

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Psychology

Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Tuesday 17 May 2011 – 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.

Turn over ►

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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?

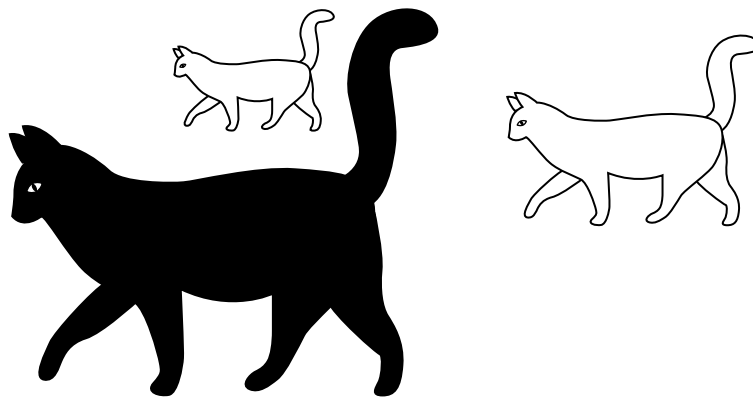
Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend approximately 35 minutes on Topic A.

1 The blind spot is an area of the retina which has:

- A only rods
- B only cones
- C no rods or cones
- D rods or cones that do not work

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The white cats look further away than the black cat because we use the depth cue of:

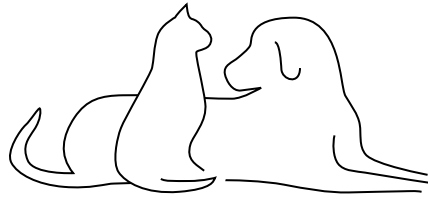


- A superimposition
- B relative size
- C texture gradient
- D stereopsis

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



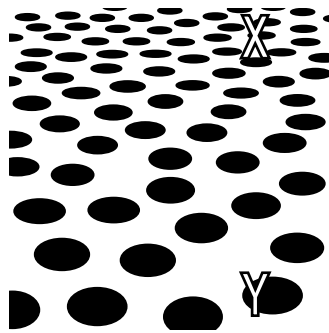
3 The cat looks closer than the dog because we use the depth cue of:



- A relative size
- B linear perspective
- C superimposition
- D linear gradient

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 The best explanation for point X looking further away than point Y is the use of the depth cue of:



- A similarity
- B superimposition
- C texture gradient
- D stereopsis

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 A 'repeated measures design' is a type of experimental design.

Which sentence describes a repeated measures design?

- A All the participants do all the conditions.
- B The participants are divided into groups and each group does a different condition on the same day.
- C The participants are divided into groups and each group does a different condition on different days.
- D The participants are put into pairs for different conditions.

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

Use this information for questions 6 and 7.

Kyra is doing an experiment about Gestalt laws. She shows participants a picture of a field with cows and sheep mixed together. She thinks participants will see the cows and sheep as different groups.

6 Kyra's hypothesis should be:

- A people perceive animals as different from fields
- B there will be a difference between perception and similar items
- C similar items will be perceived as grouped
- D a Gestalt law says we tend to perceive figures against a background

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Kyra has told her participants that they can leave the experiment if they like.

The main ethical issue this solves is:

- A confidentiality
- B right to withdraw
- C consent
- D protection from harm

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)



Use this information for questions 8 and 9.

Ghalia and Dave collect data from 11 participants in an experiment and then work out some descriptive statistics.

8 Which descriptive statistic is Ghalia using when she adds up all the scores and divides by 11?

- A** The mean
- B** The median
- C** The range
- D** The mode

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Which descriptive statistic is Dave using when he puts all the scores in order from smallest to biggest and finds the middle one?

- A** The mean
- B** The median
- C** The range
- D** The mode

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Bartlett did a study using the 'War of the Ghosts' story.

Which **two** of the following did Bartlett find happened to the story when the participants recalled it? (Mark **only two** boxes.)

- A** It was longer.
- B** It contained less detail.
- C** Details were changed.
- D** It had the same meaning.
- E** It was more frightening.

(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)



11 Which sentence best describes a laboratory experiment?

- A A study that compares two conditions and looks for differences between them.
- B A study which collects data about real people.
- C A way to look at a single person in depth so they need to be in a controlled environment.
- D A test of the mean and range.

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

12 Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

cones	optic chiasma	rods	visual cortex
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When light enters the eye it is detected by special cells on the retina. The

_____ can only detect how bright light is but the

_____ can also detect different colours of light. They

pass this message on to the optic nerves. Some of the information from each

optic nerve crosses over at the _____ . From here, the

information is passed on to the _____ in the brain

which processes the information and produces our perception of the scene.

(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)

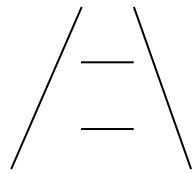


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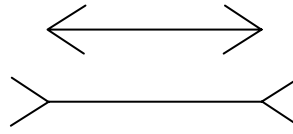
Turn over for Question 13.



