

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel**  
**International**  
**Advanced Level**

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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Time 2 hours

Paper  
reference

**WPS04/01**

**Psychology**

**International Advanced Level**

**PAPER 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.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

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				
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
<b>N</b>					
<b>5</b>	0.900	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
<b>6</b>	0.829	0.886	0.943	1.000	1.000
<b>7</b>	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	0.964
<b>8</b>	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.905
<b>9</b>	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.867
<b>10</b>	0.564	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.830
<b>11</b>	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.800
<b>12</b>	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.769
<b>13</b>	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.747
<b>14</b>	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.723
<b>15</b>	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.700
<b>16</b>	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.679
<b>17</b>	0.414	0.485	0.566	0.615	0.662
<b>18</b>	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.643
<b>19</b>	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.628
<b>20</b>	0.380	0.447	0.520	0.570	0.612
<b>21</b>	0.370	0.435	0.508	0.556	0.599
<b>22</b>	0.361	0.425	0.496	0.544	0.586
<b>23</b>	0.353	0.415	0.486	0.532	0.573
<b>24</b>	0.344	0.406	0.476	0.521	0.562
<b>25</b>	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.551
<b>26</b>	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.541
<b>27</b>	0.324	0.382	0.448	0.491	0.531
<b>28</b>	0.317	0.375	0.440	0.483	0.522
<b>29</b>	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.513
<b>30</b>	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

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E} \quad df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

### Critical values for chi-squared distribution

df	Level of significance for a one-tailed test					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.0005
df	Level of significance for a two-tailed test					
	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 following contemporary study in detail:

- Suzuki et al. (2014).

(a) State **one** aim of the study by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(1)

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(b) Describe **one** control used by Suzuki et al. (2014) when selecting the inpatient sample.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of the sample used by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(4)

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(d) State **two** improvements that could be made to the control group used by Suzuki et al. (2014).

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**(Total for Question 1 = 9 marks)**



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2 Miles plans to conduct an investigation into a new drug therapy for patients with schizophrenia. He intends to use a semi-structured interview with patients from three clinics who have been prescribed the new drug therapy.

Miles aims to find out whether the patients experience any problems and how well they believe their symptoms are treated with the new drug therapy.

(a) Describe how Miles can use an opportunity sampling technique to gather participants for his investigation.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Miles can carry out a semi-structured interview with the patients who have been prescribed the new drug therapy at the three clinics.

(4)

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(c) Describe **one** ethical consideration Miles would need to make in his investigation into the new drug therapy for schizophrenia.

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**(Total for Question 2 = 8 marks)**

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

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

Strength

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Weakness

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**(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)**





5 Analyse whether the study by Rosenhan (1973) can be considered valid.

(6)

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(Total for Question 5 = 6 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS**





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(Total for Question 6 = 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.**

- 7 Alonso is investigating the sleep patterns of individuals with teaching jobs compared to individuals with office jobs. He believes that stress associated with different job roles can affect sleep.

Alonso wants to find out if there is a difference in the amount of sleep that the individuals get each night. He asks an opportunity sample of 30 teachers and 30 office workers to record the number of hours sleep they have each night for two weeks.

- (a) State a fully operationalised directional (one-tailed) hypothesis for Alonso's investigation.

(2)

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- (b) Identify the experimental/research design Alonso used in his investigation.

(1)

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(c) The median scores for the data collected by Alonso are shown in **Table 1**.

