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

Friday 8 June 2018 – Morning
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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Pearson

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	0.783	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

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

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 The Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) guidelines outline the standards of conduct, performance and ethics that clinical practitioners must follow.

Describe what is meant by 'fitness to practise'.

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

2 Melissa conducted an investigation into the effect of drug treatments on patients with schizophrenia. She wrote up her research paper and submitted it for a peer review.

Explain **one** reason for a peer review of Melissa's research paper about drug treatments for schizophrenia.

(Total for Question 2 = 2 marks)

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3 In clinical psychology, you will have studied one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

- Hans and Hiller (2013)
- Ma, Quan and Liu (2014)
- Becker et al. (2002)
- Reichel et al. (2014)

Explain **three** strengths and/or weaknesses of the procedure used in your chosen contemporary study.

(6)

Chosen study .....

(Total for Question 3 = 6 marks)

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4 Give **two** features of a positron emission tomography (PET) scan.

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(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 Daichi has been diagnosed with schizophrenia using the ICD. He decides to ask a different clinician to provide a second clinical diagnosis using the ICD.

Explain how a second clinical diagnosis may improve the reliability of Daichi's original diagnosis of schizophrenia.

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(Total for Question 5 = 2 marks)

6 Sabina conducted research into negative attitudes of people towards schizophrenia. Participants watched a video clip of pseudo-patients. One group watched a pseudo-patient talking about their experience of having schizophrenia and the other group watched a pseudo-patient talking about having an anxiety disorder.

The participants were then asked if they thought the pseudo-patients were aggressive or non-aggressive.

The results of the study are shown in **Table 1**.

	Pseudo-patient is **aggressive**	Pseudo-patient is **non-aggressive**
Schizophrenia pseudo-patient	41	13
Anxiety disorder pseudo-patient	12	28

Table 1

(a) Calculate chi-squared for this data by completing **Table 2**.

Your answers should be correct to two decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	**Expected**	**O–E**	**$(O–E)^2$**	**$(O–E)^2/E$**
Schizophrenia pseudo-patient	**Aggressive**	41	30.45			
	Non-aggressive	13	23.55			
Anxiety disorder pseudo-patient	**Aggressive**	12	22.55			
	Non-aggressive	28	17.45			
					chi-squared =	

Table 2

Space for calculations

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(b) State the critical value for chi-squared for this data, with df = 1 at p = 0.05 for a one-tailed test.

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

(1)

Critical value .....

(c) Justify, with reference to the data, whether this result is significant.

(1)

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(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

7 Rosenhan (1973) conducted research to investigate the reliability of the DSM-IV when used to diagnose schizophrenia.

Suggest **three** improvements that could be made to the research by Rosenhan (1973).

1 .....

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(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)

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

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

(4)

(b) Describe the conclusion(s) you made in your practical investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

9 Marianne and Harrison studied the success of drug therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia compared to the combined use of drug therapy and family therapy.

Each patient provided a self-reported score as a measure of their symptoms of schizophrenia once a week for eight weeks. The score ranged from 0 to 25, with 0 being no symptoms and 25 being high levels of symptoms.

Marianne and Harrison compared their results to a patient with schizophrenia who did not have therapy.

The results of their study are shown in **Figure 1** below.

A line diagram to show the self-reported symptom scores for schizophrenic patients over eight weeks

