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

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.
- Good luck with your examination.

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

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

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) State **one** aim of the study by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(1)

(b) Describe **one** control used by Suzuki et al. (2014) when selecting the inpatient sample.

(2)

(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of the sample used by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(4)

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(d) State **two** improvements that could be made to the control group used by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(2)

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(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)

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2 Miles plans to conduct an investigation into a new drug therapy for patients with schizophrenia. He intends to use a semi-structured interview with patients from three clinics who have been prescribed the new drug therapy.

Miles aims to find out whether the patients experience any problems and how well they believe their symptoms are treated with the new drug therapy.

(a) Describe how Miles can use an opportunity sampling technique to gather participants for his investigation.

(2)

(b) Describe how Miles can carry out a semi-structured interview with the patients who have been prescribed the new drug therapy at the three clinics.

(4)

(c) Describe **one** ethical consideration Miles would need to make in his investigation into the new drug therapy for schizophrenia.

(2)

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(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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3 Rosenhan and Seligman (1989) suggest that a failure to function adequately can be used to define abnormality.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using failure to function adequately to define abnormality.

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

4 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about schizophrenia.

(a) Give **one** symptom and **one** feature of schizophrenia.

(2)

Symptom

Feature

(b) Describe **one** biological theory/explanation for schizophrenia, other than the function of neurotransmitters.

(3)

(Total for Question 4 = 5 marks)

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5 Analyse whether the study by Rosenhan (1973) can be considered valid.

(6)

(Total for Question 5 = 6 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.

6 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about one of the following mental health disorders:

- Unipolar depression
- Anorexia nervosa

Evaluate the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) as a treatment for your chosen 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 Alonso is investigating the sleep patterns of individuals with teaching jobs compared to individuals with office jobs. He believes that stress associated with different job roles can affect sleep.

Alonso wants to find out if there is a difference in the amount of sleep that the individuals get each night. He asks an opportunity sample of 30 teachers and 30 office workers to record the number of hours sleep they have each night for two weeks.

(a) State a fully operationalised directional (one-tailed) hypothesis for Alonso's investigation.

(2)

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(b) Identify the experimental/research design Alonso used in his investigation.

(1)

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(c) The median scores for the data collected by Alonso are shown in **Table 1**.

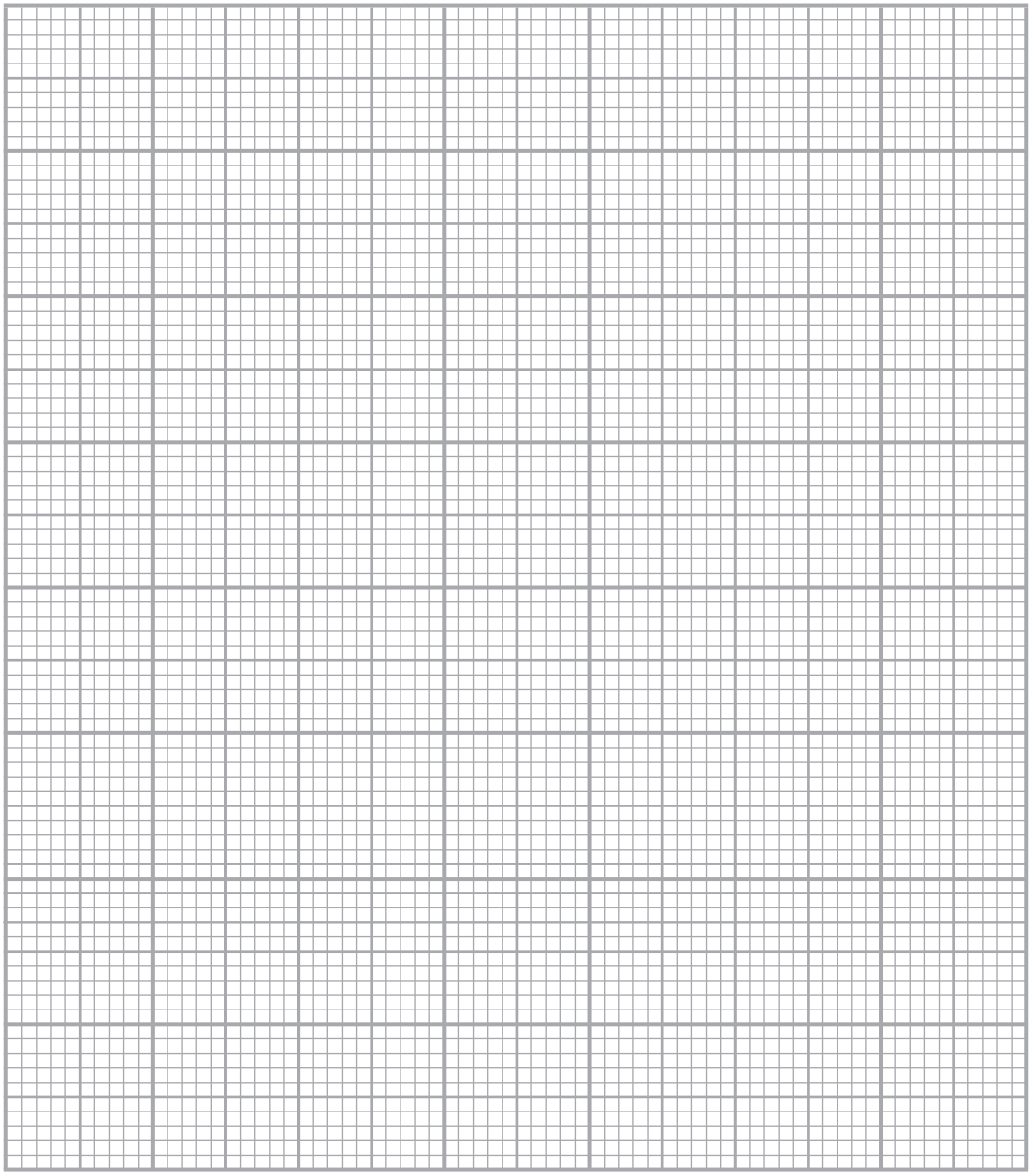
	Teachers	Office workers
Median number of hours sleep recorded by participants	8	7

