Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number | | | | | |

Candidate Number | | | | |

Tuesday 21 January 2020

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

Psychology

International Advanced Subsidiary
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.
- Try to answer every question.
- 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 (a) State **two** symptoms of schizophrenia.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Explain **two** strengths of **one** biological theory/explanation for schizophrenia other than the function of neurotransmitters.

(4)

Biological theory/explanation

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1 .....

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2 .....

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(c) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation for schizophrenia.

(6)

(Total for Question 1 = 12 marks)

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2 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about the diagnosis of mental health disorders.

(a) Explain whether the diagnosis of mental health disorders can be considered valid.

(4)

(b) Justify the statement that the DSM V has greater cultural sensitivity than the DSM IVR.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

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3 Kane is investigating the experiences of inpatients with an eating disorder at a mental health hospital. He decides to use a non-participant naturalistic observation method to gather qualitative and quantitative data.

(a) Describe how Kane could carry out a non-participant naturalistic observation to gather his qualitative and quantitative data about the experiences of inpatients.

(4)

(b) Kane also decides to use a questionnaire to gather data from families of the inpatients in the mental health hospital.

Suggest **one** question Kane could use in his questionnaire to gather quantitative data.

(1)

(c) The hospital suggests that Kane could also use the medical records that are updated by the nurses each day.

Explain **one** weakness of Kane using medical records in terms of ethics.

(2)

(d) Explain **one** weakness of Kane using medical records in terms of objectivity.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)

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4 Noah has recently visited his doctor with symptoms of schizophrenia. The doctor has decided to treat Noah with drug therapy.

Noah also considers other therapies and believes that family therapy will be helpful in the long term.

(a) Explain **one** way that drug therapy will help Noah with his symptoms of schizophrenia.

(2)

(b) Describe why family therapy may be helpful for Noah and his family.

(3)

(Total for Question 4 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

SECTION B

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

5 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation to explore attitudes to mental health.

Evaluate your clinical psychology practical investigation.

(16)

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(Total for Question 5 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

6 Zoe investigated whether the amount of time spent on social media influenced the amount of time spent talking with friends face to face (in person).

She visited her local shopping centre and asked 20 passersby to estimate (in minutes) the time they spent on social media during a week. Zoe also asked them to estimate (in minutes) the time they spent talking with friends face to face during a week.

(a) When Zoe asked the passersby to answer her questions, another 35 people had walked past her.

Calculate what percentage of the total available passersby Zoe sampled.

You **must** give your answer to **two** significant figures.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(b) Explain **one** way Zoe could have increased the accuracy of the quantitative data she collected.

(2)

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Zoe plotted her data in the scatter diagram shown in **Figure 1**.