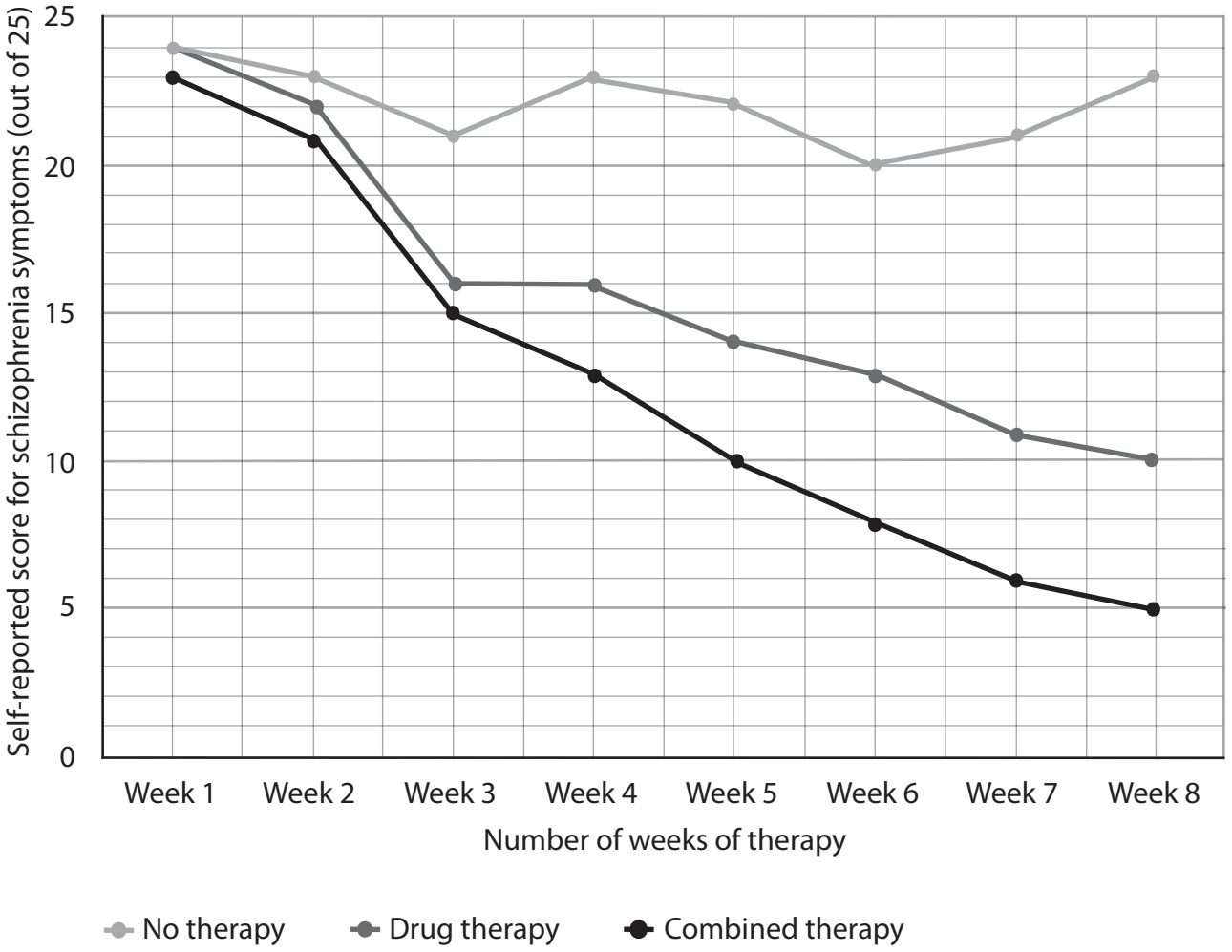

Figure 1

(a) Identify which form of therapy had the highest success rate over the eight-week period.

(1)

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Marianne and Harrison initially believed that there was little or no difference between drug therapy alone and combined drug and family therapy.

(b) Describe, with reference to **Figure 1**, why Marianne and Harrison may have had this initial belief.

(2)

(Total for Question 9 = 3 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

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SECTION B

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

10 Evaluate issues of validity and culture in the diagnosis of mental health disorders.

(16)

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(Total for Question 10 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

11 Elijah interviewed seven people about their experiences of flying using a semi-structured interview technique.

(a) Describe how Elijah could have designed his interview questions.

(2)

(b) Give **one** strength of using qualitative data to investigate people's experiences of flying.

(2)

After gathering this data, Elijah wanted to find out if there were any similarities in the responses from interviewees who are fearful of flying.

(c) Suggest how Elijah could have analysed his interview responses to generate quantitative data to find any similarities.

(2)

(Total for Question 11 = 6 marks)

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12 Serena observed the number of times that ten students followed the instructions of their teacher during a one-hour lesson.

She recorded the data in **Table 3** below.

