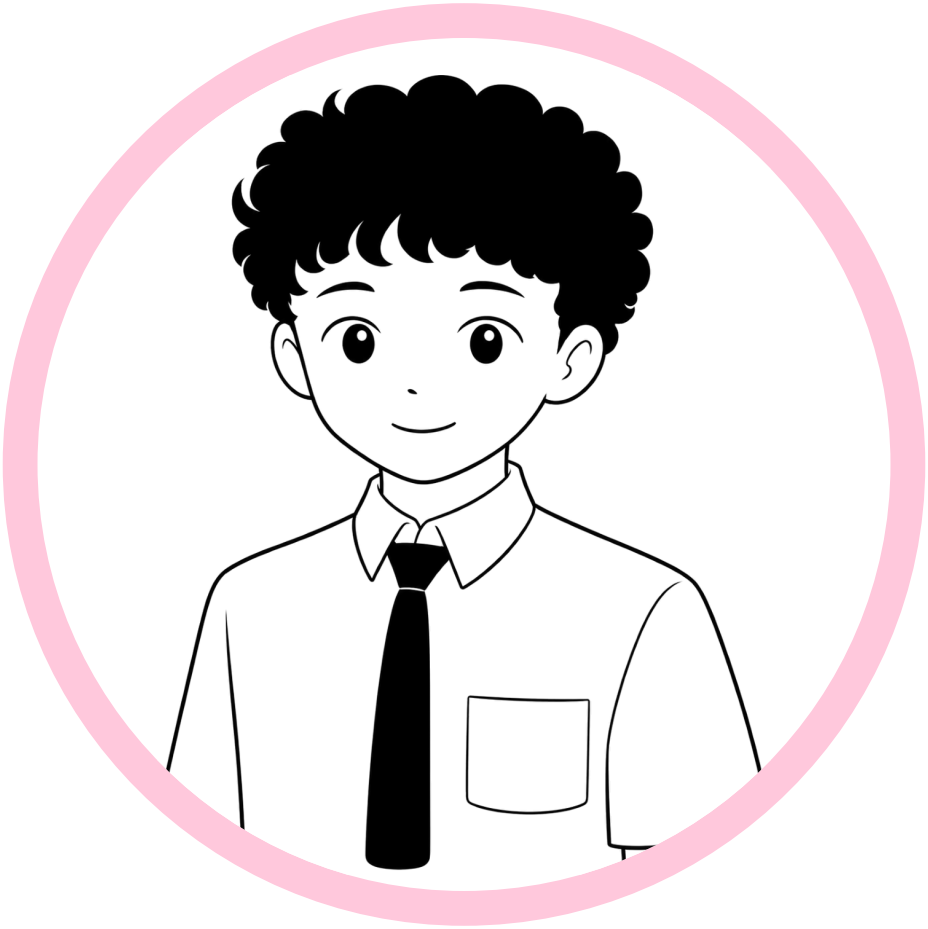
PEARSON EDEXCEL IAL PSYCHOLOGY · YPS01

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/336	%

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Q1.

Analyse whether cultural issues have an impact on mental health diagnosis.

(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q2.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about one of the following mental health disorders:

- Unipolar Depression
- Anorexia Nervosa.

(a) Describe **one** symptom and **one** feature of your chosen disorder.

(4)

Chosen disorder

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Symptom

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Feature

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(b) Explain **two** weaknesses of one non-biological explanation for your chosen disorder.

(4)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q3.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about one of the following mental health disorders:

- Anorexia nervosa
- Unipolar depression

(a) Give **one** symptom of your chosen mental health disorder.

(1)

Chosen mental health disorder:

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(b) Describe **one** non-biological explanation for your chosen mental health disorder.

(4)

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(c) Analyse the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for your chosen mental health disorder.

(6)

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q4.

Rahul has been finding it difficult to take part in his usual daily activities. He has found it increasingly difficult to leave his house. Rahul feels worried and nervous when meeting new people and he has stopped attending social events with his friends.

A psychiatrist and their trainee have both independently diagnosed Rahul with the same mental health condition using the DSM classification system. Rahul's treatment is helping him return to his usual daily activities.

(a) Describe how Rahul's mental health condition could be defined as a failure to function adequately.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why Rahul believes his diagnosis is valid.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q5.

Amy is planning to research the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT). She plans to use an interview to gather qualitative and quantitative data from patients who are taking part in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

Amy visits a therapist who gives permission for her to approach their patients to take part in the research.

(a) Describe how Amy could use an opportunity sampling technique to gather the participants for her research.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Amy could plan her interview to investigate the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

(4)

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(c) Explain **two** strengths of Amy using an interview to investigate the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT).

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q6.

