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 19 January 2024

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.
- Calculators may be used.

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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S:1/1/1

P 7 2 1 5 0 A 0 1 3 2

Pearson

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.

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 classic study in detail:

- Rosenhan (1973)

(a) State **one** aim of Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(1)

(b) Describe the qualitative data gathered by the pseudo-patients in Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(2)

(c) Explain **two** strengths of Rosenhan's (1973) study in terms of reliability.

(4)

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(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)

2 Ashanti is a psychiatrist who is planning to conduct a case study to research the effectiveness of family therapy.

Ashanti will first find out about the effectiveness of family therapy from secondary data. She then intends to complete her case study on Caspian, one of her own patients. Caspian attends family therapy sessions to help manage his schizophrenia.

(a) Describe how Ashanti could gather secondary data for her case study.

(2)

(b) Describe how Ashanti could conduct her case study research method with Caspian to investigate the effectiveness of family therapy.

(4)

(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of Ashanti using a case study research method to investigate the effectiveness of family therapy.

(4)

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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

3 Andrezj has been diagnosed with a mental health disorder. Two clinicians diagnosed him separately using the DSM. Both were from a different culture to Andrezj.

When he was speaking to the clinicians about his symptoms, Andrezj had found it difficult to find the right words to express how he was feeling. He also felt that sometimes he struggled to explain his concerns and worries about the symptoms.

(a) Describe **one** way that culture may have influenced Andrezj's diagnosis.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** reason why Andrezj's diagnosis may be considered reliable.

(2)

(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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

- Anorexia nervosa
- Unipolar depression

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

(1)

Chosen mental health disorder:

(b) Describe **one** non-biological explanation for your chosen mental health disorder.

(4)

(c) Analyse the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for your chosen mental health disorder.

(6)

(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS

SECTION B

Clinical Psychology

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

5 Evaluate the effectiveness of drug therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(16)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 5 = 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.

6 Ben investigated whether television programmes portrayed gender stereotypes for females and males. He conducted a content analysis on four television programmes.

Ben tallied the number of stereotypical or non-stereotypical female and male characters in each programme.

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

Television programme	Number of stereotypical female characters	Number of non-stereotypical female characters	Number of stereotypical male characters	Number of non-stereotypical male characters
A	𝍸 /	///	𝍸 𝍸	//
B	𝍸 𝍸	𝍸	𝍸	//
C	𝍸 //	𝍸	𝍸	𝍸
D	𝍸	𝍸 ///	𝍸 /	///

Table 1

(a) Calculate the ratio of female to male stereotypical characters recorded by Ben in his content analysis.

You must give your answer in the lowest form.

(1)

