

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Psychology

**Advanced**

**Paper 3: Psychological Skills**

Thursday 22 June 2017 – Afternoon

**Time: 2 hours**

Paper Reference

**9PS0/03**

**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 80.
- 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 critical value 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 CRITICAL VALUE TABLES

### Standard deviation (sample estimate)

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

### Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

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

### Critical values for Spearman's rank

N	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				
	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.



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**Chi-squared distribution formula**

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$df = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

**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.



**Mann-Whitney U test formulae**

$$U_a = n_a n_b + \frac{n_a(n_a+1)}{2} - \sum R_a$$

$$U_b = n_a n_b + \frac{n_b(n_b+1)}{2} - \sum R_b$$

(U is the smaller of  $U_a$  and  $U_b$ )

**Critical values for the Mann-Whitney U test**

		$N_b$																	
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
$N_a$																			
<b><math>p \leq 0.05</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.10</math> (two-tailed)</b>																			
<b>5</b>	4	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	25			
<b>6</b>	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	25	26	28	30	32			
<b>7</b>	6	8	11	13	15	17	19	21	24	26	28	30	33	35	37	39			
<b>8</b>	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	26	28	31	33	36	39	41	44	47			
<b>9</b>	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54			
<b>10</b>	11	14	17	20	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	48	51	55	58	62			
<b>11</b>	12	16	19	23	27	31	34	38	42	46	50	54	57	61	65	69			
<b>12</b>	13	17	21	26	30	34	38	42	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77			
<b>13</b>	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	80	84			
<b>14</b>	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82	87	92			
<b>15</b>	18	23	28	33	39	44	50	55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	100			
<b>16</b>	19	25	30	36	42	48	54	60	65	71	77	83	89	95	101	107			
<b>17</b>	20	26	33	39	45	51	57	64	70	77	83	89	96	102	109	115			
<b>18</b>	22	28	35	41	48	55	61	68	75	82	88	95	102	109	116	123			
<b>19</b>	23	30	37	44	51	58	65	72	80	87	94	101	109	116	123	130			
<b>20</b>	25	32	39	47	54	62	69	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138			



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$N_a$	$N_b$															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b><math>p \leq 0.01</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.02</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	22
7	3	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16	17	19	21	23	24	26	28
8	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
9	5	7	9	11	14	16	18	21	23	26	28	31	33	36	38	40
10	6	8	11	13	16	19	22	24	27	30	33	36	38	41	44	47
11	7	9	12	15	18	22	25	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	53
12	8	11	14	17	21	24	28	31	35	38	42	46	49	53	56	60
13	9	12	16	20	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67
14	10	13	17	22	26	30	34	38	43	47	51	56	60	65	69	73
15	11	15	19	24	28	33	37	42	47	51	56	61	66	70	75	80
16	12	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	82	87
17	13	18	23	28	33	38	44	49	55	60	66	71	77	82	88	93
18	14	19	24	30	36	41	47	53	59	65	70	76	82	88	94	100
19	15	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	63	69	75	82	88	94	101	107
20	16	22	28	34	40	47	53	60	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	114

$N_a$	$N_b$															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b><math>p \leq 0.025</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.05</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
5	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
6	3	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	16	17	19	21	22	24	25	27
7	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
8	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	22	24	26	29	31	34	36	38	41
9	7	10	12	15	17	20	23	26	28	31	34	37	39	42	45	48
10	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	33	36	39	42	45	48	52	55
11	9	13	16	19	23	26	30	33	37	40	44	47	51	55	58	62
12	11	14	18	22	26	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69
13	12	16	20	24	28	33	37	41	45	50	54	59	63	67	72	76
14	13	17	22	26	31	36	40	45	50	55	59	64	67	74	78	83
15	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	70	75	80	85	90
16	15	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	59	64	70	75	81	86	92	98
17	17	22	28	34	39	45	51	57	63	67	75	81	87	93	99	105
18	18	24	30	36	42	48	55	61	67	74	80	86	93	99	106	112
19	19	25	32	38	45	52	58	65	72	78	85	92	99	106	113	119
20	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	98	105	112	119	127



$N_a$	$N_b$															
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b><math>p \leq 0.005</math> (one-tailed), <math>p \leq 0.01</math> (two-tailed)</b>																
<b>5</b>	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>6</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
<b>7</b>	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	16	18	19	21	22	24
<b>8</b>	2	4	6	7	9	11	13	15	17	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
<b>9</b>	3	5	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36
<b>10</b>	4	6	9	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	29	31	34	37	39	42
<b>11</b>	5	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
<b>12</b>	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	31	34	37	41	44	47	51	54
<b>13</b>	7	10	13	17	20	24	27	31	34	38	42	45	49	53	56	60
<b>14</b>	7	11	15	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	63	67
<b>15</b>	8	12	16	20	24	29	33	37	42	46	51	55	60	64	69	73
<b>16</b>	9	13	18	22	27	31	36	41	45	50	55	60	65	70	74	79
<b>17</b>	10	15	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	60	65	70	75	81	86
<b>18</b>	11	16	21	26	31	37	42	47	53	58	64	70	75	81	87	92
<b>19</b>	12	17	22	28	33	39	45	51	56	63	69	74	81	87	93	99
<b>20</b>	13	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	67	73	79	86	92	99	105

The calculated value must be equal to or less than 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

<i>n</i>	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
	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.



