Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Friday 23 January 2026

Morning (Time: 2 hours)

Paper reference **WPS04/01**

Psychology

International Advanced Level

UNIT 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

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

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 history of abnormality.

Explain **one** way that the treatment of mental health disorders has improved over time.

(Total for Question 1 = 2 marks)

2 Drake dropped out of his university course, moved back home to live with his parents and refused to leave the house.

Drake struggles to hold a conversation, switching topics in the middle of a sentence between saying words with little meaning. He also accuses his father of poisoning his food and therefore refuses to eat anything.

Drake's father wonders whether he may be suffering from schizophrenia.

(a) Describe why his father believes Drake may be suffering from schizophrenia.

(4)

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(b) Drake has been diagnosed with schizophrenia.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of family therapy as a way to treat Drake's schizophrenia following his diagnosis.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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

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

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(Total for Question 3 = 2 marks)

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4 Analyse the implications of the results of Suzuki et al. (2014) for the treatment of schizophrenia.

(Total for Question 4 = 6 marks)

5 Charmaine used a correlational research method to investigate the relationship between participants' attitudes towards mental health disorders and their knowledge of mental health disorders.

Participants' attitudes towards mental health disorders were assessed using a structured interview consisting of the interviewer reading out 10 statements. A five-point ranked scale (1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree with the statement) was used. The higher the total score the more positive the attitude towards mental health disorders.

Participants' knowledge of mental health disorders was assessed through 15 multiple choice questions about different mental health disorders. The total number of correct answers was recorded for each participant.

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

Participant	Total score on attitude towards mental health disorders (out of 50)	Total number of correct answers on the test of knowledge of mental health disorders (out of 15)
A	30	10
B	20	9
C	35	12
D	17	5
E	10	5
F	40	15
G	29	11
H	15	8
I	22	9
J	25	10

Table 1

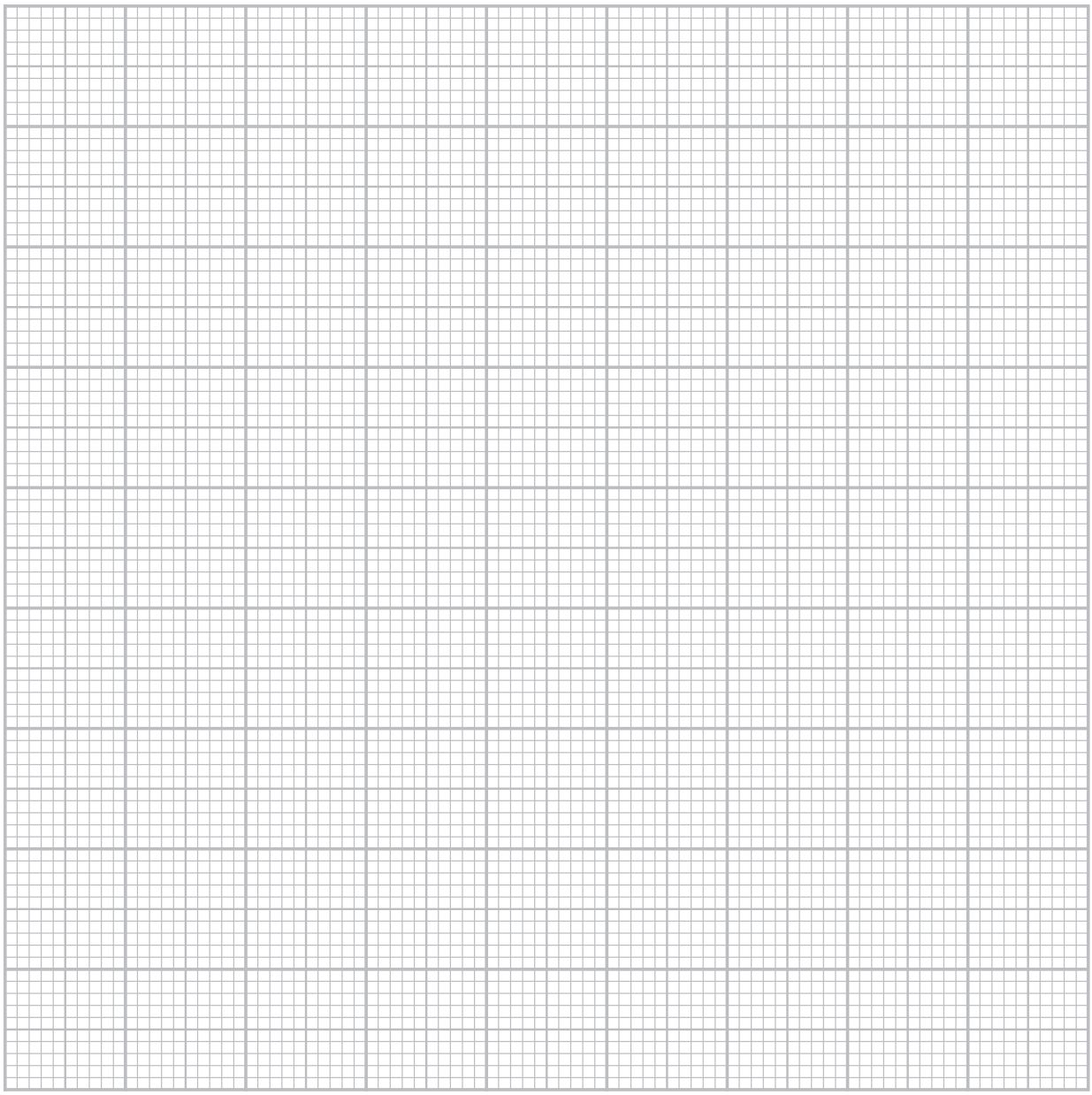
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(a) Draw a scatter diagram for the data shown in **Table 1**.

