GradeMax

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International Advanced Level

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Monday 21 January 2019

Morning (Time: 2 hours) | Paper Reference **WPS04/01**

Psychology

International Advanced Level

Paper 4: Clinical Psychology and Psychological Skills

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	0.783	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

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

1 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about the following contemporary study in detail:

- Suzuki et al. (2014)

(a) Describe the inpatient sample used by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(2)

(b) Describe how Suzuki et al. (2014) operationalised nutritional status.

(2)

(c) Give **one** conclusion from the study by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(2)

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The results of Suzuki et al. (2014) for underweight participants are shown (to the nearest whole number) in **Table 1**.

Measure	Inpatients with schizophrenia	Control group
Underweight BMI <18.5 kg/m2	14%	4%

Table 1

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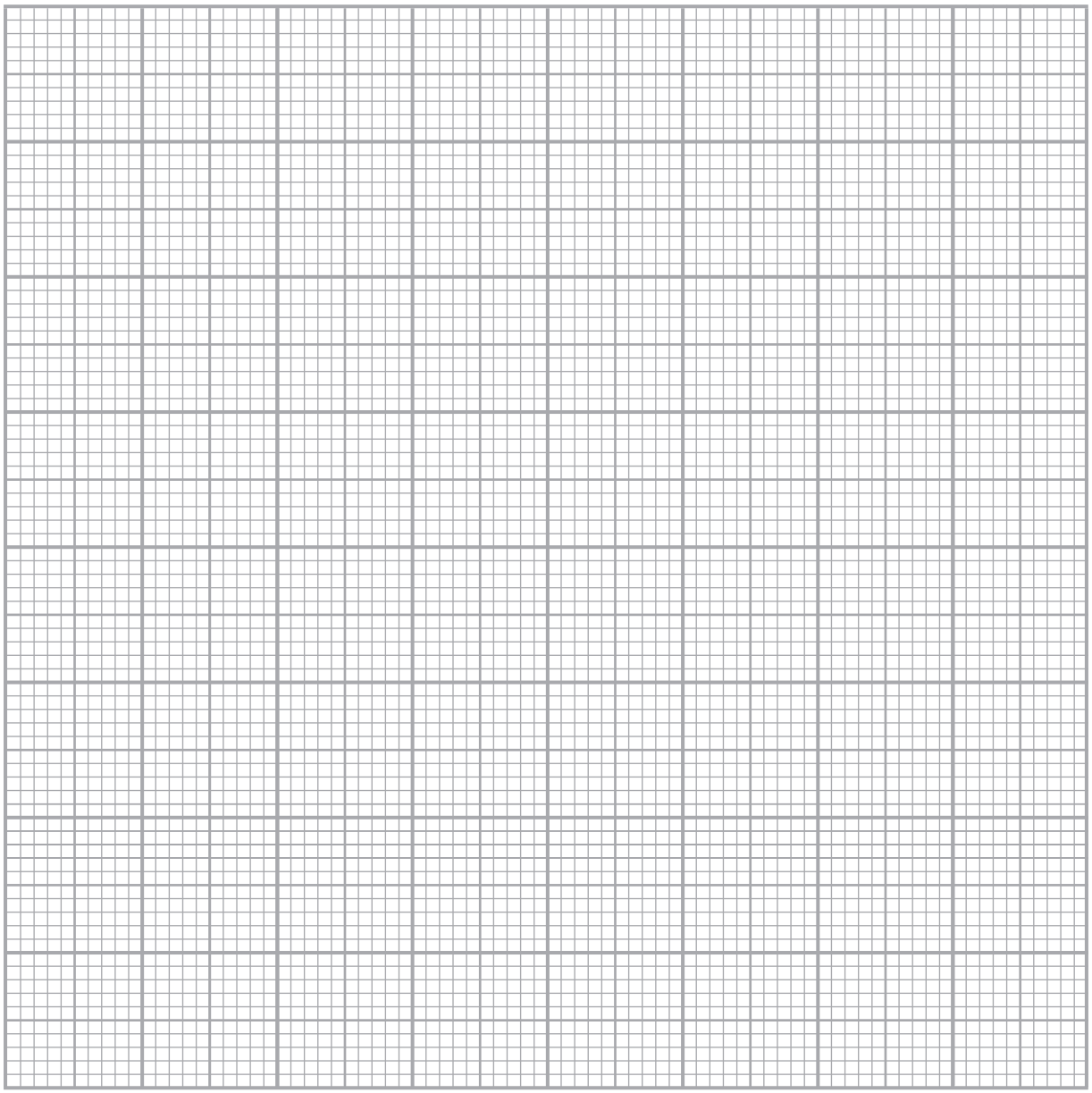
(d) Draw a bar chart to represent the data shown in **Table 1**.

