GradeMax

Write your name here

Surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Psychology

International Advanced Level
Paper 4: Clinical Psychology and Psychological Skills

Thursday 2 November 2017 – Afternoon
Time: 2 hours

Paper Reference
WPS04/01

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 96.
- 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

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

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

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

Critical values for Spearman's rank

	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	0.833	0.833	0.867
10	0.564	0.684	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	0531
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

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \qquad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

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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SECTION A BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

SECTION A

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

1 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about either unipolar depression or anorexia nervosa.

(a) Describe the features and/or symptoms of unipolar depression or anorexia nervosa.

(4)

Mental health disorder .....

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(b) You will have studied cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) as a treatment for unipolar depression or anorexia nervosa.

Give **two** principles of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 1 = 6 marks)

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2 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study:

- Rosenhan (1973) On being sane in insane places.

(a) Explain **two** strengths of Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(4)

1 .....

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

3 Dr Ashton wanted to compare the effectiveness of different therapies in treating patients with schizophrenic symptoms. He assigned patients into three different groups. One group had drug therapy, one group had family therapy, and one group had both therapies.

(a) Describe the research method used by Dr Ashton in his study.

(2)

(b) Dr Ashton also gathered quantitative data during his study. He recorded the total number of times participants in each of the conditions reported symptoms of schizophrenia. The results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Drug therapy Condition A	**Family therapy Condition B**	**Combined therapy Condition C**
Week 1	44	41	43
Week 2	32	37	30
Week 3	25	34	21
Week 4	18	31	14
Week 5	20	26	12
Week 6	18	26	10
Week 7	19	24	7

Table 1

Describe the level of measurement for the data in **Table 1**.

(2)

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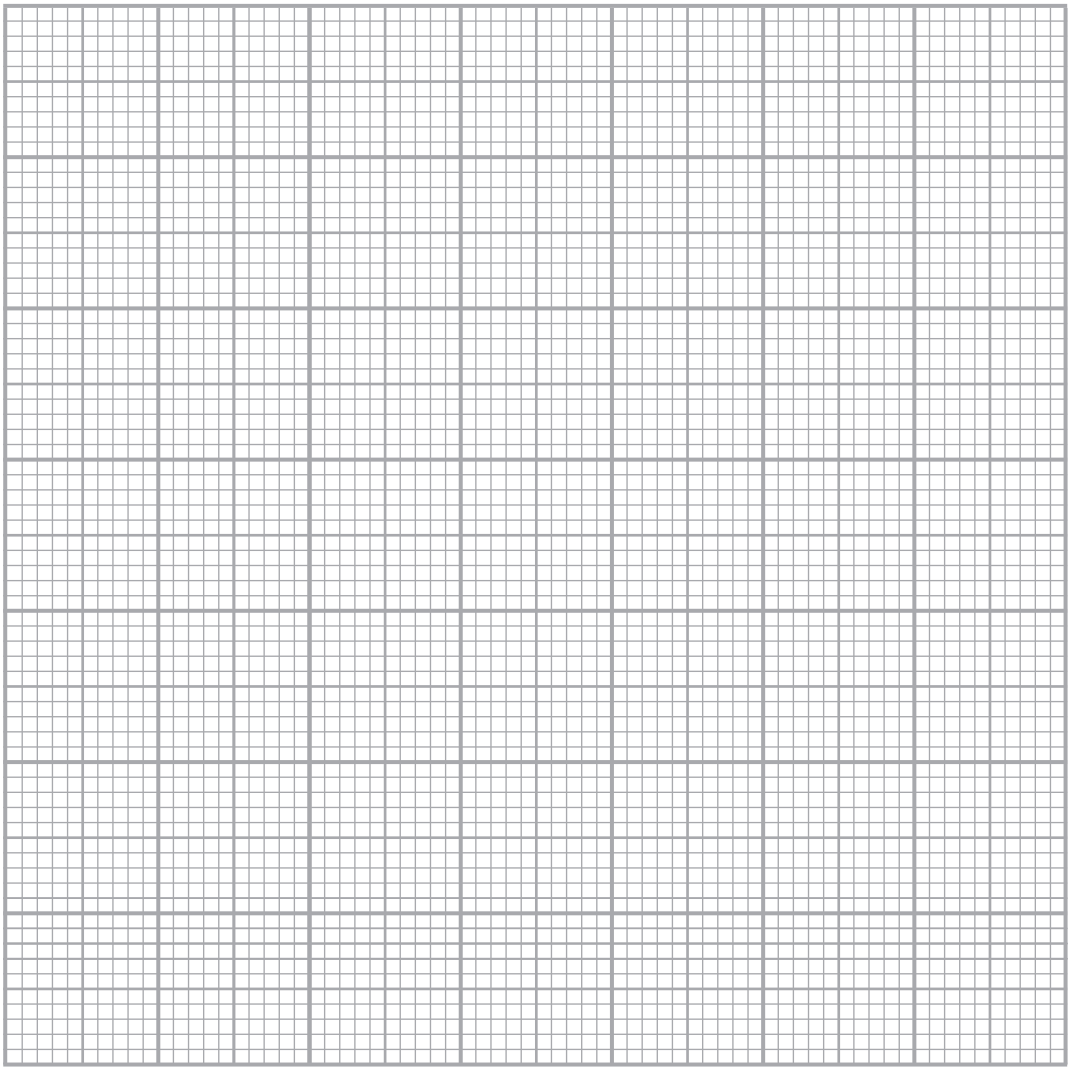
(c) Draw a scatter diagram to represent the results of combined therapy (Condition C).

