ **C** Asmara helps an old man across the road because he is partially sighted and cannot see the traffic lights changing.
- ☒ **D** Kazim has been asked to do something he believes to be wrong but does not want to disobey his father.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 A study investigating the role of context cues in remembering was carried out by

- ☒ **A** Hofling
- ☒ **B** Godden and Baddeley
- ☒ **C** Tajfel
- ☒ **D** Craik and Lockhart

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 11 MARKS

SECTION B

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

11 Complete the following table to show the findings of Milgram's 1963 study.

Findings	Percentage (%)
Participants who continued 'shocking' to 300 volts	
Participants who continued 'shocking' to 450 volts	

(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)

12 Outline **one** of Milgram's variation studies of obedience.

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(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)

13 (a) What did Milgram mean by the agentic state?

(2)

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(b) Evaluate Milgram's Agency Theory.

(4)

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(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)

14 (a) You will have learned about one of the following studies in detail from the Cognitive Approach:

Peterson and Peterson (1959) study of the role of interference
Craik and Tulving (1975) study of levels of processing
Ramponi et al (2004) study of age and levels of processing

Describe **one** study from the list.

(5)

Name of study .....

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

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)

15 As part of the course requirements for the Social Approach you will have conducted a survey (interview/questionnaire).

(a) Outline the alternative hypothesis of your survey and state whether it is directional (one-tailed) or non-directional (two-tailed).

(3)

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(b) Outline **one** problem you came across when planning and/or carrying out the survey (interview/questionnaire).

(2)

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(c) Explain how you might have addressed (or did address) this problem when planning and/or carrying out the survey (interview/questionnaire).

(2)

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(Total for Question 15 = 7 marks)

16 Explain why in psychology it might be preferable to use a research method that produces qualitative rather than quantitative data.

(Total for Question 16 = 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 31 MARKS

SECTION C

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 25 minutes on Section C.

17 (a) Social identity theory includes the concept of social comparison. What is meant by social comparison?

(2)

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(b) Evaluate social identity theory as an explanation of prejudice.

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(Total for Question 17 = 6 marks)

***18** Describe and evaluate the cue dependent theory of forgetting.

Your evaluation **should** include:

- comparison with one other theory of forgetting
- strengths and/or weaknesses of the cue dependent theory.

(Total for Question 18 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 18 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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