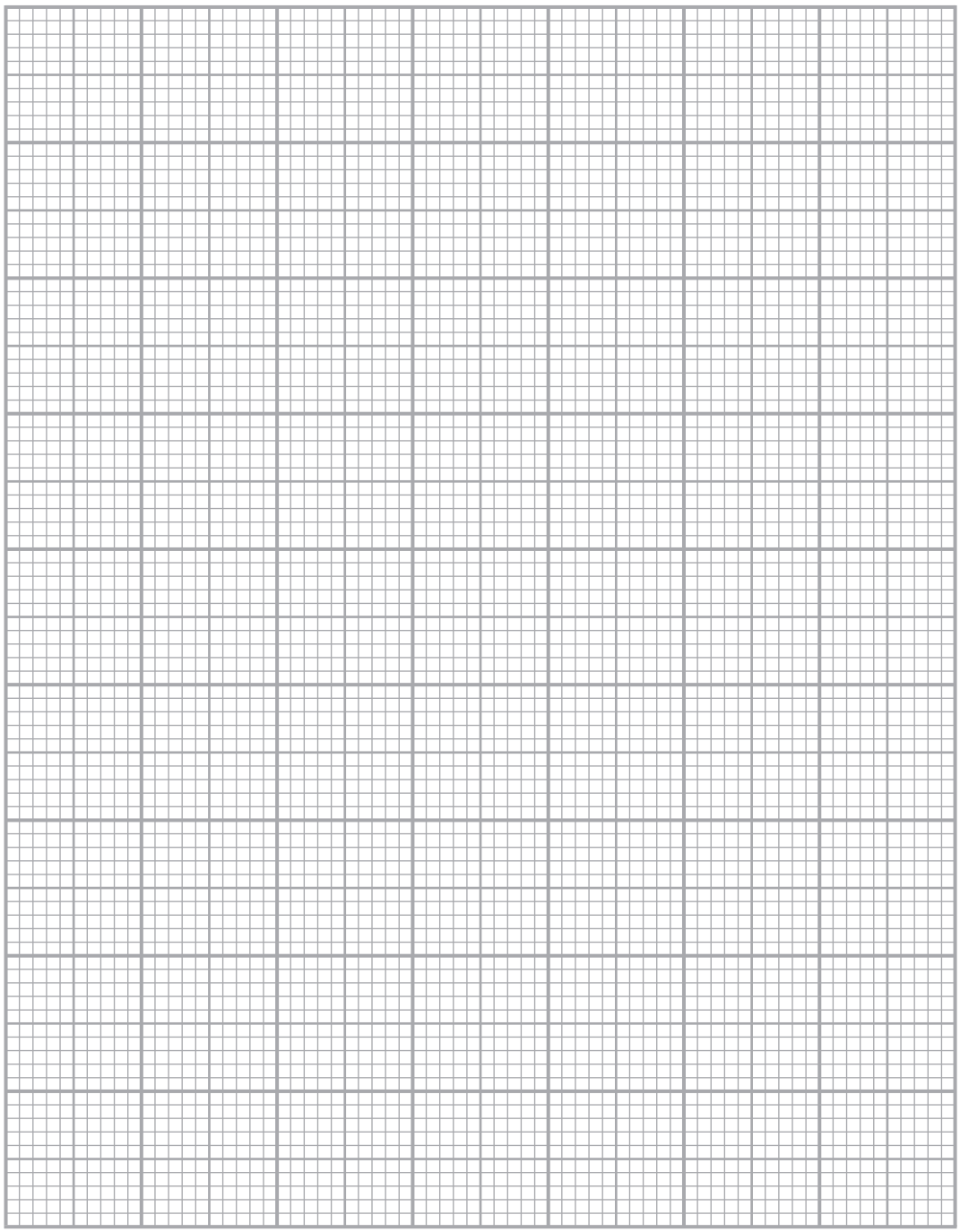
Space for calculations

Ratio .....

(b) Draw a bar chart to show the data from **Table 1** for non-stereotypical female characters in each television programme.

(3)

Title:



(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)

7 Zhi intends to use a longitudinal research method to investigate the influence of parenting styles on the educational achievement of children. She plans to gather a sample of 20 families to study over a five-year time period. Zhi has decided to sample families with children currently aged six years old.

(a) Describe how Zhi could use a volunteer sampling technique to gather the families for her investigation.

(2)

(b) Explain **one** improvement that Zhi could make to the sample of families chosen for her investigation.

(2)

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

8 Rabia plans to conduct research into the effects of testosterone on aggressive behaviours in rats. Her research will involve a medical procedure on male rats to reduce their testosterone levels. Rabia will ensure that her research meets the requirements of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 and Home Office Regulations.

Explain **three** ethical considerations Rabia would need to consider when conducting her research with rats.

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(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)

9 Troy investigated the relationship between bullying behaviour and a person's self-esteem. He collected self-report data using a questionnaire. Six respondents were asked closed-ended questions about their behaviour towards others and also closed-ended questions about self-esteem.

Troy calculated scores for behaviour towards others out of 20, with 0 being no indication of bullying behaviour and 20 being a strong indication of bullying behaviour. He scored the answers about self-esteem out of 20, with 0 being very low self-esteem and 20 being very high self-esteem.

Troy used a Spearman's rank test to find out if his results were significant. His results are shown in **Table 2**.

(a) Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient from the data shown in **Table 2**.

You must show your calculations by substituting into the formula.

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

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

(4)

Score for bullying behaviour (out of 20)	Rank 1	Score for self-esteem (out of 20)	Rank 2	d	d^2
18	5	4	1	4	
9	2	13	4	–2	
14	3	9	3	0	
2	1	18	6	–5	
19	6	17	5	1	
17	4	8	2	2	
				Total for d^2	

Table 2

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(b) State, using the data from Table 2, whether Troy's results are significant for a two-tailed test at $P \leqslant 0.05$.

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

(1)

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(c) Give **one** conclusion that Troy could make from his investigation.

(1)

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(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

SECTION D

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

10 One key question for society is whether knowledge of psychology can inform interventions for internet addiction.

Internet addiction could be explained as spending many hours on non-work based multiple activities on computers, mobile devices, the internet and/or video games.

Cash et al. (2012) suggested internet addiction could include an inability to control time spent on digital technology, with a need for more time to achieve a desired mood. The user is unable to stop their internet use even when family conflict, a poor social life and negative employment or education consequences arise. They claimed there can be withdrawal symptoms when not using the internet.

Greenfield (2011) suggested that internet applications often use a variable ratio reinforcement schedule, where online activities give unpredictable and variable reward structures. The reward may be intensified when combined with mood enhancing content.

Discuss the key question of whether knowledge of psychology can inform interventions for internet addiction. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

(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 the use of psychological knowledge in society.

(20)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 11 = 20 marks)

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

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