

Write your name here	
Surname	Other names
Centre Number	Candidate Number
Edexcel GCSE	
<h1>Psychology</h1> <h2>Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming</h2>	
Tuesday 18 May 2010 – Morning Time: 1 hour 15 minutes	Paper Reference 5PS01/01
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 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Keep an eye on the time.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

N36912A

©2010 Edexcel Limited.
1/1/1/1/



Turn over ►

edexcel 
advancing learning, changing lives

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

TOPIC A: How do we see our world?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic A.

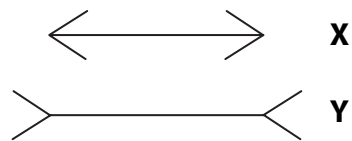
- 1 Gregory's perspective theory says that we interpret some illusions as if they were three dimensional objects.

The kinds of illusions that Gregory's theory aims to explain in this way are:

- A fictions
- B distortions
- C blind spots
- D after images

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

Use the figures X and Y below to answer questions 2 and 3.



- 2 In the figures above, we see the line in Figure X as smaller than the line in Figure Y.

According to Gregory's theory this is because:

- A we think the line in Figure X is closer
- B we think the line in Figure X is further away
- C the whole of Figure X looks bigger
- D the whole of Figure Y looks smaller

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



3 Another way to understand the illusion in the figures **X** and **Y** is the Gestalt theory.

This theory says that we tend to:

- A** interpret illusions like buildings
- B** be fooled by pictures of buildings
- C** look at figures as wholes rather than parts
- D** look at figures as parts rather than wholes

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 One criticism of the Gestalt theory of illusions is that it:

- A** uses different explanations for different illusions
- B** cannot explain fictions
- C** uses the explanation of relative size
- D** cannot explain ambiguous figures

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



The list below gives definitions of depth cues. Use this list to answer questions 5, 6 and 7.

- A Things in the distance look more blurred than those close up
- B Nearby things cover up part of any objects behind them
- C Lines in the distance appear to come together
- D Objects that are bigger look closer
- E Things higher up in the scene are generally further away

5 Which is the definition for relative size?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which is the definition for linear perspective?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which is the definition for superimposition?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



Use this list to answer questions 8, 9 and 10.

- A Mean
- B Mode
- C Range
- D Median

8 The spread of numbers in a set of data can be described using the:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 The middle number in a set of data when they are laid out in size order is called the:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Adding all the scores in a set of data together and dividing by the number of scores produces the:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 Barry lives in a town where lots of CDs have gone missing from the local music shop. Everyone in the town thinks it must be teenagers stealing them. Barry's cousin Geoff comes to stay. Geoff lives far away and doesn't know about the missing CDs. When they get to the music shop Barry and Geoff see a teenage girl leave the shop as the alarm goes off.

Use your knowledge of eyewitness memory to answer the following questions.

(a) Suggest why Barry thinks the alarm has gone off.

(1)

.....
.....

(b) Suggest why Geoff thinks the alarm has gone off.

(1)

.....
.....

(c) Give **one** psychological term that is used to explain why people tend to see the same event in different ways.

(1)

.....
.....



(d) (i) Describe **one** study you have learned about memory.

The study I am describing is

(4)

Dotted lines for writing the description of the study.

(ii) Outline **one** strength of the study you described in (d)(i).

(2)

Dotted lines for writing the strength of the study.

(Total for Question 11 = 9 marks)



12 Shilpa carried out a psychology investigation. She wrote a story about an alien society that would be unfamiliar to the participants. Shilpa told the story to each participant separately. Each participant recalled the story by retelling it to Shilpa five minutes later. She then did the test again but with a story she had written about a group of friends doing familiar things like going to the park.

This was an experiment comparing recall of familiar and unfamiliar stories. The independent variable was the familiarity of the story. Shilpa expected there to be more errors made in recalling the unfamiliar story than the familiar story.

(a) Shilpa made sure that each person retold the story exactly five minutes after having heard it. Explain why this was important.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) It was important that the two stories Shilpa wrote were as similar as possible.

Suggest **two** things she should have kept the same between the two stories.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(c) (i) One possible fault with Shilpa's study was that the same participants heard both stories. Explain why this might have been a problem.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(ii) Explain how Shilpa might have changed the experimental (participant) design of her study to solve the problem you explained in (c)(i).

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) Shilpa stated that 'There will be more errors in recall of the unfamiliar story than in recall of the familiar story'.

Is this her hypothesis or her aim?

(1)

.....

(e) One of Shilpa's participants said that she was embarrassed about having to recall the story out loud. Explain how Shilpa might have avoided this ethical issue.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 12 = 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 30 MARKS



TOPIC B: Is dreaming meaningful?

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic B.

Use this description for questions 13, 14 and 15.

John had always wanted to be the lead guitarist in a band. Apart from not being a good enough guitarist, he also thought he was too short to look good on stage. One night, John had a dream about playing golf and being watched by lots of tiny people. He won the golf tournament and celebrated by playing a tune on his golf club.

