

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel
Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Psychology

Paper 1

Sample assessment material for first teaching
September 2017
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Paper Reference
1PS0/01

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 98.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- In questions marked with an **asterisk (*)**, marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

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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SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT – HOW DID YOU DEVELOP?**Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.****Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .**

1 Identify which of the following is a stage of cognitive development.

- A Formal assimilation stage
- B Formal concrete stage
- C Formal operational stage
- D Formal schema stage

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Identify the number of participants in Gunderson et al's (2013) final sample.

- A 43
- B 53
- C 63
- D 73

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Tom is playing with his children Jane and Paul in the garden. Tom hides a toy monkey under a pile of toy bricks.

Jane finds the toy monkey but Paul cannot.

(a) Name the stage of cognitive development Paul is in according to his behaviour.

(1)

Jane says to her dad that the toy monkey might be sad because it was hidden.

Jane asks him if she can be a pretend doctor to check if the toy monkey is okay.

(b) Name the stage of cognitive development Jane is in according to her behaviour.

(1)**(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)**

4 Mrs Morgan is a nursery school teacher who wants to see whether praising effort or praising ability encourages children to paint pictures for longer.

She splits her class into three groups and asks two teachers to help.

- Teacher 1 praises the effort of children in group 1.
- Teacher 2 praises the ability of children in group 2.
- Mrs Morgan does not praise the children in group 3.

A fourth teacher observes all three groups and records how long the children paint during the day.

(a) Explain what Mrs Morgan is likely to find in her study.

You should refer to Gunderson et al. (2013) in your answer.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Mrs Morgan's study.

(4)

Strength:

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Weakness:

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(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

5 Ahmet wants to know if his nephew is egocentric.

Ahmet places a large box between a chocolate bar and a teddy bear.

He asks whether the teddy bear can see the chocolate bar.

His 3-year-old nephew says 'yes'.

Ahmet concludes that his nephew is egocentric.

(a) Explain why Ahmet reached his conclusion.

You should refer to a study in your answer.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** ways Ahmet could improve his study.

(4)

Improvement one:

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Improvement two:

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(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 16 MARKS

SECTION B: MEMORY – HOW DOES YOUR MEMORY WORK?**Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

6 Describe the encoding stage of memory.

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(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

7 (a) Describe the difference between anterograde amnesia and retrograde amnesia.

(2)

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(b) Parul struggles to remember things due to a recent accident.

Explain how Parul could try and remember new events.

You should refer to the multi-store model in your answer.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

8 Ajay is in his psychology class when a female intruder enters. She threatens the teacher and takes a mobile phone.

The next day Ajay says that the intruder was male and carrying a knife, which is not true.

Explain why Ajay's memory for the event may be inaccurate the next day.

You should refer to a theory in your answer.

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

9 Emma has created a study to test the accuracy of memory.

She used the following procedure.

- Asked 10 friends to participate in the study and sat them together in a classroom.
- Participant 1 read a story about a woman stealing from a shop using a knife.
- Participant 1 then told participant 2 what they had read.
- The story was passed on until participant 10 was asked to write down what happened in the story.

Table 1 shows Emma's results.

	Original story	Reproduction from participant 10
Number of words	500	227
Structure	One paragraph	Three paragraphs
Accuracy of content	100%	68%

Table 1

(a) Explain **one** conclusion Emma could make from the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Emma's study.

(4)

Weakness one:

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Weakness two:

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(c) Explain **one** improvement that Emma could make to her study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS – HOW WOULD PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AFFECT YOU?

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

10 Identify **two** symptoms of unipolar depression.

- A** Hallucinations
- B** High motivation
- C** Intense sadness
- D** Irrational fears
- E** Low motivation

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

11 Henna plays a video game and finds she needs to play it more each day.

She gets very angry when she is not allowed to play the video game at home.

On some occasions, Henna plays the video game through the night and this means that she does not finish her homework and has stayed awake all night before going to school.

Henna's friend finds her shaking and crying in the school toilets because her mobile phone would not connect to the game while at school.

(a) Name **two** symptoms of addiction that Henna is showing.

(2)

(b) Explain, using **one** learning theory, why Henna may have her addiction.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of learning theory to account for Henna's addiction.

(4)

Strength:

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Weakness:

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(Total for Question 11 = 8 marks)

12 Jim takes his GCSE mock examinations. He has not revised as much as he would have liked due to illness.

Jim finds that his results are a lot worse than he was expecting. He now feels worthless and believes there is no point getting out of bed in the morning because he will just fail again.

(a) Explain **one** feature of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) that could be used to help Jim.

(2)

Dr Hall is trying to assess whether cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) would be the best treatment for Jim.

