Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Thursday 8 June 2023

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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N: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.

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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 classification systems and the reliability of diagnosis.

(a) Describe the DSM and ICD classification systems.

(4)

DSM

ICD

(b) Explain **two** ways that mental health diagnosis could be considered reliable.

(4)

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

2 Emily has been hearing voices telling her she is a bad person and saying that a secret team of people are coming to get her. She has become paranoid and thinks she sees people watching her when she leaves the house. Emily now refuses to leave the house.

Recently, she became extremely agitated and upset. Her parents were unsure what to do and took her to a hospital. A clinician diagnosed Emily with schizophrenia.

A mental health nurse comes to visit Emily to discuss options for treatment. The nurse talks to Emily about drug treatment.

(a) Explain **two** ways that drug treatment could be effective in helping Emily with her schizophrenia.

(4)

1 .....

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2 .....

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(b) Explain **one** reason why drug treatment may not be effective in helping Emily with her schizophrenia.

(2)

(c) The mental health nurse also shares information about family therapy as a treatment for Emily.

Explain **one** reason why family therapy may be effective in helping Emily with her schizophrenia.

(2)

(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)

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

- Suzuki et al. (2014).

(a) Explain **one** strength of Suzuki et al. (2014) in terms of ethics.

(2)

(b) Analyse the objectivity of the study by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(6)

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

4 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about the history of abnormality.

Explain **one** way that our understanding of abnormality has improved over time.

(Total for Question 4 = 2 marks)

5 In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have conducted a practical investigation.

(a) Describe how you gathered secondary data for your practical investigation.

(2)

(b) Describe how you analysed the secondary data in your practical investigation.

(2)

(c) Describe **one** conclusion you made in your practical investigation.

(2)

(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 classic study by Rosenhan (1973).

(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 Psychological research can be conducted using experimental methods.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a field experiment when conducting psychological research.

Strength

Weakness

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)

8 Lexy plans to research whether the amount of positive reinforcement received is related to the engagement in homework shown by children.

Lexy decides to use a questionnaire to gather her data. She posts a link to her questionnaire on several online forums that are used only by parents and teachers. Lexy asks for anyone who has time, to complete her questionnaire. She states that the questionnaire will be anonymous.

(a) Give **one** reason why Lexy may have stated that the questionnaire will be anonymous.

(1)

(b) Describe **one** reason why Lexy may have chosen to sample parents and teachers in her research about positive reinforcement.

(2)

(c) Give **two** closed-ended questions that Lexy could use in her questionnaire to research the use of positive reinforcement.

(2)

1

2

(d) Lexy completed her research and analysed the data from the questionnaires.

Calculate the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for the data gathered by Lexy by completing **Table 1**.

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

You must show your working out and give your answer to three decimal places.

(4)

Number of times positive reinforcement is given in a day	Rank 1	Number of hours spent on homework in a day	Rank 2	d	d^2
8	2	1	2		
9	3.5	1	2		
4	1	2	5		
12	6	1	2		
16	7	3	7.5		
11	5	2	5		
9	3.5	3	7.5		
17	8	2	5		
				Total for d^2	

Table 1

Space for calculations

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient .....

(e) Determine, with reference to the data, whether Lexy's results are significant at $p \leqslant 0.05$ for a two-tailed (non-directional) test.

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

(1)

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(Total for Question 8 = 10 marks)

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DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

9 Brian is investigating the impact of noise on short-term memory recall. He has gathered a sample of 20 participants to take part in his research. He plans to use a laboratory experiment using a repeated measures design.

(a) Describe a procedure that could be used by Brian for his investigation about the impact of noise on short-term memory recall.

(4)

(b) Explain **one** strength of Brian gathering primary data for his investigation about the impact of noise on short-term memory recall.

(2)

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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 psychological knowledge can help in the understanding of factors that influence social development.

Social development helps children engage and take part in social situations such as at home, at school and making friends. We can develop our identity, gender and culture through the interactions with the world around us.

Adler and Adler (1998) studied children in the United States. They found that friends were very important, but some groups gained a higher status than others and certain members of the group had more power and influence than others.

Some theories may suggest people are continuously presented with media messages and media content. This media could be manipulative, such as propaganda; or negative, as seen in concerns about media violence and aggression; but can also share positive messages, such as learning and educational television programmes made for children.

Discuss the key question of whether psychological knowledge can help in the understanding of factors that influence social development. 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 whether reductionism could be considered beneficial for psychology.

(20)

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(Total for Question 11 = 20 marks)

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

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