

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

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

Friday 19 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper reference **1PS0/01**

Psychology
PAPER 1

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 ►

P71286A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.
N:1/1/1/1/1/1




Pearson

SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT – HOW DID YOU DEVELOP?

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

1 **Figure 1** shows a human brain at approximately three weeks into its development.

(a) Complete the boxes provided with the missing terms.

(2)

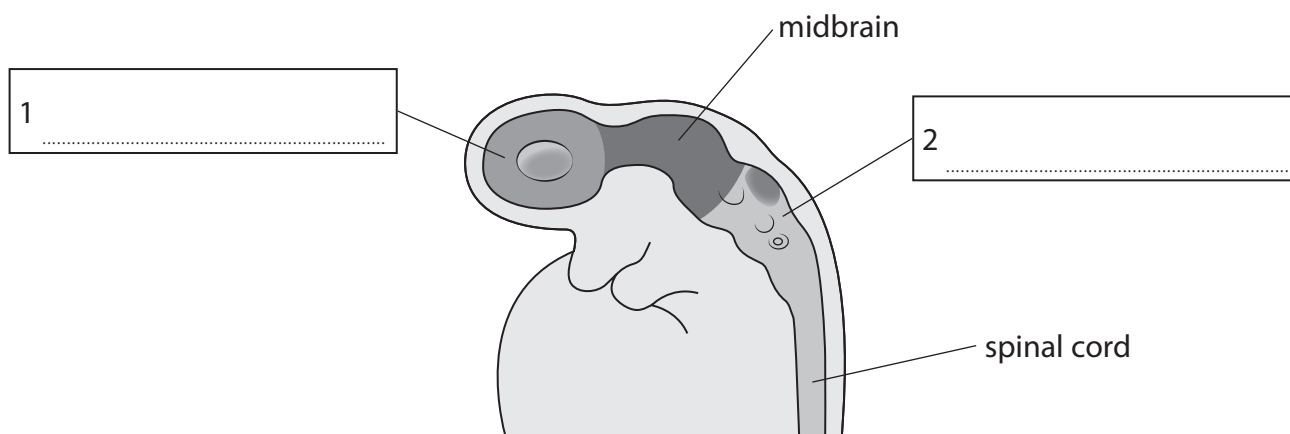


Figure 1

(b) Describe the medulla during brain development.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



- 2 Emily is trying to solve a maths puzzle given by her teacher. She is struggling to get the solution. Martha is a teaching assistant who is sitting with Emily and wants to encourage Emily to develop a growth mindset. Emily is trying to solve the puzzle again.

Explain **one** way that Martha could praise Emily to try to encourage a growth mindset.

You should refer to growth mindset in your answer.

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)



- 3** Javier is trying to find out if his son is in the conventional stage of morality. He tells his son about a woman who is trying to steal food for her mother, because they cannot afford to pay for it. Javier asks his son if the woman is right to steal the food or not.

Explain what Javier's son would say about the woman's actions if he is in the conventional stage of morality.

You should refer to the conventional stage of morality in your answer.

(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE



- 4 Sergio wanted to see the influence of practice and effort on learning a new skill.

Sergio decided to show his niece and nephew how to juggle one weekend. He asked his niece to practise juggling every day for a week and when she sent him videos of her practising juggling, he sent her supportive messages and praised her effort. Sergio did not ask his nephew to practise juggling and did not send him any supportive messages.

Sergio was sent videos of his niece and nephew juggling at the beginning and the end of the week. He timed how long they could juggle for without dropping the juggling balls.

His results are shown in **Figure 2**.

A comparative bar chart to show the time (in seconds) that the niece and nephew were able to juggle at the beginning and end of the week

