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 25 January 2021

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 schizophrenia.

(a) Describe **one** symptom of schizophrenia.

(2)

(b) Describe **one** feature of schizophrenia.

(2)

(c) Explain **two** strengths of the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation for schizophrenia.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

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2 Katie is researching the reliability of the DSM V. She sampled 200 patients from six different clinics in London who had previously been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder using the DSM IV.

The patients had three diagnostic interviews. Each of their interviews was carried out by a different clinician.

Katie compared the diagnosis from each of the three clinicians using the DSM V to the patient's initial DSM IV diagnosis. She wanted to know how many patients received the same diagnosis.

Her results are shown in **Table 1**.

Number of clinicians giving a diagnosis that is the same as the initial diagnosis	**Number of patients diagnosed using the DSM IV receiving the same diagnosis using the DSM V**
All three clinicians giving the same diagnosis	106
Two clinicians giving the same diagnosis	66
One clinician giving the same diagnosis	27
No clinicians giving the same diagnosis	1

Table 1

(a) Calculate the percentage of patients who received the same diagnosis by all three clinicians, from the total sample of patients in Katie's research.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage of patients .....

(b) Explain **one** strength of Katie using three independent clinicians for the diagnostic interviews in her research.

(2)

(c) Explain **two** reasons why the DSM could be considered reliable when diagnosing mental health disorders.

(4)

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(d) Katie researched the reliability of the DSM. Other researchers have investigated the validity of the DSM.

Explain **one** reason why the DSM could be considered valid when diagnosing mental health disorders.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

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

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) for your chosen mental health disorder.

Chosen disorder

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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4 Michael is investigating brain differences in patients with schizophrenia compared to healthy controls. He decides to use computerised axial tomography (CAT) neuroimaging scans.

(a) State **one** feature of a CAT neuroimaging scan.

(1)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of Michael using a CAT neuroimaging scan in his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** weakness of Michael using a CAT neuroimaging scan in his investigation.

(2)

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(Total for Question 4 = 5 marks)

5 Analyse whether the study by Suzuki et al. (2014) can be considered reliable and valid.

(6)

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(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

SECTION B

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

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

6 Evaluate the extent to which culture has an impact on the diagnosis of mental health disorders.

(16)

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(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

7 Ross wants to investigate the moral development of children using cross-sectional research. He intends to find out how children's views of right and wrong change between 4 years old and 18 years old. Ross also intends to compare these developments in girls and boys.

(a) Describe how Ross could gather a random sample of participants from local schools for his investigation.

(4)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why Ross chose to use cross-sectional research for his investigation into the moral development of children.

(2)

(c) Ross intends to use structured interviews with the children. He has written 10 scenarios and plans to ask the children if they think the person in the scenario acted in the right or wrong way.

Explain **one** strength of Ross using structured interviews for his investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 8 marks)

8 Sigmund conducted a laboratory experiment to find out whether obedience to an authority figure changes based on the status of the person giving orders. He used an empty classroom in his local university to conduct his experiment.

He selected 60 participants (30 male and 30 female) from volunteers who answered an advert he placed in a local newspaper. Sigmund allocated 15 males and 15 females to each of the experimental conditions.

- In Condition A participants were instructed to delete the contents of a laptop computer by a man wearing a business suit.
- In Condition B participants were instructed to delete the contents of a laptop computer by a man in casual clothing.

Sigmund recorded how many participants deleted the contents of the laptop computer in each condition.

(a) Identify the independent variable in Sigmund's experiment.

(1)

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(b) State the experimental/research design used by Sigmund in his experiment.

(1)

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(c) The data gathered by Sigmund is shown in **Table 2**.

	Number of participants who obeyed	Number of participants who disobeyed
Condition A Man wearing a business suit	25	5
Condition B Man wearing casual clothing	8	22

Table 2

10 females obeyed the man wearing a business suit.

Calculate the ratio of males to females obeying the man wearing the business suit.

You **must** give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(d) Describe how Sigmund would present the data from **Table 2** in an appropriate graph.

(2)

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(e) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Sigmund in his experiment by completing **Table 3.**

Your answers should all be correct to two decimal places.

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O–E	$(O–E)^2$	$(O–E)^2/E$
Condition A **Man wearing a business suit**	**Obeyed**	25	16.50			
	Disobeyed	5	13.50			
Condition B **Man wearing casual clothing**	**Obeyed**	8	16.50			
	Disobeyed	22	13.50			
				Chi-squared =		

Table 3

Space for calculations

(f) Justify, using the data, whether Sigmund's results are significant for a one-tailed (directional) test at p=0.05 where *df*=1.

The critical value table can be found at the front of the paper.

(1)

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(g) Explain **one** improvement that Sigmund could make to his experiment in terms of validity.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 12 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 negative attitudes towards employees with mental health issues in the workplace can be reduced.

Biggs et al. (2010) found that employers have a high level of concern when employing individuals with mental health conditions. These concerns included issues of trust, needing supervision, inability to use initiative and inability to deal with the public.

Perkins and Rinaldi (2002) claimed that employment among individuals in London with a diagnosis of schizophrenia in 1993 was 7.7%, and fell to 4.4% in 1999. This was despite the increase in general employment rates during this time.

Campaigns such as "Time to Change" encourage employers to tackle mental health stigma in the workplace to improve the wellbeing and productivity of employees.

Discuss the key question of whether negative attitudes towards employees with mental health issues in the workplace can be reduced. 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 Addiction can be considered to be when an individual does not have control over their actions towards substances or activities, even when it can result in harm to the individual.

Addictions can include smoking, alcohol, illegal drugs, the internet, gambling and even shopping. Individuals with addictions often say it can be difficult to stop their behaviour even though they may understand that it is harmful.

To what extent can learning theories and biological psychology explain addiction?

(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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