Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 8 January 2026

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **WPS01/01**

Psychology

International Advanced Subsidiary
UNIT 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{x})^2}{n-1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

$$1-\frac{6\Sigma d^2}{n(n^2-1)}$$

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.

SECTION A

Social Psychology

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

1 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about types of conformity.

(a) Describe, using an example, **one** type of conformity.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of personality as a factor that affects conformity.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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2 Luis conducted an investigation to see if age has an effect on whether people will obey a traffic officer.

Luis went to a local outdoor event where he stood next to a traffic officer who was telling the drivers where to park.

He wrote down whether the driver looked like they were under 30 years old and whether they parked where they were directed to or not. He also wrote down whether they looked like they were over 50 years old and whether they parked where they were directed to or not.

(a) State the sampling technique used by Luis in his investigation.

(1)

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(b) Give a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) hypothesis for Luis's investigation.

(2)

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Luis's results are in **Table 1**.

	Driver looked under 30 years old	Driver looked over 50 years old
Number of people who parked where they had been directed to park	29	44
Number of people who did not park where they had been directed to park	37	11

Table 1

(c) Using the data in **Table 1**, calculate the percentage of drivers who parked where they were directed to park, out of the total number of drivers.

You **must** give your answer as a whole number.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(d) Calculate the ratio of drivers who looked over 50 years old who parked where they were directed to park compared to the drivers who looked over 50 years old who did not park where they were directed to park.

You **must** express the ratio in its lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(e) Explain **one** improvement Luis could make to his investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 7 marks)

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3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about theories of obedience.

(a) Describe the social power theory of obedience.

(3)

(b) Explain **one** weakness of social power theory as an explanation of obedience.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 5 marks)

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4 Evaluate Asch's research into conformity, including his 1952 variation study.

(8)

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(Total for Question 4 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 26 MARKS

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SECTION B

Cognitive Psychology

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

5 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the working memory model of memory (Baddeley and Hitch, 1974).

Explain **two** strengths of the working memory model (1974).

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 5 = 4 marks)

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6 Inga conducted an experiment to see if context had an effect on participants' recall of words.

She had two different conditions:

- Condition A: Participants learnt a list of 20 words in a classroom and recalled the list of words in the same classroom.
- Condition B: Participants learnt a list of 20 words in a classroom and recalled the list of words in a library.

Each participant only learnt one list of words.

Inga's results are shown in **Table 2**.

Participants	Condition A: Number of words recalled out of 20 in the same classroom	Participants	Condition B: Number of words recalled out of 20 in the library
A	15	J	8
B	11	K	12
C	14	L	7
D	8	M	9
E	13	N	10
F	18	O	14
G	15	P	7
H	17	Q	10
I	13		

Table 2

(a) Calculate the mean number of words recalled in Condition A.

You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean number of words recalled .....

(b) Inga's results for Condition B are shown in **Table 3**.

Calculate the standard deviation for the data gathered by Inga by completing **Table 3**.

Your answers **must** be to **two** decimal places.

The formulae and statistical tables can be found at the front of the paper.

You **must** show your working out.

(3)

	Condition B: Number of words recalled out of 20 in the library	**$(x - \bar{x})$**	**$(x - \bar{x})^2$**
J	8	–1.63	
K	12	2.37	
L	7	–2.63	
M	9	–0.63	
N	10	0.37	
O	14	4.37	
P	7	–2.63	
Q	10	0.37	
Mean number of words recalled out of 20 = 9.63		Sum of differences^2 =	
Standard deviation = ...			

Table 3

Space for calculations

(c) Explain **one** extraneous variable that Inga may have considered controlling in her experiment.

(2)

(d) Inga used an independent groups experimental design.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using an independent groups experimental design.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 6 = 10 marks)

7 In your studies of cognitive psychology, you will have learned about the contemporary study by Schmolck et al. (2002).

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of the contemporary study by Schmolck et al. (2002).

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

8 Effie and Naadir went together to a local amusement park on a school day. They had both booked a day off work. Effie had never been to an amusement park before. Naadir had been to several different amusement parks.

When they described the day at the amusement park to their friends later on, they both remembered things differently.

Effie remembered the big rides and said that they were scary. She also said that the park had been very busy and there were a lot of noisy children running around, which had spoilt her day.

Naadir did not remember there being a lot of children, but he did remember long queues and being bored waiting for the rides. He said that most of the rides were not that scary and he had been to better amusement parks.

Discuss, using reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932), why Effie and Naadir remembered the day at the amusement park differently.

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

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SECTION C

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

9 Ashvi has previously failed an examination and has one more attempt to pass it. If she does not pass it, she will not be able to complete the course she is studying. Her mother has suggested that Ashvi turns off her mobile phone so that it does not distract her from her revision.

Ashvi read an article online that said listening to music whilst revising can help her learn the information, so she says she needs her mobile phone to play music.

Ashvi has created a revision plan where she has split the day before the examination into hour slots. She plans to revise a topic an hour and then move onto the next topic.

Evaluate how the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968) can explain how Ashvi could revise.

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(12)

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(Total for Question 9 = 12 marks)

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

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