**Answer ALL questions.**

**SECTION A: RESEARCH METHODS**

**1 The iPhone Effect**

Researchers wanted to investigate whether the presence of mobile phones influences the quality of in-person social interactions. In a field experiment, 100 pairs of participants were observed during the course of a 10-minute conversation.

The researchers recorded whether participants placed a mobile phone on the table or held it in their hand. The researchers measured the level of connectedness and empathetic concern at the end of the conversation for those with a mobile phone present and those where it was absent.

(Source: adapted from Mirsa et al. (1999))

(a) State a two-tailed (non-directional) hypothesis for the iPhone effect study.

(2)

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(b) Explain why the experimental/research design used in the iPhone effect study was appropriate.

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(c) Explain **one** strength of using a field experiment for this study.

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(d) To measure connectedness and empathetic concern ranked scale questions were used where 1 indicated not close (connectedness) or no concern (empathetic concern) and 7 indicated very close (connectedness) or high concern (empathetic concern).

Explain **two** weaknesses of using ranked scale questions in the iPhone effect study.

(4)

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(e) The results of the study are given below in **Table 1**.

	Mobile phone present		Mobile phone absent	
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
Empathetic concern	3.54	0.91	5.85	0.66
Connectedness	5.05	0.76	5.36	0.64

**Table 1**

Analyse the data in **Table 1** to explain **three** conclusions that the researchers might draw from these results.

(6)

Conclusion 1

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Conclusion 2

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Conclusion 3

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**(Total for Question 1 = 16 marks)**



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**QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



P 5 2 2 0 3 A 0 1 1 2 8

- 2 Researchers wanted to test the effect of prenatal alcohol exposure on the development of the hippocampus in the brain. They administered repeated 1g/kg doses of pure alcohol (ethanol) in a nutritionally adequate liquid diet to pregnant rats. Control groups were fed the same liquid diet except for the substitution of sucrose (sugar) for pure alcohol (ethanol).

The brains of 60-day-old offspring were investigated and those that were exposed to alcohol were found to have 20% fewer hippocampal cells compared to the control groups. Prenatal exposure to pure alcohol (ethanol) permanently reduced the number of hippocampal neurones without altering physical growth.

(Source: adapted from Barnes and Walker (1981))

- (a) Explain **one** practical application of the above study.

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- (b) Justify whether the use of animals in this study was appropriate.

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**(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 24 MARKS**



## SECTION B: REVIEW OF STUDIES

### 3 Superman vs The Joker

Playing computer video games is a very popular pastime, which has been suggested to have an influence on human behaviour. The characters within the games may encourage people to act in particular ways after engaging with the game for a period of time.

To assess the influence of computer video game characters on behaviour researchers recruited the help of 60 students aged 17 to 37 years old. The participants were divided into two groups where they played a violent computer video game as either Superman (a hero) or The Joker (a villain). Those assigned as Superman (a hero) had to protect another character from threats (prosocial behaviour) whereas those assigned as The Joker (a villain) had to attack another character (antisocial behaviour).

After 15 minutes participants were thanked and they left the laboratory where an apparently lost letter was lying on the floor. Researchers noted the number of participants who posted the letter in a postbox, which was close by, and those who ignored the letter. Those who posted the letter were considered to be acting in a prosocial manner whereas those who ignored the letter did not act prosocially.

(Source: adapted from Happ, 2013))

(a) The results of the Superman vs The Joker study are given below in **Table 2**.

	Superman (hero)	The Joker (villain)
Pick up and post letter	14	6
Ignore letter	16	24

**Table 2**

The researchers carried out a chi-squared ( $\chi^2$ ) test and found an observed value of 4.8 for a 5% level of significance with a one-tailed test.

Explain what this shows in terms of prosocial behaviour for those assigned to play as either Superman (hero) or The Joker (villain).

(2)

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(b) Explain how useful social learning theory could be in accounting for the findings of the Superman vs The Joker study.

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(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)





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4 Psychology is the scientific study of the human mind and behaviour. The findings of psychological research have been used to help solve major problems across the world. However, it has been suggested that the findings of psychological research may have cultural and gender issues.

Evaluate the cultural and gender issues of Sherif et al. (1954/1961) and Rosenhan (1973), with reference to their methods and implications for the real world.

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(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS**





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(Total for Question 5 = 12 marks)



P 5 2 2 0 3 A 0 2 3 2 8

6 Assess the extent to which psychology could be considered a science.

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**(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 32 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS**