Participant	Number of times student followed teacher instructions
A	6
B	5
C	8
D	11
E	5
F	6
G	10
H	11
I	8
J	5

Table 3

Space for calculations

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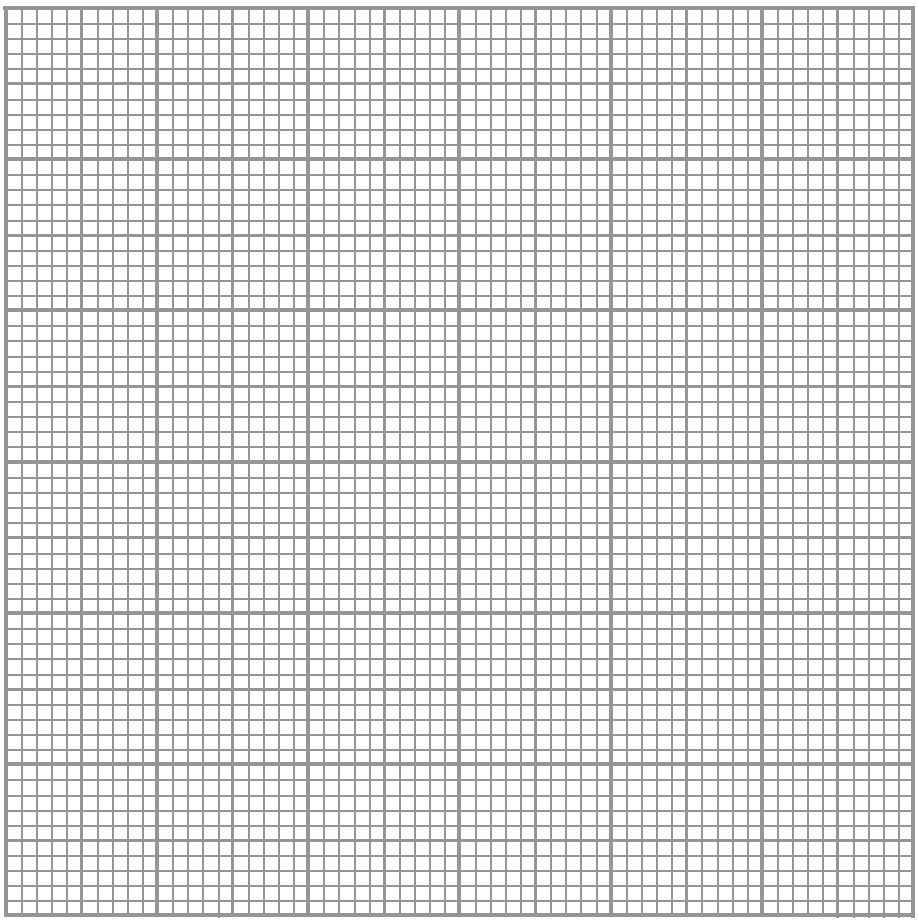
Draw a histogram to represent the data in **Table 3**.

Title



(Total for Question 12 = 3 marks)

13 Compare the use of field experiments with the use of laboratory experiments in psychological research.

(6)

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(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)

14 Sebastian studied short-term memory recall skills in children. He was able to visit his local primary school to conduct the study with children aged nine years old. Sebastian used opportunity sampling and an independent groups design.

He presented two groups of children with a list of 20 words for a duration of one minute.

One group immediately recalled as many words as they could from the list of 20. The other group were shown a 10-second video clip of a cartoon before they were asked to recall the words.

(a) Describe **one** reason why Sebastian may have used an independent groups design in this study.

(2)

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(b) Suggest **one** weakness with the opportunity sampling technique used by Sebastian in this study.

(2)

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(c) State **one** improvement Sebastian could make to the interference task in his study.

(1)

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(Total for Question 14 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

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SECTION D

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

15 One key question for society is the influence of role models on risk-taking behaviour in adolescents.

Distefan et al. (1999) found that adolescents whose favourite movie stars were seen to smoke on and/or off screen, were more likely to smoke themselves than the adolescents whose favourite movie stars were non-smokers. This suggests that role models influence the risk-taking behaviour of smoking in adolescence.

Steinberg (2008) reviewed research that suggested that heightened risk-taking during adolescence is more likely to be 'biologically driven reward sensitivity' which takes place during puberty. Therefore risk-taking behaviour could be a developmental shift with an evolutionary origin.

Discuss the key question of whether role models can influence risk-taking behaviours in adolescents. 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 15 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS

SECTION E BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

SECTION E

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

16 Evaluate whether a reductionist approach in psychology can provide a full explanation of the complexities of human behaviour.

(20)

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(Total for Question 16 = 20 marks)

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

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