

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 2 hours

Paper reference **WPS04/01**

Psychology

International Advanced Level

PAPER 4: Clinical Psychology and Psychological Skills

Calculators may be used.

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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FORMULAE AND STATISTICAL TABLES

Standard deviation (sample estimate)

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}\right)}$$

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

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

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

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

$$df = (r - 1)(c - 1)$$

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

<i>n</i>	Level of significance for a one-tailed test		
	0.05	0.025	0.01
	Level of significance for a two-tailed test		
	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 Health and Care Professions Council (HCPC) guidelines for clinical practitioners.

(a) Describe **one** HCPC guideline that clinical practitioners must follow.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** strength of the HCPC guidelines for clinical practice.

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(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



2 Explain **two** strengths of using the DSM to diagnose mental health disorders.

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(Total for Question 2 = 4 marks)

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3 In your studies of unipolar depression **or** anorexia nervosa, you will have learned about one of the following contemporary studies in detail.

- Hans and Hiller (2013)
- Ma, Quinn and Liu (2014)
- Becker et al. (2002)
- Reichel et al. (2014)

(a) Describe the procedure used in your chosen contemporary study.

(6)

Chosen study



(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of your chosen contemporary study.

(4)

1

2

(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

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

(a) Describe the procedure for your clinical psychology practical investigation.

(3)

(b) Describe the results and/or conclusions for your clinical psychology practical investigation.

(3)



(c) Explain **two** ways that you could improve the reliability of your clinical psychology practical investigation.

(4)

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(Total for Question 4 = 10 marks)

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P 7 1 4 0 2 A 0 1 1 3 2

- 5 Peter has been diagnosed as suffering with both anorexia nervosa and unipolar depression. He is struggling with severe symptoms of unipolar depression, such as being unable to get out of bed on most days and not seeing his friends.

Peter's anorexia nervosa is becoming increasingly more serious, with his weight having dropped to a dangerous level, and he is eating minimal calories each day.

His doctor has prescribed drugs to help Peter manage his mental health disorders, but Peter is concerned about drug therapy.

Explain **two** reasons why Peter may be concerned about the use of drug therapy for **either** his unipolar depression **or** his anorexia nervosa.

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(Total for Question 5 = 4 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** Evaluate the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(16)



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(Total for Question 6 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 16 MARKS



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PSYCHOLOGICAL SKILLS

7 Sandeep wants to investigate whether teenage boys consider themselves to have more male or female role models.

(a) Identify how Sandeep will gather her primary data.

(1)

(b) Describe how Sandeep could design a questionnaire to gather quantitative **and** qualitative data.

(4)

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- 8 Lisa conducted an observation of children's interactions during their break times at school. She wanted to find out if there was a difference between girls' and boys' reliance on older children to scaffold their play.

Lisa recorded whether the younger girls' and boys' first choice of play was with their peers or older children.

The results of her investigation are shown in **Table 1**.

	Played with their peers first	Played with older children first
Girls	18	9
Boys	10	12

Table 1

- (a) Calculate the ratio of girls to boys that played with their peers.

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

(1)

Space for calculations

Ratio



(b) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Lisa in her observation by completing **Table 2**.

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

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
Played with their peers first	Girls	18	15.43			
	Boys	10	12.57			
Played with older children first	Girls	9	11.57			
	Boys	12	9.43			
				Chi-squared =		

Table 2

Space for calculations

(c) Explain, using the BPS Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009), how Lisa could have ensured she had informed consent for her observation.

(2)

(Total for Question 8 = 7 marks)



- 9 Samad researched memory using a case study method with a patient who had severe memory problems. Over a period of five years he made notes about the patient during their meetings, recording any change to her memory processes.

Samad also conducted some experiments with the patient, testing her long-term memory recall. He included several fMRI brain scans taken at different times over the last five years in his case study.

- (a) Explain **one** weakness of Samad using a case study method for his research of memory.

(2)



(b) Explain **two** strengths of Samad using a case study method for his research of memory.

(4)

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(Total for Question 9 = 6 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

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SECTION D

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

- 10** One key question for society is whether bullying in the workplace can be reduced through improved working relationships.

Fast and Chen (2009) claimed that workplace aggression appeared to be driven by ego defensiveness, when someone in power felt a sense of incompetence in their role. They claimed that this aggressiveness was eliminated when the individual's sense of self-worth was boosted.

It could be suggested that the nature of the relationships between people in the workplace is important in reducing experiences of bullying. Findings from a survey by O'Moore and Lynch (2007) showed that 72% of non-bullied respondents reported their work environment as friendly, but only 47% of bullied respondents reported their work environment as friendly.

Discuss the key question of whether bullying in the workplace can be reduced through improved working relationships. You should use concepts, theories and/or research studied in your psychology course.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS



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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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