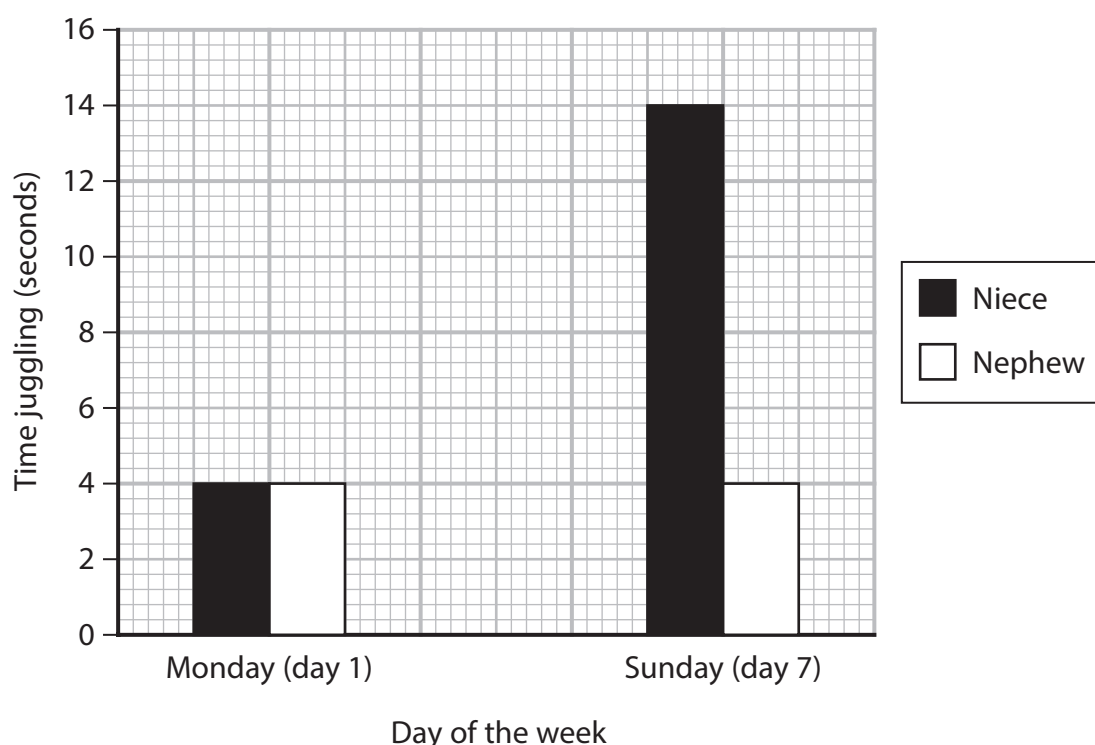


Figure 2

- (a) Explain **two** conclusions that could be made from **Figure 2** regarding the role of practice and effort in learning a new skill.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Sergio's investigation into the role of practice and effort in learning a new skill.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 4 = 8 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.**

- 5** **Figure 3** shows the three stages of the memory process.

Complete **Figure 3** with the missing stage.



Figure 3

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

- 6** State **one** feature of each of the following as part of short-term memory.

Duration

.....

.....

.....

Capacity

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)

7 Define the term 'holism' as used in psychology.

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



- 8 Ivana is a psychologist who has been sent a patient who may have developed retrograde amnesia in the past six months.

To assess whether the patient has retrograde amnesia, Ivana decides to give the patient a test. The test involves giving the patient a set of photographs of 20 famous people who appeared in the news regularly for a five-year period prior to the test.

- (a) Explain what Ivana is likely to find if the patient has retrograde amnesia.

You should refer to retrograde amnesia in your answer.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(b) Explain **two** improvements that could have been made to the test Ivana gave to the patient with potential retrograde amnesia.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)



- 9 Leah is six years old and is in the park with her mum. She sees a small dog approaching her. The dog does not bark, but jumps up at Leah. Leah pulls her hands away from the dog but does not cry.

Later that day, Leah's dad asks her what happened at the park. She says that a large dog barked at her which made her cry.

- (a) Explain why Leah's memory of the event at the park could have changed.

You should refer to the Theory of Reconstructive Memory in your answer.

(2)



(b) Explain **two** weaknesses with using the Theory of Reconstructive Memory to account for Leah's memory of the event with the dog at the park.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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

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

10 State **two** features of addiction.

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

11 Define the term 'nurture' in relation to addiction. Use an example in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 11 = 2 marks)



12 Maddie has been diagnosed with depression.

She has stopped going to work as she constantly feels intense sadness and cannot find the motivation to speak to anyone.

Her mum tries to encourage and reassure her, but Maddie says there is no point as she will always be a failure. Maddie says work is pointless as she claims her recent performance review was worse than she expected. She also thinks she will never get a promotion or a partner.

(a) Explain how cognitive theory could account for Maddie's depression.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using cognitive theory to account for Maddie's depression.

(4)

Strength

Weakness



- (c) Maddie’s psychiatrist is considering whether to use drugs as a treatment for her depression. She is interested to see how a new antidepressant drug called ‘H3-a’ compares to a standard antidepressant.

Maddie’s psychiatrist looks at clinical trial data for the new drug and compares it to the standard antidepressant in terms of relapse in symptoms and the possibility of Maddie experiencing side effects after taking the drug.

The data she is considering is shown in **Table 1**.

	New antidepressant ‘H3-a’	Standard antidepressant
Average percentage (%) of patients reporting relapse in symptoms after 1 year	22	35
Average percentage (%) of patients reporting severe side effects	25	15

Table 1

Explain **one** conclusion that Maddie’s psychiatrist could make regarding the new antidepressant drug ‘H3-a’ compared to the standard antidepressant using **Table 1**.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- (d) Maddie has been referred to have cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for her depression and wants to know what this type of therapy would involve for her.

Explain **one** way that cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) could be used to help Maddie with her depression.

(2)

(Total for Question 12 = 10 marks)



13 Young (2007) carried out a study into cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) with internet addicts.

Explain **one** improvement that Young (2007) could have made to her study.

