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Psychology

Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Tuesday 3 June 2014 – Afternoon
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.
- 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 . 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.

Choose ONE option from each multiple choice question list unless otherwise indicated.

1 This question is about cues to depth.

Choose from the list of depth cues below. Write one depth cue beside each definition.

Each depth cue can be used once, twice or not at all.

Linear perspective

Texture gradient

Relative size

Superimposition

Height in the plane

| | Definitions of different depth cues | Write one depth cue from the list above in each space |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | When lines appear to converge (come together) in the distance. | |
| (b) | When a nearby object covers up part of something behind it. | |
| (c) | When objects which are further away look closer to the horizon. | |
| (d) | When identical objects look smaller if they are further away. | |

(Total for Question 1 = 4 marks)



Use this list of types of illusion to answer questions 2, 3, 4 and 5. Each type of illusion can be used once, twice or not at all.

- A Distortion
- B After effect
- C Illusory contour
- D Ambiguous figure

2 In the Necker cube, two different cubes can be seen.

Which type of illusion is this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 In one type of illusion, you appear to see the edge of a shape but in fact the edge is not there.

Which type of illusion is this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Which type of illusion is the Ponzo illusion?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 Amy looked at a red shape for quite some time, she then looked at a white space and a green shape appeared.

Which type of visual illusion was Amy experiencing?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Najia is standing in a car park and looking around her. She can see lots of different cars in different places.

Choose from this list of structures in the nervous system. Write the name of the structure that is doing each of the jobs (functions).

Each structure can be used once, twice or not at all.

- Rods
- Cones
- Optic nerve
- Visual cortex
- Optic chiasma

| | Jobs (functions) | Write the name of one structure in each box |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | Using this structure, Najia knows that the red, blue and yellow cars are all different colours. | |
| (b) | When Najia looks at a car, this structure swaps some of the information from each eye to the other side of the brain. | |
| (c) | Najia can tell the difference between black cars, white cars and grey cars using this structure. | |
| (d) | Information about what Najia can see leaves each eye through this structure. | |

(Total for Question 6 = 4 marks)



Harry is investigating eyewitness testimony. Questions 7, 8, 9 and 10 are about Harry's study.

7 When carrying out research, it is important to follow ethical guidelines.

Which guideline best explains why Harry should record the result for each person beside a number to identify them later?

- A** Informed consent
- B** Confidentiality
- C** Right to withdraw
- D** Privacy

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Which guideline best explains why Harry should not ask eyewitnesses personal questions about the crimes they had seen?

- A** Informed consent
- B** Confidentiality
- C** Right to withdraw
- D** Privacy

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 When Harry has collected the scores on eyewitness testimony from his participants, he wants to work out the median.

How should he do this?

- A** Find the value of the most frequent score.
- B** Add up all the scores and divide by the number of scores.
- C** Find the biggest and smallest score.
- D** Put all the scores in order and find the middle one.

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



10 When Harry has collected the scores on eyewitness testimony from his participants, he wants to work out the range.

How should he do this?

- A** Find the value of the most frequent score.
- B** Add up all the scores and divide by the number of scores.
- C** Find the biggest and smallest score.
- D** Put all the scores in order and find the middle one.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)



11 Pranika is carrying out an experiment on eyewitness testimony in the 'real world'.

With the agreement of a shopkeeper, Pranika asks two of her friends to pretend to steal a pair of trainers from the shop. She then intends to ask shoppers about what they saw.

Pranika is having difficulty controlling variables in her experiment.

(a) Suggest **one** factor that might be difficult for Pranika to control in her experiment.

(1)

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(b) Explain **why** the factor you suggested in (a) would be difficult but still **important** to control in Pranika's experiment.

(3)

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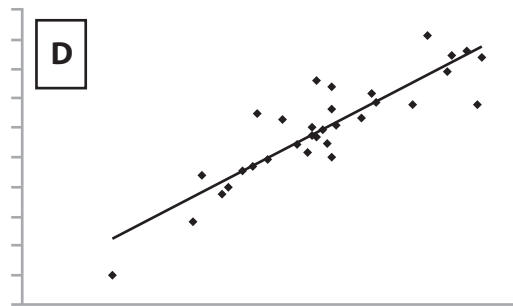
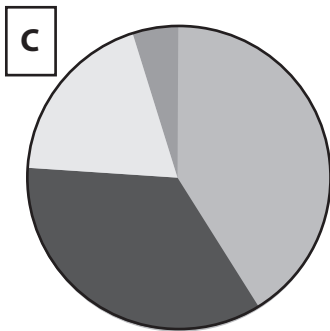
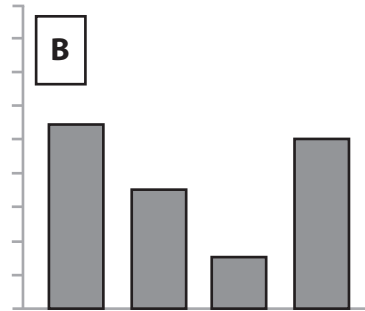
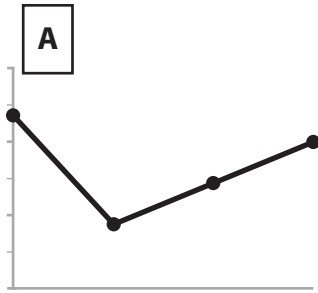
(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)