(3)

Title



(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

2 Craig has auditory hallucinations where he hears voices telling him to dance after every meal. He is also having delusions that he is a celebrity and thinks all the people around him are his fans.

In hospital, the doctors diagnose Craig with schizophrenia and believe the best treatment for him would be drug therapy.

Explain **two** ways that drug therapy could help Craig as a treatment for his schizophrenia.

(6)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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3 In your studies of **either** unipolar depression **or** anorexia nervosa, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail:

Unipolar depression
- Hans and Hiller (2013)
- Ma, Quinn and Liu (2014)

Anorexia nervosa
- Becker et al. (2002)
- Reichel et al. (2014)

Explain **two** strengths of your chosen study.

(4)

Chosen study

1 .....

2 .....

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

4 Abnormality is diagnosed using classification systems.

(a) Explain **one** strength of using the DSM to diagnose abnormality.

(2)

Within clinical psychology there are different definitions of abnormality.

(b) Compare the statistical infrequency definition of abnormality with the failure to function adequately definition of abnormality.

(4)

(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

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5 Mariana is planning to investigate the experiences of patients with mental health issues during inpatient stays at a mental health hospital. She plans to use a covert observational research method.

(a) Explain **one** ethical issue Mariana may need to consider when conducting her covert observation in the mental health hospital.

(3)

(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness, other than ethics, of using a covert observation to investigate the experiences of inpatients with mental health issues.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 5 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

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SECTION B

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

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

Evaluate **one** non-biological explanation for your chosen mental health disorder.

(16)

Chosen mental health disorder

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(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

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SECTION C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

7 Louis investigated the effect of sleep disturbance on appetite. He conducted his investigation using nine rats. Louis set an alarm bell to ring at fixed one hour intervals over a ten-day period to disturb the rats.

Louis provided 25 grams of food to each rat at 09:00hrs each day. He recorded the amount of food remaining at 19:00hrs when he removed the food from the cage.

A control group of four rats that were not deprived of sleep were used as a comparison for his results.

(a) State a fully operationalised non-directional (two-tailed) hypothesis for this investigation.

(2)

(b) Describe **three** ethical considerations Louis should have considered when he used animals during his investigation.

(6)

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(c) Explain **two** improvements that Louis could make to his investigation about the effects of sleep disturbance on appetite in rats.

(4)

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(Total for Question 7 = 12 marks)

8 When analysing data gathered in psychological research, statistical tests can be used to determine the significance of the results.

The choice of statistical test will depend on the level of measurement.

Complete **Table 2** to show the level of measurement required for each statistical test.

(2)

Statistical Test	Level of measurement
Spearman's Rank test	
Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test	

Table 2

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)

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9 Data was gathered during an investigation into gender and drink choice. The results are shown in **Table 3**.

	Drink choice Water	Drink choice Fizzy soda
Boys	**8**	**14**
Girls	**9**	**21**

Table 3

(a) Calculate chi-squared for this data by completing **Table 4** below.

Your answers should **all** be correct to **two** decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
Boys	**Water**	8	7.19			
	Fizzy soda	14	14.81			
Girls	**Water**	9	9.81			
	Fizzy soda	21	20.19			
					Chi-squared =	

Table 4

Space for calculations

(b) Describe whether the results of this study are significant or not, with df1 at p0.05 for a two-tailed test.

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

(2)

(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

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SECTION D

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

10 One key question in society is why people choose to help or not help others.

Research has found that the characteristics of a person needing help can influence whether passers-by will help them or not.

A study used confederates in trials to see who would help them when they were acting either drunk or ill on a train. People offered help more frequently to confederates when they were of the same race, especially when they acted drunk. There did not seem to be a significant race effect when the confederate acted as if they were ill. Men were more likely to help a male confederate than women were.

A confederate helper was also used in some of the trials. When they helped the person who was acting drunk or ill early in the trial it encouraged help from passers-by. If this helping behaviour was not demonstrated early in the trial, it was more likely that passers-by did not offer help.

(Source: adapted from Piliavin et al. (1969))

Discuss the key question of why people choose to help or not help others. 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 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS

SECTION E

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

11 Assess whether cultural issues impact on psychological research.

(20)

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(Total for Question 11 = 20 marks)

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

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