(3)

Title .....

.....



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(b) Calculate the range for the total scores on attitude towards mental health disorders.

(1)

Space for calculations

Range .....

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(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using structured interviews to assess attitude towards mental health disorders.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

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

- unipolar depression
- anorexia nervosa.

(a) Describe **one** symptom of your chosen mental health disorder.

(2)

Chosen mental health disorder

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(b) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using drug therapy to treat your chosen mental health disorder.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

SECTION B

Clinical Psychology

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

7 Debates in the diagnosis of mental health disorders include cultural issues, reliability, and validity.

Evaluate debates in the diagnosis of mental health disorders.

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS

SECTION C

Psychological Skills

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

8 Shakima is investigating whether temperature affects performance of a memory test. She recruits 10 participants from her university psychology course.

She gives all participants 15 minutes to memorise a list of 20 words. 30 minutes later participants are given five minutes to write down all the words that they can remember.

All participants are tested twice. Condition A was completed a week before Condition B.

- **Condition A**: Tested in a room where the temperature was classed as warm.
- **Condition B**: Tested in a room where the temperature was classed as cold.

(a) Describe how Shakima could use a random sampling technique to gather the participants for her investigation.

(2)

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The results of Shakima's investigation are shown in **Table 2**

Participant	Condition A: Number of words recalled in the warm room (out of 20)	Condition B: Number of words recalled in the cold room (out of 20)
A	10	8
B	7	8
C	15	13
D	14	12
E	4	2
F	8	8
G	12	11
H	18	14
I	16	11
J	10	8

Table 2

(b) Calculate the mean score for words remembered in Condition A.

(1)

Space for calculations

Mean score .....

(c) Shakima used a Wilcoxon Signed Ranks test to find out if her data showed significant results.

(i) Calculate the T value for the data gathered by Shakima by completing **Table 3**.

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

You **must** show your working out.

(4)

Participants	Condition A: Number of words recalled in the warm room (out of 20)	Condition B: Number of words recalled in the cold room (out of 20)	Difference	Ranked difference
A	10	8		
B	7	8		
C	15	13		
D	14	12		
E	4	2		
F	8	8		
G	12	11		
H	18	14		
I	16	11		
J	10	8		

Table 3

Space for calculations

Wilcoxon T value .....

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(ii) State, using the data from **Table 3**, whether Shakima's results are significant for a two-tailed (non-directional) test at $p \leqslant 0.05$.

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

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(d) Give **one** conclusion that Shakima could make from her investigation.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 8 = 9 marks)

9 D'Angelo investigated whether gender affects children's play. He recruited 15 boys and 15 girls, who were all two years old, for his investigation. Each child was tested separately at a research centre. One parent always remained with the child throughout the research task. D'Angelo observed the children playing from another room.

The same set of 10 toys were given to each child. These included: dolls, cars, balls and a toy kitchen.

D'Angelo used the same behavioural categories to observe each child for example, 'pretended to make food'. He recorded each child's behaviour every two minutes for a total of 30 minutes.

(a) State what type of observation D'Angelo used in his investigation.

(1)

(b) Explain **one** strength of D'Angelo's investigation in terms of reliability.

(2)

(c) Explain **one** weakness of D'Angelo's investigation on gender and play.

(2)

(Total for Question 9 = 5 marks)

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10 Avon was involved in a serious road traffic accident and suffered damage to his brain. He is recovering well but still suffers from short-term memory loss and periods of aggressive behaviour.

Marlo wants to investigate how damage to areas of the brain may cause changes to behaviour. He plans to use a case study to study Avon's behaviour. The case study will use a variety of different methods such as unstructured observations and interviews over a period of 12 months.

Analyse the use of a case study to investigate how damage to areas of the brain may cause changes to Avon's behaviour.

(6)

(Total for Question 10 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

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SECTION D

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

11 One key question for society is whether psychological knowledge can help improve academic performance in school.

Khalid et al. (2021) asked 135 students to complete four equally difficult tests. Those performing well in the first test were praised in front of the class. The second test was taken two days later. After the third test, three weeks later, those who performed poorly had to write out test questions 20 times. The fourth test was taken two days later. Students who were reinforced and punished performed better in the second and fourth test than those not given reinforcement or punishment. Reinforcement was more effective than punishment.

Al Ameer et al. (2021) investigated the use of Vygotsky's sociocultural theory to improve performance in mathematics. They found that a group of students who were taught using discussion and cooperative work with a more knowledgeable other had significantly higher marks in a mathematics test than a control group taught traditionally.

Discuss the key question of whether psychological knowledge can help improve academic performance in school. 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 11 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS

SECTION E

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

12 In emergency situations, for example extreme weather, it is important to follow any instructions given. People may be given detailed leaflets, or shown advertisements, instructing them what to do if these emergency situations occur. People can also be directed to leave a dangerous area through the use of step-by-step verbal instructions by a person in authority.

Sometimes, however, people do not follow these instructions increasing the risk for both the person and emergency services. Psychologists have tried to understand why people do, or do not, follow the instructions given to them by others.

To what extent can cognitive and social psychology help our understanding of why people do, or do not, follow the instructions given in emergency situations?

You **must** make reference to the context in your answer.

(20)

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(Total for Question 12 = 20 marks)

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

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