Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 5 May 2026

Morning (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.

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QUESTION 1 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

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 Milgram's research into obedience.

(a) Describe the procedure of Milgram's (1963) study of obedience.

(4)

(b) Give **two** conclusions of Milgram's (1963) study of obedience.

(2)

1 .....

2 .....

(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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

(a) Name **one** factor which could affect conformity.

(1)

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(b) Zander is good at mathematics. He had completed a difficult mathematical problem for homework. The next day in class, the teacher asked the students to call out their answer in turn. The first seven students gave the same answer as each other. The teacher then asked Zander for his answer. Zander gave the answer he calculated although it was not the same as the previous students.

Explain **one** reason why Zander did not conform and give the same answer as the first seven students in his class.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)

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3 In your studies of social psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Explain **one** improvement you could make to your social psychology practical investigation in terms of generalisability.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** improvement you could make to your social psychology practical investigation in terms of reliability.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Ester aimed to investigate whether different age groups at a local park would be obedient to authority figures in uniform. She gave a closed-ended questionnaire to three different age groups:

- 10-year-olds
- 15-year-olds
- 20-year-olds.

(a) Give **one** example of a closed-ended question that Ester could have asked her participants.

(1)

(b) After collecting her data, Ester decided to use the mode to analyse the data.

Explain **one** strength of using the mode to analyse the data in Ester's investigation on obedience to authority figures.

(2)

(Total for Question 4 = 3 marks)

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5 Elijah has a temporary job working in a toy shop. There is a big display of a new range of toys surrounded by a small barrier. Elijah's manager has told him that he must stop any child from crossing the barrier and touching the toys. Elijah obeyed his manager and stopped the children touching the toys.

Describe, using social power theory, why Elijah obeyed his manager.

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(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

6 A variety of different research methods are used in psychological research.

Evaluate the use of interviews in social psychology.

(8)

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(Total for Question 6 = 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.

7 The multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin, 1968) includes the short-term memory store.

(a) Describe what is meant by the capacity of the short-term memory store in relation to the multi-store model of memory.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength of the multi-store model of memory (Atkinson and Shiffrin,1968) using research evidence.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

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8 Maya was talking to Rafael about a movie theatre visit to watch a film. After the film, their bus home was cancelled and they had to wait in the dark for a taxi to arrive. Maya recalled being cold and scared whilst waiting a long time for the taxi to arrive. She thought the film was scary too.

Earlier that day, Rafael had been talking about the same movie theatre visit with other friends who had also seen the film. Rafael had a very different recollection of the visit than Maya, he recalled the night being warm and the taxi arriving quickly. Rafael thought the film they had seen was funny.

(a) State **two** reasons why Maya might have remembered the film being scary according to reconstructive memory (Bartlett, 1932).

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Explain, using reconstructive memory (Bartlett,1932) **two** reasons why Rafael might have different memories from Maya.

(4)

1 .....

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

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9 Millie decided to investigate whether word length affected recall. She selected six participants for her experiment.

Condition A: The participants saw a list of 10 short (four-letter) words.

Condition B: The same participants saw a list of 10 long (eight-letter) words.

Millie recorded how many words the participants recalled from each list.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Participants	Condition A: Number of short words recalled correctly out of 10	Condition B: Number of long words recalled correctly out of 10
A	9	4
B	7	2
C	9	3
D	8	4
E	6	1
F	5	2

Table 1

(a) Calculate the median number of words recalled in Condition B.

(1)

Space for calculations

Median .....

(b) Calculate the standard deviation for the data in Condition A, gathered by Millie, by completing **Table 2**.

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

You **must** show your calculations and give your answers to **two** decimal places.

(4)

Participants	**Condition A: Number of short words correctly recalled out of 10**	$(x-\bar{x})$	$(x-\bar{x})^2$
A	9		
B	7		
C	9		
D	8		
E	6		
F	5		
Mean score $\bar{x} = 7.33$		Sum of differences^2 =	
Standard deviation = ...			

Table 2

Space for calculations

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(c) Describe how Millie could use counterbalancing in her experiment on the effect of word length and recall.

(3)

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

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

Evaluate Schmolck et al. (2002) in terms of reliability and ethics.

(8)

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 26 MARKS

SECTION C

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

11 In your studies of social psychology, you will have learned about research into conformity.

Evaluate research into conformity.

(12)

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(Total for Question 11 = 12 marks)

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

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