(Total for Question 13 = 2 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.****14** Define what is meant by the following terms.

Synapse

Neurotransmitter

(Total for Question 14 = 2 marks)**15** Describe the difference between the roles of the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere of the brain.

(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

- 16** Diogo is investigating the function of the temporal lobes. He recruits participants with and without damage to their temporal lobes to participate in his study. Diogo believes that he will better understand the function of the temporal lobes by seeing if there is any difference in the participant performance on a task.

Diogo asks his participants to listen to a simple song that he has created. He then asks them to try to sing the song out loud.

Explain what Diogo is likely to find in his study.

You should refer to the function of the temporal lobes in your answer.

(Total for Question 16 = 2 marks)



- 17** Mattéo is investigating the impact of a treatment to help patients with severe prosopagnosia.

Mattéo recruited 10 patients with severe prosopagnosia. He gave half of his patients an 11-week face training programme which involved showing 12 faces at different angles, with different emotional expressions. The other half of his patients were put into a control group, where they watched TV instead of being involved in the training sessions.

Before and after the investigation, all the patients had their performance on a face task recorded, which involved them deciding which of the faces resembled a target face the most.

Mattéo's average results are shown in **Table 2**.

Group	Average performance on the face task before the investigation (% correct)	Average performance on the face task after the investigation (% correct)
Training programme	41	60
Control	39	38

Table 2

- (a) Explain **two** conclusions that could be made from the data in **Table 2**.

(4)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)



- 18** Amy is a psychologist investigating split brain patients who have a severed corpus callosum. Amy shows the patients a video of various dogs doing silly things, such as falling into swimming pools or dancing. The video is only presented to the right hemisphere of each patient, using specialist apparatus.

Describe what Amy is likely to find regarding the patients' reaction to the video.

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

(Total for Question 18 = 2 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.**

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 ☒.

19 You will have studied Piliavin et al. (1969).

- (a) Identify the total number of trials that were carried out with the 'cane victim' in Piliavin et al. (1969).

(1)

- ☐ **A** 62
- ☐ **B** 63
- ☐ **C** 64
- ☐ **D** 65

- (b) Identify the approximate time taken for the model to assist the 'victim' in the early and late conditions in Piliavin et al. (1969).

(1)

- ☐ **A** 60 seconds (early) or 140 seconds (late)
- ☐ **B** 70 seconds (early) or 150 seconds (late)
- ☐ **C** 80 seconds (early) or 160 seconds (late)
- ☐ **D** 90 seconds (early) or 170 seconds (late)

- (c) State **two** conclusions that could be made from Piliavin et al. (1969).

(2)

1

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

(Total for Question 19 = 4 marks)

.....



- 20** Ada wanted to see how the presence of others could influence exercise behaviour. She went to her local gym and recruited four volunteers to take part in her study as confederates / stooges.

Ada asked the confederates / stooges to run on the majority of the five running machines in the gym during the busy two-hour period, both in the morning and afternoon sessions. The fifth running machine was always left vacant.

Ada recorded, in minutes, how long the fifth running machine was used for in the morning and afternoon sessions, over a three-day period.

Ada's findings are shown in **Table 3**.

	Average time (mins) the fifth running machine was used in the morning session		Average time (mins) the fifth running machine was used in the afternoon session	
	No confederates / stooges	With confederates / stooges	No confederates / stooges	With confederates / stooges
Monday	100	118	113	115
Tuesday	98	110	112	110
Wednesday	97	112	96	95

Table 3



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

- (4)

.....

.....

.....



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

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 20 = 8 marks)



- 21** Eniola was in assembly at school. She was talking with her friend and they were playing on their mobile phones whilst the head teacher was speaking.

A new teacher to the school signalled from across the hall to Eniola and her friend to stop talking and playing on their mobile phones. Eniola stopped talking and playing on her mobile phone, but her friend carried on talking and playing on her mobile phone.

- (a) Explain how personality could account for Eniola following the teacher's instruction.

(2)

- (b) Explain how the situation could account for Eniola's friend not following the teacher's instruction.

(2)

(Total for Question 21 = 4 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 16 MARKS

SECTION F

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

***22** Major atrocities can reveal the most aggressive side of human behaviour.

Death and destruction during war and the purposeful killing of other humans have been studied in psychology to try to discover the potential causes of these acts.

Unearthing the causes of such acts may enable them to be prevented in the future.

Stanley Milgram conducted a series of experiments to study obedience to authority. Other researchers in psychology have investigated crowd behaviour, conformity, and the bystander effect. Research, such as this, has enabled psychologists to understand ways to prevent blind obedience, and the social and cultural issues in psychology.

Assess social and cultural issues in psychology.

(9)

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

Handwriting practice area with 30 horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 22 = 9 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

TOTAL FOR SECTION F = 18 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 98 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

BLANK PAGE