She looks at the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) compared with antidepressant drugs and giving no treatment.

Table 2 shows her results.

	Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)	Antidepressant drugs	No treatment
Symptom reduction after 1 week	10%	30%	2%
Symptom reduction after 6 weeks	35%	32%	6%
Symptom reduction after 12 weeks	55%	38%	4%

Table 2

(b) Explain two conclusions Dr Hall could make regarding the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).

(4)

Conclusion one:

Conclusion two:

(Total for Question 12 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 16 MARKS

SECTION D: THE BRAIN AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGY – HOW DOES YOUR BRAIN AFFECT YOU?

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

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box . If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross .

13 Figure 1 shows an image of the human brain with two areas labelled.

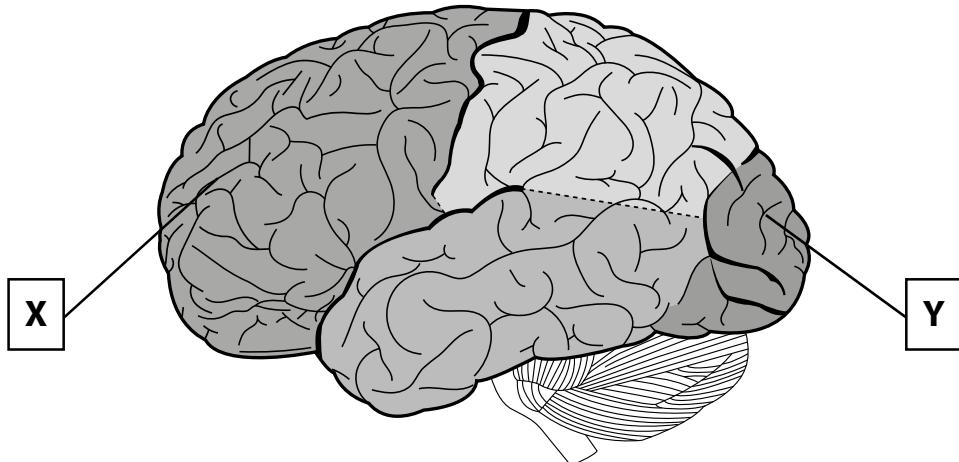


Figure 1

(a) Identify **one** function of the **area X** of the brain.

(1)

- A** Balance/coordination
- B** Interpreting auditory information
- C** Planning/organisation
- D** Sensory perception

(b) Identify **one** function of the **area Y** of the brain.

(1)

- A** Consciousness
- B** Emotions
- C** Interpreting visual information
- D** Language processing

(Total for Question 13 = 2 marks)

14 Define what is meant by 'prosopagnosia'.

(Total for Question 14 = 2 marks)

15 Alcohol is a drug that affects the central nervous system and influences human behaviour.

Simon drinks alcohol and experiences some pleasurable feelings but also some negative effects.

Explain, using synaptic functioning, why Simon may be experiencing different feelings from the effects of alcohol.

(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

16 Willow is studying the role of the hemispheres of the brain.

She invites two brain-damaged patients to participate in her study. One with damage to the right hemisphere and one with damage to the left hemisphere.

Willow gives the participants two tasks.

- Task 1 is identifying emotional expressions.
- Task 2 is suggesting synonyms for a given word.

(A synonym is a word that has the same meaning as a given word.)

Table 3 shows her results.

	Participant 1 – Damage to the right hemisphere	Participant 2 – Damage to the left hemisphere
Task 1 – Identifying emotional expressions	13% correct	86% correct
Task 2 – Suggesting synonyms for a given word	8 synonyms suggested	2 synonyms suggested

Table 3

(a) Explain **one** conclusion that can be made from Willow's study.

(2)

(b) Explain the findings of Willow's study.

You should refer to Sperry (1968) in your answer.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** way that Willow could improve her study of the role of the hemispheres.

(2)

(Total for Question 16 = 6 marks)

17 Thato investigates sex differences in activity of the hemispheres of the brain.

He times how long it takes participants to complete a verbal task and a spatial task.

Table 4 shows his results.

	Spatial task (time taken in seconds)	Verbal task (time taken in seconds)
Male 1	20	20
Male 2	25	51
Male 3	22	30
Male 4	19	27
Female 1	33	16
Female 2	39	23
Female 3	21	25
Female 4	28	22

Table 4

Explain **two** findings from Thato's results.

You must use theory/concepts about sex differences in hemispheric function to justify your answer.