Table 1

Draw a bar chart for the data shown in **Table 1**.

(3)

Title



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(d) Alonso found that there was a range of four hours in the number of hours sleep recorded by office workers.

The lowest number of hours recorded by office workers was five hours.

Determine the highest number of hours sleep recorded by office workers.

(1)

Space for calculations

Highest number of hours sleep recorded .....

Alonso categorised his participant data into those who recorded six hours sleep or less and those who recorded more than six hours sleep.

His data is shown in **Table 2**.

	Teachers	**Office workers**
Six hours sleep or less	18	9
More than six hours sleep	12	21

Table 2

(e) Calculate, using the data in **Table 2**, the ratio of teachers to office workers who recorded six hours sleep or less.

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

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(f) Calculate, using the data in **Table 2**, the percentage of teachers who recorded six hours sleep or less as a percentage of all participants in Alonso's investigation.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(g) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Alonso in his investigation by completing **Table 3.**

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

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
Six hours sleep or less	**Teachers**	**18**	**13.50**			
	Office workers	**9**	**13.50**			
More than six hours sleep	**Teachers**	**12**	**16.50**			
	Office workers	**21**	**16.50**			
				Chi-squared =		

Table 3

Space for calculations

(h) Determine, with reference to the data, whether Alonso's results are significant for a one-tailed (directional) test at $P \leq 0.025$ where $df=1$.

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

(1)

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(Total for Question 7 = 14 marks)

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8 Mary is investigating the role of authority figures in society. She decides to gather qualitative data as she believes this would be valid.

Mary interviews members of the public to ask them about their experiences of the police and why they obey the law.

(a) Describe why Mary may believe that qualitative data will be valid for her investigation.

(2)

(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Mary using qualitative data in her investigation.

(4)

1

2

(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 why people form relationships with their romantic partner of choice.

Byrne and Clore (1970) claimed that romantic relationships form to satisfy human needs and because of the benefits achieved from relationships. They believed that learning theories could explain the desire to find a romantic partner through ideas such as the rewards from companionship and intimacy.

However, evolutionary explanations point to an innate desire to find a mate and that this differs between males (who look to reproduce) and females (who look for protection). Some biological aspects of human physiology, such as hormones or attractive physical features, are claimed to attract the opposite sex merely in order to reproduce and pass on genes.

Discuss the key question of why people form relationships with their romantic partner of choice. 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 "*The study of human behaviour may be complex, but it should avoid subjective interpretation, so psychology should attempt to be scientific*".

Evaluate the statement that psychology should attempt to be scientific.

(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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