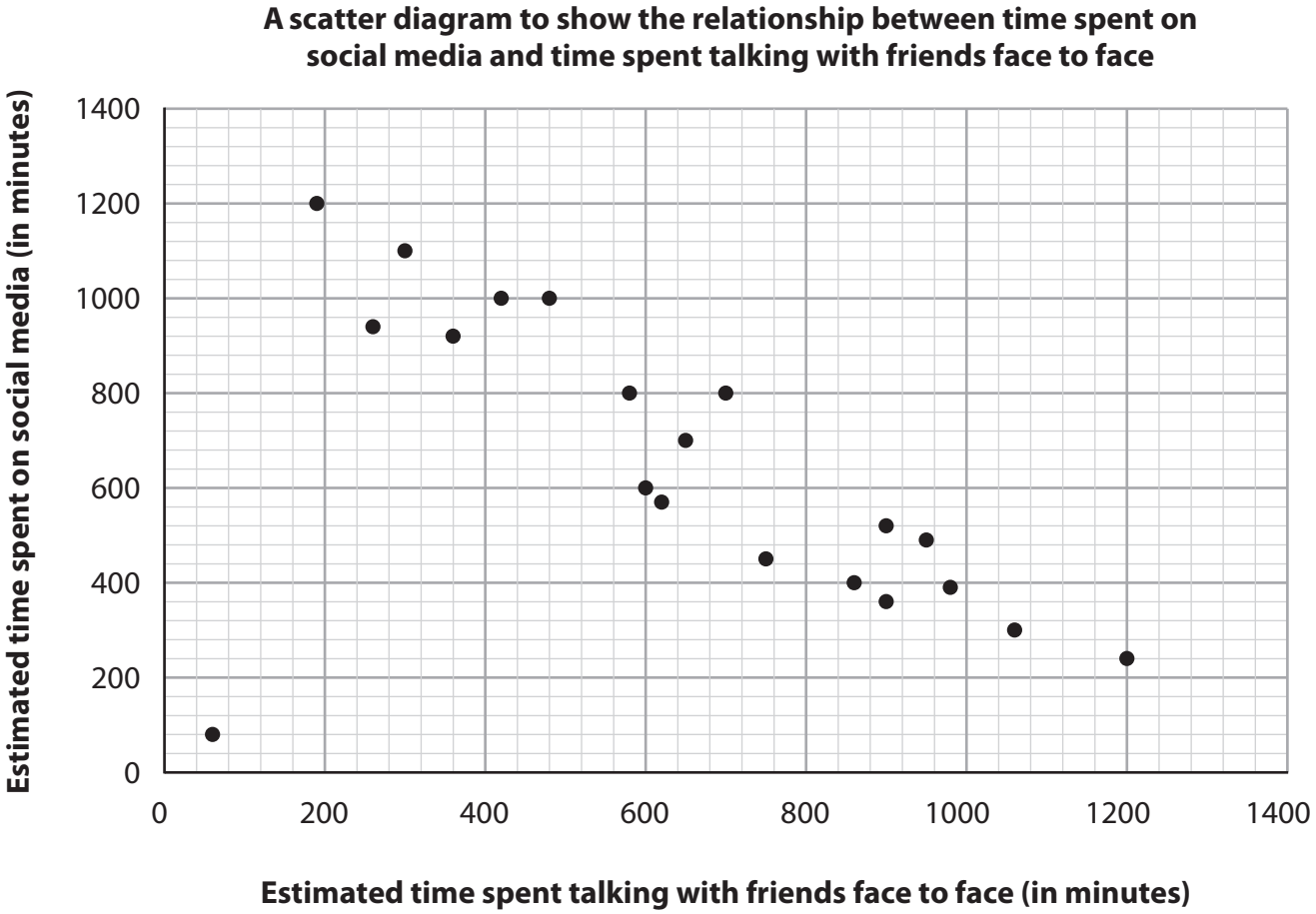

Figure 1

(c) Identify the type of correlation shown in **Figure 1**.

(1)

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(d) Explain, using the data shown in **Figure 1**, **one** conclusion Zoe can make from her investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

7 Orla conducted a longitudinal investigation into the development of emotional understanding in children. She sampled 50 children from a range of family backgrounds and recorded their behaviour every year from when the children were 1 year old to when they were 12 years old.

Orla used tasks with the children to test their emotional understanding, such as scenario-based play and picture cards.

(a) Describe why Orla used a longitudinal research method for her investigation.

(2)

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(b) Compare the use of longitudinal research with cross-sectional research.

(6)

(Total for Question 7 = 8 marks)

8 Matheus wanted to know how phobias impacted on family relationships. He asked individuals with globophobia (a fear of balloons) to score the severity of their symptoms in terms of the impact on their family relationships.

A score of 0 represented no impact on family relationships and a score of 5 represented a significant impact on family relationships.

(a) Calculate the standard deviation for the data gathered by Matheus by completing **Table 1**.

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

You should show your working out.

You **must** give your answer to **two** decimal places.

(4)

Participant	**Score (out of 5) for severity of impact on family relationship**	$(x - \bar{x})$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$
A	1	−2.4	
B	5	1.6	
C	4	0.6	
D	4	0.6	
E	3	−0.4	
Mean score for severity of impact on family relationship =	3.4	Sum of differences^2 =	
		Standard deviation = ...	

Table 1

Space for calculations

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(b) Give **two** reasons why the standard deviation may be a better measure of dispersion than the range.

(2)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

SECTION D

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

9 One key question for society is whether we can reduce aggression between opposing sports team players during sporting events. There have been several reported incidents of aggression, for example biting, between opposing team players during high profile sporting events.

Hormones are implicated in aggression. Dabbs et al. (1995) studied 692 male prisoners and found high levels of testosterone in violent offenders, indicating a link between aggressive behaviour and increased testosterone levels.

It can be suggested from a psychodynamic perspective that sport is cathartic, where a player's feelings of aggression are released through socially acceptable means. However, it could also be claimed that aggression during sporting events is often met with rewards, such as crowds cheering or a team player scoring points.

Discuss the key question of whether we can reduce aggression between opposing sports team players during sporting events. 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

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SECTION E

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

10 Assess the implications of socially sensitive research in psychology.

(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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