13 According to Freud, John winning at golf and being watched by tiny people would be an example of:

- A** wish fulfilment
- B** randomisation
- C** latent content
- D** activation

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 In the dream John was on stage playing a tune on a golf club.

This was an example of:

- A** manifest content
- B** randomisation
- C** interpretation
- D** latent content

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



15 In John's dream he won at golf and played a golf club rather than being in a band and playing guitar.

This is best described as an example of:

- A** randomisation
- B** interpretation
- C** displacement
- D** movement inhibition

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

Freud studied the case of Little Hans. He said that several things Hans had dreamt about were important.

16 Freud thought that Little Hans' problems were caused by:

- A** seeing horses at the zoo
- B** seeing giraffes at the zoo
- C** being jealous of his father
- D** being frightened of his mother

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



Use the list of ideas about Little Hans' dreams to answer questions 17, 18 and 19.

- A Hans' father's moustache
- B Hans' unconscious desire for a bigger penis
- C Hans' unconscious desire to possess his mother
- D Hans' unconscious desire to kill his father
- E Hans' unconscious fear of his father as a rival

17 Which idea did Freud use to explain Hans dreaming about a plumber coming to fit him with a new 'widdler'?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Which idea did Freud use to explain Hans dreaming about having a baby with his mother?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

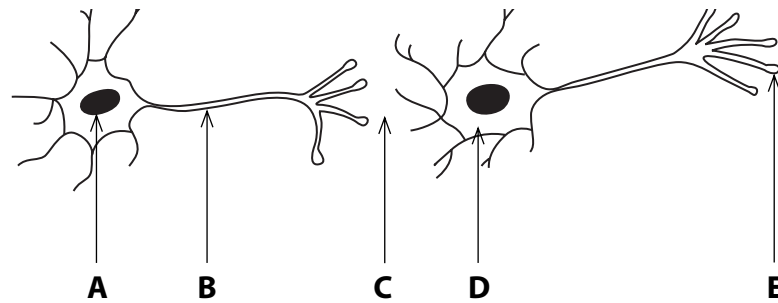
19 Which idea did Freud use to explain Hans dreaming about being shouted at by a big giraffe?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)



Use the diagram of two neurones below to answer questions 20, 21 and 22.



20 Which arrow is pointing to an axon?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 Which arrow is pointing to where neurotransmitters are released from?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 Which arrow is pointing to where synaptic transmission occurs?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)



Use the following list of terms about psychoanalysis to answer questions 23, 24 and 25.

- A Resistance
- B Free association
- C Transference
- D Condensation

23 A psychoanalyst asks a patient to describe the thoughts that are coming into their head.

Which term describes this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Sometimes a patient fails to turn up to therapy sessions or doesn't want to talk.

Which term describes this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)

25 A patient may treat the therapist like a person they have known.

Which term describes this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 25 = 1 mark)



26 To qualify as a psychoanalyst a person **must**:

- A have psychoanalysis themselves
- B have medical training
- C work for the NHS
- D have both A and B

(Total for Question 26 = 1 mark)

27 Psychoanalysts can treat patients with:

- A measles
- B anxiety
- C phobias
- D both B and C

(Total for Question 27 = 1 mark)

28 In psychoanalysis the patient has the right to refuse to give information if it is too personal or they would be embarrassed.

Which ethical guideline is this?

- A Consent
- B Confidentiality
- C Competence
- D Privacy

(Total for Question 28 = 1 mark)

29 In psychoanalysis the patient would not want other people to know who they were and what their problem was. The psychoanalyst would make sure that other people would not find out.

Which ethical guideline is this?

- A Consent
- B Confidentiality
- C Competence
- D Privacy

(Total for Question 29 = 1 mark)



30 Daren and Sophie conducted a case study on Rachel. They asked Rachel to write down the important things that happened each day and to describe her dreams in a diary every day for a week. They counted up how many good things and how many bad things happened each day.

(a) Were Rachel's descriptions of her dreams:

(1)

- A** qualitative data
- B** quantitative data

(b) Daren and Sophie counted the good and bad events that Rachel reported.

Was this:

(1)

- A** qualitative data
- B** quantitative data

(c) Daren and Sophie analysed Rachel's dreams together. Explain why this was a good procedure.

(2)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(d) Daren and Sophie concluded that Rachel found her dreams were more disturbing when more negative events had happened to her.

Why couldn't they be sure that everyone's disturbing dreams are related to negative events?

(1)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 30 = 5 marks)



31 Hobson and McCarley (1977) explained dreaming in a different way from Freud.

(a) Describe Hobson and McCarley's theory.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



(b) Evaluate Hobson and McCarley's theory. You can include both strengths and weaknesses in your evaluation.

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 31 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



BLANK PAGE



N 3 6 9 1 2 A 0 1 9 2 0

BLANK PAGE