(3)

Title



(d) State **two** conclusions that Dr Ashton could make from the results of his study.

(2)

Conclusion 1

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Conclusion 2

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(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

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4 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe the procedure you used to gather data in your practical investigation.

(4)

(b) State **one** conclusion you made in your practical investigation.

(1)

(c) Explain **one** weakness of the sources you gathered for your practical investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 7 marks)

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5 Daniel is 24 years old and has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. He has had negative symptoms of schizophrenia for three years and positive symptoms of schizophrenia for six months.

His doctor tells him that 1% of people in the population have schizophrenia. In every 200 patients with schizophrenia, drug therapy successfully prevents relapses in around 80 of those cases.

(a) Convert the percentage of 1% of people in the population to a ratio.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(b) Calculate the success rate of drug therapy preventing relapse as a fraction.

You **must** simplify this fraction to its lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Fraction .....

(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

SECTION B

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

6 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about two biological explanations for schizophrenia. One of these is the function of neurotransmitters and the other is an alternative biological explanation.

Evaluate **two** biological explanations for schizophrenia. One **must** be the function of neurotransmitters.

(16)

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(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

7 Researchers in psychology can use primary or secondary data sources to gather qualitative and quantitative data.

(a) Describe what is meant by **qualitative** data as used in psychological research.

(2)

(b) Describe what is meant by **quantitative** data as used in psychological research.

(2)

(c) Define what is meant by primary and secondary data.

(2)

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(d) Explain **one** strength of using secondary data.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 8 marks)

8 Jacob is a psychology student. He has decided to investigate differences in memory recall when an interference task is used to prevent rehearsal.

He will use a set of three letter nonsense trigrams to test recall (for example CQF, PXM). Jacob plans to prevent rehearsal using interference tasks that last 3 seconds, 8 seconds, 13 seconds and 18 seconds. His participants will be his peers who are also students. He will conduct his research using a laboratory experiment method. Jacob has asked you for help with the planning of his research.

(a) Jacob is unsure how to develop his hypothesis.

State a suitable directional (one-tailed) fully operationalised hypothesis for Jacob's research.

(3)

(b) Jacob will need to gather a sample of students to be his participants.

Explain **one** sampling technique that Jacob could use in his research study.

(2)

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(c) Jacob has asked you to help him with planning the procedure for his experiment.

Explain how Jacob can ensure reliability and validity in his laboratory experiment.

(6)

(d) State why Jacob's results may not be generalisable.

(1)

(Total for Question 8 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

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SECTION D

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

9 One key question for society is whether day care is beneficial for a child's development. Day care refers to care that is provided by someone other than the primary caregiver for a child during the day.

Belsky (2002) conducted a longitudinal study of 1083 children in the USA attending day care. He studied the levels of aggression and defiance shown by the children. Aggression and defiance were operationalised and included fighting, arguments, cruelty and demanding attention.

His findings showed that children who attended day care for 30 hours or more per week were three times more likely to show aggressive and defiant behaviour than those children who attended for 10 hours or less per week. This was especially evident in children who attended day care during the first 12 months of childhood.

He concluded that long hours spent in day care have a negative effect on children's levels of aggression and defiance.

Discuss the key question of whether day care is beneficial for a child's development. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS

SECTION E

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

10 Assess the argument that nature plays a greater role in human behaviour than nurture.

(20)

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(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION E = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 96 MARKS

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