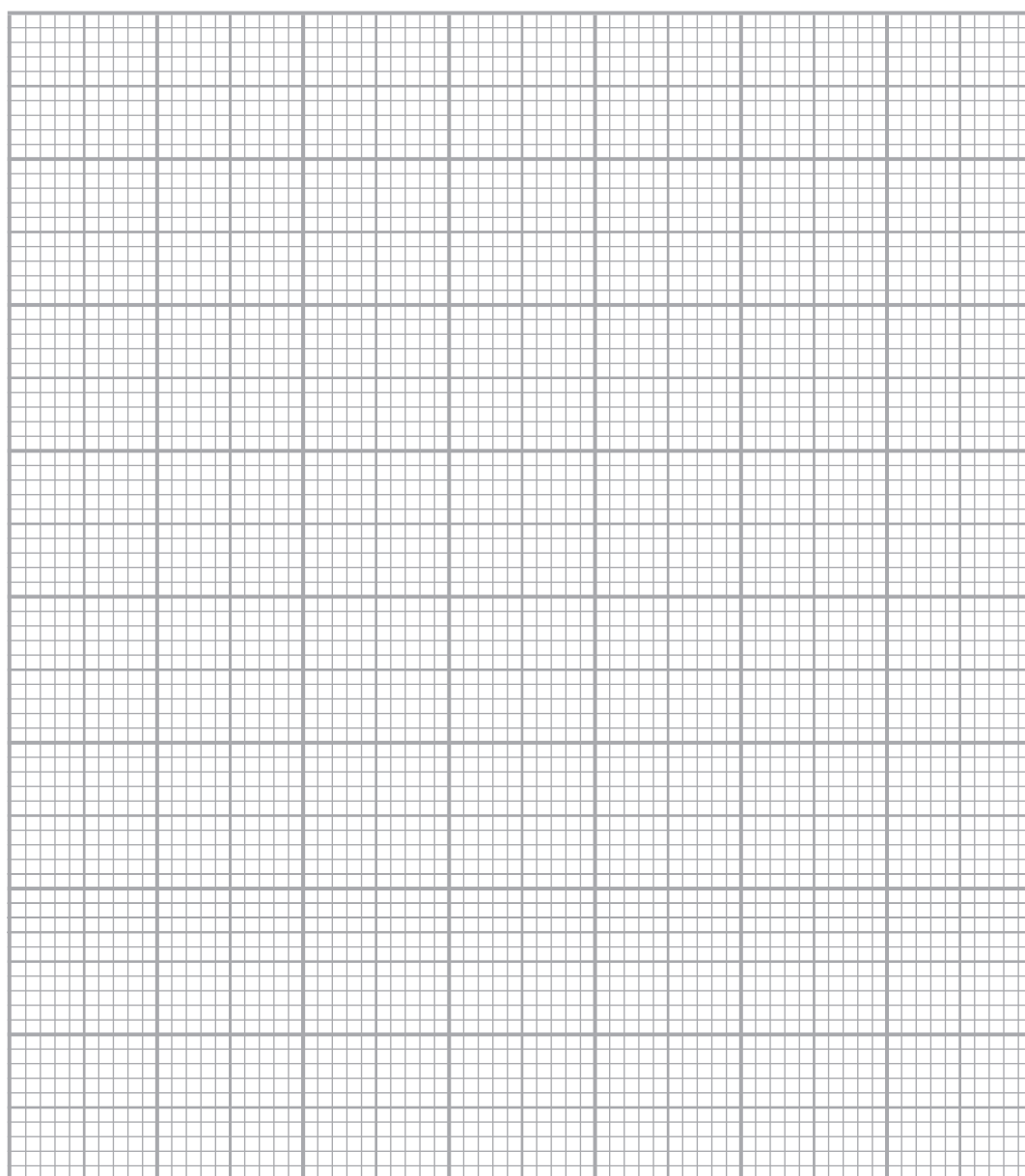
	Teachers	Office workers
Median number of hours sleep recorded by participants	8	7

**Table 1**

Draw a bar chart for the data shown in **Table 1**.

(3)

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- (d) Alonso found that there was a range of four hours in the number of hours sleep recorded by office workers.

The lowest number of hours recorded by office workers was five hours.

Determine the highest number of hours sleep recorded by office workers.

(1)

**Space for calculations**

Highest number of hours sleep recorded .....

Alonso categorised his participant data into those who recorded six hours sleep or less and those who recorded more than six hours sleep.

His data is shown in **Table 2**.

	Teachers	Office workers
Six hours sleep or less	18	9
More than six hours sleep	12	21

**Table 2**

- (e) Calculate, using the data in **Table 2**, the ratio of teachers to office workers who recorded six hours sleep or less.

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

(1)

**Space for calculations**

Ratio .....

- (f) Calculate, using the data in **Table 2**, the percentage of teachers who recorded six hours sleep or less as a percentage of all participants in Alonso's investigation.

(1)

**Space for calculations**

Percentage .....



- (g) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Alonso in his investigation by completing **Table 3**.

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

(4)

		Observed	Expected	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> /E
Six hours sleep or less	Teachers	18	13.50			
	Office workers	9	13.50			
More than six hours sleep	Teachers	12	16.50			
	Office workers	21	16.50			
				Chi-squared =		

**Table 3**

Space for calculations

- (h) Determine, with reference to the data, whether Alonso's results are significant for a one-tailed (directional) test at  $P \leq 0.025$  where  $df=1$ .

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

(1)

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**(Total for Question 7 = 14 marks)**



8 Mary is investigating the role of authority figures in society. She decides to gather qualitative data as she believes this would be valid.

Mary interviews members of the public to ask them about their experiences of the police and why they obey the law.

(a) Describe why Mary may believe that qualitative data will be valid for her investigation.

(2)

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of Mary using qualitative data in her investigation.

(4)

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**(Total for Question 8 = 6 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS**





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(Total for Question 9 = 8 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 8 MARKS**







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**(Total for Question 10 = 20 marks)**

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



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