13 The Muller-Lyer and Ponzo illusions are called **distortion illusions**. They are both illustrated below.



A



B

(a) Which diagram shows the **Muller-Lyer** illusion?

(1)

A

B

(b) Describe how Gregory's theory explains distortion illusions.

(2)

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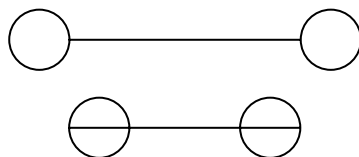
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- (c) (i) One problem with Gregory's theory is that it cannot easily explain some distortion illusions, such as the one below.

Explain why this illusion is a problem for Gregory's theory.

(2)



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- (ii) Outline **one other** problem with Gregory's theory.

(1)

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(Total for Question 13 = 6 marks)



(b) Evaluate Palmer's study using both strengths **and** weaknesses.

(5)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

(Total for Question 14 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 31 MARKS



TOPIC B: Is dreaming meaningful?

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

Hobson and McCarley suggested that our dreams are not meaningful. Use this list of descriptions to answer questions 15 and 16 about Hobson and McCarley's theory of dreaming.

- A** Memories are randomly put together in a jumbled way
- B** Certain hidden memories are deliberately stimulated
- C** Memories are randomly stimulated
- D** Memories are put into a story-like sequence

15 Activation is a process in which:

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Synthesis is a process in which:

- A**
- B**
- C**
- D**

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



Use this information for questions 17 and 18.

Kamil works in a sleep clinic. He is collecting data about people's sleep problems.

17 Kamil wants to use an objective way to find out how long a patient sleeps at night.

Which method would give him the most objective data?

- A** Asking the patient how long they sleep.
- B** Asking the patient's family how long the patient sleeps.
- C** Using equipment at the clinic to measure the time spent asleep.
- D** Watching the patient sleeping at the clinic.

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 Kamil wants to ask his patients about the content of their dreams to see whether this is disturbing their sleep. He wants to hide his aim from them. Kamil plans to tell them that he is interested in whether their dreams are in colour.

Which is the most important ethical issue this decision raises?

- A** Privacy
- B** Confidentiality
- C** Debriefing
- D** Deception

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)



Use this information for questions 19 and 20.

In the brain and body special cells called **neurons** communicate to send messages.

19 The electrical message sent by a neuron is called the:

- A** axon
- B** impulse
- C** dendrite
- D** electron

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Messages are sent between neurons in a process called synaptic transmission.

This involves:

- A** receptors joining to synapses
- B** receptors transmitting signals to axons
- C** neurotransmitters crossing gaps between neurons
- D** axons crossing gaps called synapses

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 Peter has done a study but all his participants were boys at his school. He wonders whether his results will apply to other people such as adults or girls.

Which term relates to this problem?

- A** Confidentiality
- B** Subjectivity
- C** Qualitativity
- D** Generalisibility

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)



Use this information to answer questions 22, 23 and 24.

Sarah is training to be a psychoanalyst and already has some of her own clients.

22 Sarah found that her client Derek treated her as if she was his mother.

This is good because:

- A** it made Sarah feel good about herself
- B** it meant that Sarah could tell Derek about her parents
- C** Sarah and Derek could improve their parenting skills
- D** Derek could express feelings about his parents to Sarah

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 During her training, Sarah received psychotherapy herself.

The most important reason for this is so that she:

- A** could overcome her own problems and be more detached from her clients' problems
- B** knew what it felt like to lie on the couch
- C** could focus on her own dreams and use them in therapy with her clients
- D** would have learned the words that therapists use

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Sarah hopes to become an accredited psychoanalyst.

One problem for the professional status of psychoanalysts is that:

- A** the training is very easy
- B** the training is too quick
- C** anyone can claim to be a psychoanalyst

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)



25 Aimee has noticed that she tends to dream about what has happened to her during the day. She is designing a case study to find out about people's dreams.

(a) Write an aim for Aimee's study.

(1)

(b) Aimee told her friend Joel about her case study looking at how daytime experiences affect dreams. He agreed to help her by participating.

Describe how Aimee might collect information for her case study from Joel.

(4)



(c) In psychology studies we try to overcome ethical issues.

Privacy and confidentiality are important ethical issues. How could Aimee deal with such issues in her study?

(2)

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(d) Describe **one** advantage of case studies as a method.

(2)

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(e) Describe **one** practical problem with case studies as a method.

(In your answer you should describe a practical problem, **not** an ethical one.)

(2)

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(Total for Question 25 = 11 marks)



26 Freud's dream theory suggested that dreams show us what is deep in our mind.

(a) Describe Freud's dream theory.

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(b) (i) Outline **one** strength of Freud's dream theory.

(2)

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(ii) Outline **one** weakness of Freud's dream theory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 26 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 29 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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