Finding one:

Finding two:

(Total for Question 17 = 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 16 MARKS

SECTION E: SOCIAL INFLUENCE – HOW DO OTHERS AFFECT YOU?**Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

18 Define the term 'obedience' as it is used in psychology. Use an example in your response.

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(Total for Question 18 = 2 marks)

19 Complete **Table 5** with the correct term for the situation.

Situation	Term
The fire alarm goes off at a shopping centre and Gina is unsure which way to go so follows the rest of the shoppers.	
Johnny's dad is very serious and stern when he is with his work colleagues but is very silly and is always joking when he is with Johnny.	

Table 5**(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)**

20 Dmitri works at a local football club. His team plays other teams twice – once at their home ground and once away at the opponent's ground.

Dmitri worries about levels of verbal abuse at home matches when all fans are wearing the same blue football shirt.

At away matches the fans do not wear the blue football shirt and do not display any verbal abuse.

(a) Explain why the fans may show more verbal abuse when wearing the blue football shirt than when they do not.

You should refer to a study in your answer.

(2)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Dmitri records the levels of verbal abuse reported by the police at the next home and away matches.

Figure 2 shows the results.

Bar chart to show the number of reported incidents involving abuse in home and away matches

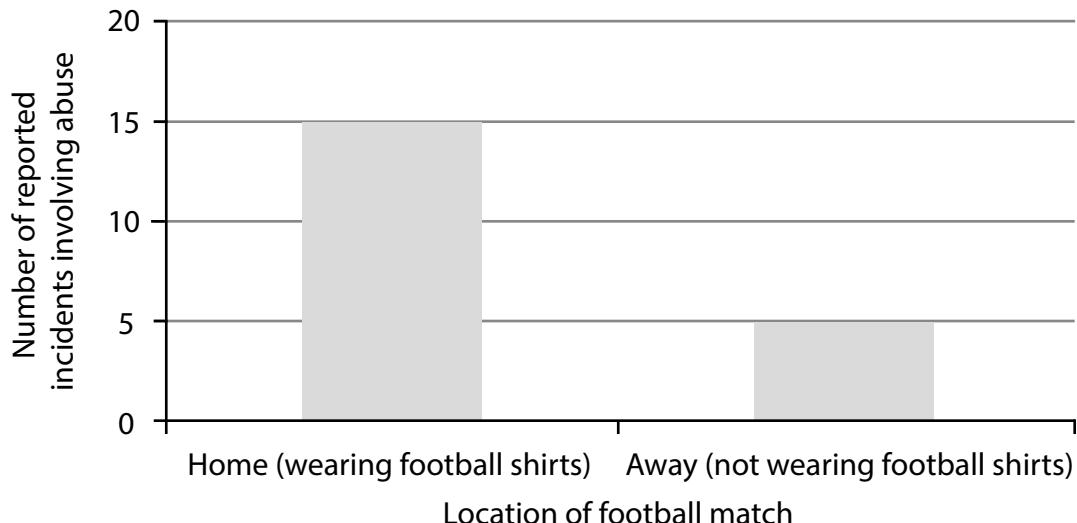


Figure 2

(b) Explain **one** conclusion Dmitri can make regarding the abusive behaviour of the fans.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** way Dmitri could improve his study.

(2)

(Total for Question 20 = 6 marks)

21 Kavya wants to see if people are more obedient if an authority figure is present or not.

Kavya asks a friend to wear a high-visibility jacket and to tell 10 people to cross the road only when the 'green man' shows at a crossing.

She then observes another 10 people when the authority figure is not at the crossing to see how many people cross once the 'green man' shows.

(a) Explain **two** outcomes that Kavya may find in her study.

You should use research evidence about factors affecting obedience to justify your answer.

(4)

Outcome one:

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Outcome two:

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The next day Kavya observes that most people do wait for the 'green man' at traffic lights but a minority do not wait.

(b) Explain why most people wait for the 'green man' in the above scenario.

You should refer to social influence in your answer.

(2)

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(Total for Question 21 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 16 MARKS

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SECTION F

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

***22** Hashim has recently been diagnosed with depression. His family believe that the disorder was caused by biological factors because his uncle and grandfather suffered from depression. Hashim believes that recent life experiences may have caused his disorder as recently his grandmother died and he also says he is struggling at work.

Assess how far nature and nurture would account for Hashim's disorder.

(9)

(Total for Question 22 = 9 marks)

***23** Jagdeep is in her local shopping centre and her mum has just called to say she needs to come home quickly. Jagdeep sees a woman fall over in the centre of the walkway. Nobody goes to help, including Jagdeep. Once Jagdeep arrives home she tells her mum that she helped the woman.

Assess Jagdeep's behaviour using **two** areas of psychology that you have studied.

(9)

(Total for Question 23 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION F = 18 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 98 MARKS

