

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

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**Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level**

**Tuesday 28 May 2024**

Morning (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) **Paper reference** **WPS03/01**

**Psychology**  
**International Advanced Level**  
**UNIT 3: Applications of Psychology**

**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 in Section A, and **ALL** questions from **EITHER** Option 1 criminological psychology **OR** Option 2 health psychology.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 64.
- 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.

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

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

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

### 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.



P 7 5 8 3 3 R A 0 3 4 0

### 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

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

**Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

- 1 In your studies of developmental psychology you will have learned about Punch (2002).

- (a) Describe the procedure used by Punch (2002) in her ethnographic fieldwork.

(2)

- (b) Explain **one** weakness of Punch's (2002) ethnographic fieldwork study.

(2)

**(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)**



- 2 Diego works at a local nursery. He investigated whether the use of colour in the learning environment made a difference to cooperative behaviour in children. He observed 29 children aged four years old at play for a single nursery session. Diego recorded the number of children who demonstrated mostly cooperative behaviours. He also recorded the number of children who demonstrated mostly uncooperative behaviours.
- Condition A: 16 children played in a room with orange walls.
  - Condition B: 13 children played in a room with white walls.

Diego's results are shown in **Table 1**.

	Number of children demonstrating mostly cooperative behaviours	Number of children demonstrating mostly uncooperative behaviours
<b>Condition A</b> <b>Children played in a room with orange walls</b>	12	4
<b>Condition B</b> <b>Children played in a room with white walls</b>	7	6

**Table 1**

- (a) Convert the data shown in **Table 1** for the children showing cooperative behaviour in **Condition A** to a percentage of all the children in the investigation.

You **must** give your answer in whole numbers.

(1)

**Space for calculations**

Percentage of children in Condition A showing **cooperative** behaviour .....



- (b) Convert the data shown in **Table 1** for the children showing uncooperative behaviour in **Condition A** to a percentage of all the children in the investigation.

You **must** give your answer in whole numbers.

(1)

**Space for calculations**

Percentage of children in Condition A showing **uncooperative** behaviour .....



(c) Calculate the chi-squared for the data gathered by Diego in his investigation by completing **Table 2**.

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
Children played in a room with orange walls	Demonstrating mostly cooperative play	12	10.48			
	Demonstrating mostly uncooperative play	4	5.52			
Children played in a room with white walls	Demonstrating mostly cooperative play	7	8.52			
	Demonstrating mostly uncooperative play	6	4.48			
				Chi-squared =		

Table 2  
Space for calculations

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(2)

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



- 3 Thomas takes care of his niece, Miranda, twice a week whilst her father is at work. Miranda's favourite drink is milk. She normally points at her cup if she wants a drink. Thomas has always said the word 'milk' when he hands her the cup and smiles and praises her if she repeats the word.

This week, when Thomas was taking care of her, Miranda said the word 'milk' when he handed her the cup and he smiled and praised her. Later that day, before pointing to her cup, Miranda said the word 'milk' again.

Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of using Skinner's theory of language to explain Miranda's use of the word 'milk'.

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for Question 3 = 4 marks)

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**QUESTION 4 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



4 Kristoff has been accused of spraying graffiti on the wall of his neighbour's shed for a second time. His image was caught on CCTV. When he was questioned by his neighbour he lied and said that he had never been in his neighbour's garden and did not know where the shed was.

A youth offending officer is now working with Kristoff. The youth offending officer has asked Kristoff to describe his early childhood. His mother was taken seriously ill just after he was born and was not able to care for him. His father worked for long periods of time in another country, so was also unable to care for him.

For the first three years of Kristoff's life, he lived in a number of care homes. Kristoff now finds it very difficult to make long-term relationships with other people. He is also known at school for risk-taking behaviour.

Discuss, using Bowlby's theory of attachment, the impact that early separation may have had on Kristoff's behaviour.

You must make reference to the context in your answer.

(8)

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**QUESTION 5 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



5 Assess how far Brendgen et al. (2005) has furthered our understanding of social development in children.

(8)

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(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 32 MARKS



**SECTION B**

**Answer ALL questions from EITHER OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY  
OR OPTION 2: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY.**

**Indicate which option you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new option with a cross ☒.**

**If you answer the questions in Option 1, put a cross in the box ☒ .**

**OPTION 1: CRIMINOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY**

- 6** Describe what is meant by 'post-event information' as a factor influencing the reliability of eye-witness memory.

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**(Total for Question 6 = 2 marks)**

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**QUESTION 7 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



- 7 Jasmine is a forensic psychologist. She has been asked to develop a psychological (case) formulation for Goldie. Goldie is preparing for a meeting with the parole board to review the length of her sentence.

Goldie was sentenced to a term in prison for assaulting another woman. Goldie experiences high rates of depression and anxiety. She has a record for alcohol and substance abuse. Goldie has also been diagnosed with an antisocial personality disorder.

- (a) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Jasmine using a psychological (case) formulation for Goldie.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(2)

**(Total for Question 7 = 6 marks)**



- 8 Carl had an argument with Nicolas, his neighbour, due to Carl regularly playing loud music until 2 am. Carl said Nicolas was being unreasonable as it was good music.

The next day, Carl saw Nicolas talking to another neighbour and got very angry as he assumed they were complaining about him. That evening Carl was still feeling angry, and he broke the front windows of his neighbours' houses.

Carl was convicted of causing criminal damage and was sentenced to do 150 hours of unpaid work and had to attend Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

Explain **two** reasons why Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) may be an effective treatment for Carl to control his anger.

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



(a) Explain **one** reason why Anika recruited her sample from those who had been a member of a jury.

(2)

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(Total for Question 10 = 8 marks)



11 Assess the effect of stress and trauma on the reliability of eye-witness memory.

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(Total for Question 11 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 1 = 32 MARKS



**SECTION B**

If you answer the questions in Option 2, put a cross in the box ☐ .

**OPTION 2: HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY**

**12** Describe what is meant by the term 'social support' as a factor affecting stress.

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**(Total for Question 12 = 2 marks)**

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**QUESTION 13 BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



**13** Jasmine is a clinical psychologist. She has been asked to investigate brain regions as an explanation for Goldie's stress. Goldie is finding life very difficult as the current treatment she has been using to manage her stress is no longer working.

Goldie thinks she may have to give up work as she does not want to leave her house. Goldie experiences high levels of depression and anxiety and has been diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. She also has a record of alcohol and substance abuse.

- (a) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Jasmine using brain regions as an explanation for Goldie's stress.

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(2)

**(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)**



- 14** Carl had an argument with Nicolas, his neighbour, due to Nicolas regularly playing loud music until 2 am. Carl thought Nicolas was being unreasonable as Carl could not get to sleep.

The next day, Carl saw Nicolas talking to another neighbour and felt very anxious as he assumed they were complaining about him. That evening he was still feeling anxious and could not sleep again.

Carl's heart rate increased and he had chest pains every time he saw Nicolas, so Carl tried to avoid him. Carl visited his doctor who diagnosed him with an anxiety disorder and recommended Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

Explain **two** reasons why Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) may be an effective treatment for Carl.

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2 .....

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(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)



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- (2)



16 Evaluate whether problem-focusing and emotion-focusing coping strategies are helpful in dealing with stress.

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(Total for Question 16 = 8 marks)



17 Assess life events and daily hassles as factors that affect stress.

(8)

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(Total for Question 17 = 8 marks)

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B OPTION 2 = 32 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 64 MARKS**





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