Alan plans to investigate whether the stress levels of individuals increase when facing situations where there is uncertainty about the outcome. He intends to recruit a volunteer sample of participants who will be told that they must be successful at an interview to take part in his research about stress.

Alan will use the interview as the situation with uncertainty. He plans to measure the stress levels of the volunteers using a heart rate monitor that they will wear during their interview.

(a) Describe **one** participant variable that Alan may need to consider in his investigation.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Alan could recruit a volunteer sample of participants for his investigation.

(2)

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(c) Describe **one** demand characteristic that may influence the findings of Alan's investigation.

(2)

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(d) Describe how Alan could use a control group in his investigation.

(3)

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(Total for question = 9 marks)

Q7.

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

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ICD

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

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q8.

Ashanti is a psychiatrist who is planning to conduct a case study to research the effectiveness of family therapy.

Ashanti will first find out about the effectiveness of family therapy from secondary data. She then intends to complete her case study on Caspian, one of her own patients. Caspian attends family therapy sessions to help manage his schizophrenia.

(a) Describe how Ashanti could gather secondary data for her case study.

(2)

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(b) Describe how Ashanti could conduct her case study research method with Caspian to investigate the effectiveness of family therapy.

(4)

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(c) Explain **two** weaknesses of Ashanti using a case study research method to investigate the effectiveness of family therapy.

(4)

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q9.

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)

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

(4)

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

(6)

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q10.

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

- Rosenhan (1973)

(a) State **one** aim of Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(1)

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(b) Describe the qualitative data gathered by the pseudo-patients in Rosenhan's (1973) study.

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** strengths of Rosenhan's (1973) study in terms of reliability.

(4)

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q11.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about schizophrenia.

(a) Give **one** symptom of schizophrenia.

(1)

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(b) Describe the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation for schizophrenia.

(4)

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(c) Analyse **one** biological explanation for schizophrenia, other than the function of neurotransmitters.

(6)

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(Total for question = 11 marks)

Q12.

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

- Rosenhan (1973).

(a) Describe the hospitals sampled by Rosenhan (1973) in his study.

(2)

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(b) Describe **one** way that qualitative data was gathered in the study by Rosenhan (1973).

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** ways that the findings from the study by Rosenhan (1973) could be used to improve the care of inpatients.

(4)

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(d) State **one** improvement that could be made to the selection of confederate pseudo-patients who took part in the study by Rosenhan (1973).

(1)

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(Total for question = 9 marks)

Q13.

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)

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

(4)

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q14.

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

- Suzuki et al. (2014).

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

(1)

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(b) Describe how nutritional status was measured in the study by Suzuki et al. (2014).

(2)

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(c) Explain **two** strengths of the study by Suzuki et al. (2014) in terms of validity.

(4)

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(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q15.

Sarah is a psychology teacher. She is using the statistical infrequency definition of abnormality to explain to her students how abnormality could be distributed across a population. Sarah shows her students the distribution curve in **Figure 1**.

