Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Tuesday 21 January 2025

Afternoon (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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H:1/1/1

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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.

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.

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 definitions and diagnosis of mental health disorders.

(a) State what is meant by 'statistical infrequency' when defining abnormality.

(1)

(b) Describe failure to function adequately (Rosenhan and Seligman, 1989) as a definition of abnormality.

(4)

(c) Explain **three** ways that diagnosis of mental health disorders are reliable and/or valid.

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(Total for Question 1 = 11 marks)

2 Krystal is planning to research the effectiveness of a new drug therapy for the treatment of schizophrenia. She plans to use a randomised controlled trial (RCT) with patients registered with a mental health support service.

(a) Describe how Krystal could use a volunteer sampling technique to gather the participants for her research.

(2)

(b) Describe how Krystal could use a randomised controlled trial (RCT) to research the effectiveness of the new drug therapy.

(4)

(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Krystal's research on the effectiveness of the new drug treatment.

(4)

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

3 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about the following classic study in detail:

- Rosenhan (1973).

(a) Describe the procedure used by the pseudo-patients in Rosenhan's (1973) study when gaining admission to the mental health hospitals.

(3)

(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of the study by Rosenhan (1973) in terms of objectivity.

(4)

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(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

4 Libby was diagnosed with schizophrenia 18 months ago. Her family find it very hard to understand her symptoms and are therefore struggling to support Libby with her needs. Libby is taking drug treatments for her schizophrenia, but sometimes she can forget to take the drugs.

Libby recently relapsed and became paranoid about people watching her through the television. Libby smashed the television screen and her family became upset with her. She then refused to leave her bedroom for a week.

The clinician treating Libby has suggested family therapy as part of her treatment plan.

Explain **two** reasons why family therapy could be an effective treatment for Libby's schizophrenia.

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(Total for Question 4 = 4 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 learned about one of the following mental health disorders in detail:

- unipolar depression
- anorexia nervosa.

Evaluate **one** biological explanation for your chosen mental health disorder.

(16)

Chosen mental health disorder

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(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 Iram investigated whether there was a difference in the recall of words for Condition A and Condition B.

- Condition A: Three minutes to learn 20 words about living things, such as tree, kitten and elephant.
- Condition B: Three minutes to learn 20 words about non-living things, such as brush, glass and box.

She gathered eight participants for her experiment. Each participant took part in both conditions.

Iram recorded the number of words correctly recalled by each participant. She used a Wilcoxon signed ranks test to find out if her results were significant.

(a) State the fully operationalised dependent variable (DV) for Iram's experiment.

(1)

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(b) Iram analysed her data using a Wilcoxon signed ranks test. Calculate the T value for the data gathered by Iram by completing **Table 1**.

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

You **must** show your working out.

(4)

Participant	Condition A: Words about living things	Condition B: Words about non-living things	Difference	Ranked difference
A	11	15		
B	14	12		
C	9	11		
D	12	14		
E	14	13		
F	16	16		
G	13	9		
H	17	14		

Table 1

Space for calculations

T = ...

(c) State, using the data, whether Iram's results are significant for a one-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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(d) Calculate the range for the number of words about living things correctly recalled by participants in Condition A.

(1)

Space for calculations

Range: .....

(e) Iram wanted to improve her experiment. She decided to use two new lists of words about living and non-living things, where all of the words were of an equal length.

Justify how changing the words could improve the validity of Iram's experiment.

(1)

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(Total for Question 6 = 8 marks)

7 Haruto is conducting an ethnographic fieldwork study on the social behaviours of children in a remote community. He is living within the remote community for one year. He uses observations and interviews with the children, their families and the wider community to gather qualitative data.

Haruto is interested in how the children communicate with each other and the adults around them. He is also studying the ways that the children play and learn new skills within the community.

(a) State **two** reasons why Haruto may have chosen to gather qualitative data in his study.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Haruto could use a naturalistic observation within his study.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** way that Haruto could improve the reliability of his study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)

8 Rene is conducting a case study about long-term memory loss in a 27 year old patient, who was in a recent sailing accident. The patient can remember information from early childhood up to being 24 years old but cannot remember anything from the last three years.

Rene plans to visit the patient every day for three months and conduct activities and discussions to gather data about the patient's long-term memory loss.

Explain **three** weaknesses of Rene using a case study method to investigate the patient's long-term memory loss.

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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 the use of animals for psychological research is ethically appropriate.

Harlow (1965) studied the effects of total social isolation by housing rhesus monkeys from birth until 3, 6, or 12 months old in stainless-steel chambers with no human or animal contact. While Harlow was able to determine the impact of social isolation on development, it is questionable whether the findings truly benefitted society.

van den Oever et al. (2008) created an addiction to heroin in rats to look at the effect of cues that can trigger addictive behaviours and habits. They wanted to develop a drug therapy so that, if recovering addicts encountered cues, they would not relapse and return to taking heroin. The researchers felt the benefits to society outweighed the cost to the rats.

Discuss the key question of whether the use of animals for psychological research is ethically appropriate. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS

SECTION E

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

10 Assess the extent to which psychological knowledge can be used for social control.

(20)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)

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

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