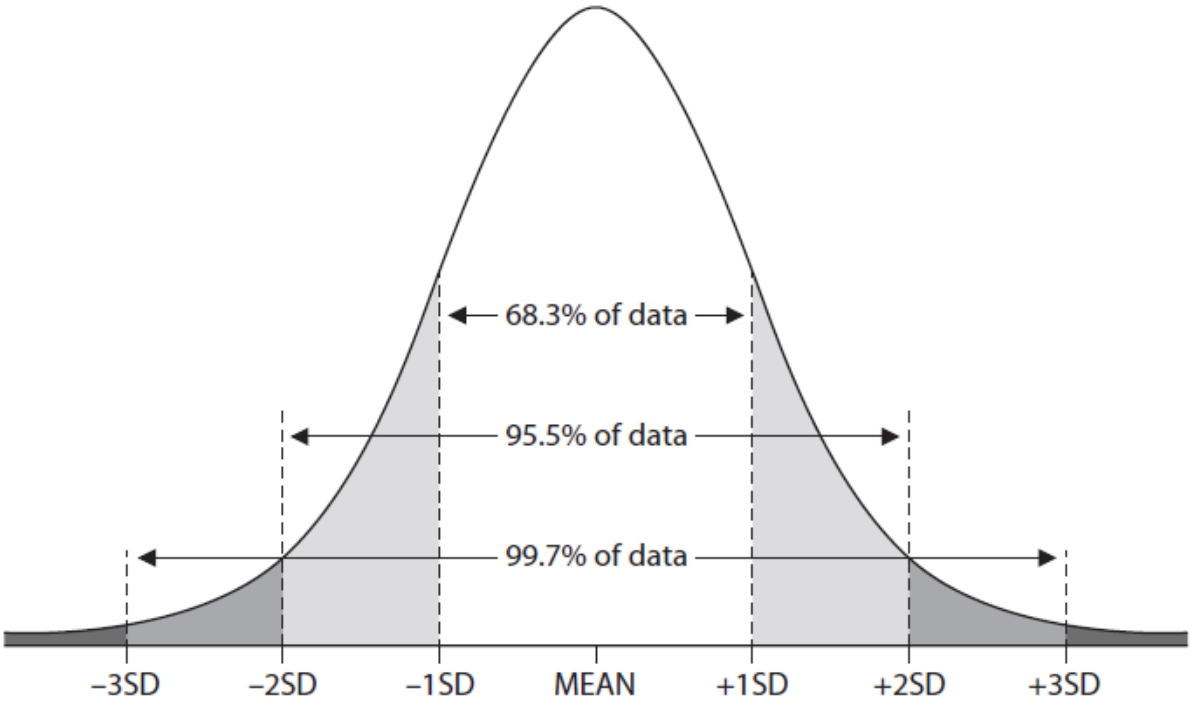


Figure 1

(a) Describe, using **Figure 1**, when a behaviour would be considered abnormal.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** weakness of using statistical infrequency to define abnormality.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q16.

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)

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

(2)

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(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)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q17.

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

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

(3)

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

(3)

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

(4)

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q18.

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)

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

(2)

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

(2)

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(Total for question = 6 marks)

Q19.

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.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q20.

Andrezj has been diagnosed with a mental health disorder. Two clinicians diagnosed him separately using the DSM. Both were from a different culture to Andrezj.

When he was speaking to the clinicians about his symptoms, Andrezj had found it difficult to find the right words to express how he was feeling. He also felt that sometimes he struggled to explain his concerns and worries about the symptoms.

(a) Describe **one** way that culture may have influenced Andrezj's diagnosis.

(2)

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(b) Explain **one** reason why Andrezj's diagnosis may be considered reliable.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q21.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about different therapies that can be used as a treatment for schizophrenia, including drug therapy and family therapy.

(a) Describe drug therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(2)

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(b) Describe family therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(2)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q22.

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 .....

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

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q23.

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

Describe the results and/or conclusions of your clinical practical investigation.

(4)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q24.

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)

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

(4)

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

(4)

Strength

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Weakness

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(Total for question = 10 marks)

Q25.

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.

Chosen mental health disorder

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(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q26.

Evaluate the classic study by Rosenhan (1973).

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q27.

Evaluate the effectiveness of drug therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q28.

Evaluate the effectiveness of family therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(16)

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q29.

Evaluate the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q30.

Evaluate the function of neurotransmitters as an explanation of schizophrenia.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q31.

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

- Suzuki et al. (2014).

Evaluate the study by Suzuki et al. (2014) in terms of reliability, validity, and generalisability.

(Total for question = 16 marks)

Q32.

In your studies of clinical psychology, you will have learned about treatments and therapies for schizophrenia.

(a) Explain **one** strength of family therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(2)

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(b) Analyse the use of drug therapy as a treatment for schizophrenia.

(6)

(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q33.

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)

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

(6)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)

Q34.

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.

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(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q35.

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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2 .....

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q36.

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 marks)

Q37.

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

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q38.

A statistical infrequency definition can be used to define abnormality.

Explain **two** weaknesses of using a statistical infrequency definition to define abnormality.

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q39.

Mitchell investigated how well a person with anxiety feels they can cope with day-to-day life events. He gave a questionnaire to 10 participants diagnosed with anxiety and ten participants without anxiety.

A score of 15 or above out of 20 on the questionnaire is considered a high score that indicates extreme difficulty in coping with day-to-day life events. Medium scores indicate some difficulty in coping with day-to-day life events, with low and very low scores indicating little or no difficulty in coping with day-to-day life events.

His results are shown in **Table 1**.

Questionnaire score out of 20	Number of participants with anxiety	Number of participants without anxiety
High score (15 or more)	8	1
Medium score (10 to 14)	1	2
Low score (5 to 9)	0	2
Very low score (4 or less)	1	5

Table 1

(a) Give the number of participants with anxiety who had a high score on the questionnaire as a fraction of all participants with anxiety.

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

(1)

Space for calculations

Fraction .....

(b) Calculate the percentage of participants without anxiety who had a high score as a percentage of all participants without anxiety.

(1)

Space for calculations

Percentage .....

(c) Explain **two** conclusions that Mitchell could make from the data in **Table 1** about how well people cope with day-to-day life events.

(4)

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(d) Explain **one** weakness of Mitchell using a questionnaire in his investigation.

(2)

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(Total for question = 8 marks)