12 Pranika carried out further research to investigate factors that affected eyewitness testimony. She presented her findings in a bar chart.

Which of the following graphs would Pranika use?

- A
- B
- C
- D



(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)



13 Palmer (1975) showed participants a kitchen scene and then showed 'appropriate' objects (that belonged in the scene) and 'inappropriate' objects (that did not belong in the scene).

(a) (i) Which research method did Palmer use?

(1)

- A** A case study
- B** A questionnaire
- C** An experiment
- D** An interview

(ii) Which 'appropriate' object was used in Palmer's study?

(1)

(iii) Name **one** 'inappropriate' object used in Palmer's study.

(1)

(b) Palmer asked his participants to recognise the objects they had seen. He found that they were more likely to accurately recognise 'appropriate' objects than 'inappropriate' ones.

What did Palmer conclude from these results?

(2)



(c) Explain **one** strength and **one** weakness of Palmer's study.

(4)

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(Total for Question 13 = 9 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.

Questions 14 and 15 are about Hobson and McCarley's (1977) theory of dreaming which says that two processes occur, activation and synthesis.

14 Activation is when:

- A** memories are joined together into a story.
- B** an idea in a dream is displaced by another symbol.
- C** random impulses trigger memories.
- D** the dreamer feels as though they cannot move.

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Synthesis is when:

- A** memories are joined together into a story.
- B** an idea in a dream is displaced by another symbol.
- C** random impulses trigger memories.
- D** the dreamer feels as though they cannot move.

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 **Two** of the main characteristics of a case study are:

(Mark **only two** boxes).

- A** many participants are studied
- B** detailed data are collected
- C** several different ways to collect information can be used
- D** controls are used
- E** there is an independent variable

(Total for Question 16 = 2 marks)



17 Freud's study of little Hans has both strengths and weaknesses.

(a) Put a cross ☒ against the **two** statements that are **strengths** of Freud's study. (2)

(b) Put a cross ☒ against the **two** statements that are **weaknesses** of Freud's study. (2)

| Statements | Mark only two boxes in each column | |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| | (a) Strengths | (b) Weaknesses |
| Freud was objective. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Little Hans's father observed little Hans a lot. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Little Hans's father knew about Freud's theory. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Little Hans rarely saw Freud. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Freud asked many detailed questions by letter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Total for Question 17 = 4 marks)



18 Complete the following paragraph about the structure and function of the nervous system, for example in dream sleep.

You can use each of the terms below **once** or **not at all**.

- axon
- synaptic transmission
- inhibition
- neurons
- impulses
- neurotransmitters

Dreaming involves cells in the brain called nerve cells or

..... .

According to Hobson and McCarley, activation and synthesis happen because

....., which are electrical messages, are sent along

these cells. These messages travel through the long part of the cell, which is called

the To pass a message on to the

next cell, chemicals called cross the gap

between cells in a process called

(Total for Question 18 = 5 marks)



19 (a) According to Freud, the latent content of a dream is disguised and means all we recall is the manifest content.

Answer the following questions about how this happens.

(i) What is the overall process of changing the latent content into the manifest content called? (1)

(ii) One way in which this process happens is by representing two or more people or things as just one symbol.
What is this called? (1)

(iii) Another way in which this process happens is that the key events in the dream are put together with additional ideas to make them into a story.
What is this called? (1)



20 Oliver and Hannah conducted an experiment to test Hobson and McCarley's theory of dreaming. They had three groups of participants who either saw Picture 1, Picture 2 or no picture before going to sleep.

Picture 1



Picture 2



(a) Oliver decided that each participant would only be tested in one of the three conditions of the experiment.

Which experimental design is this?

(1)



(b) The next day Oliver and Hannah wanted to know whether the participants' dreams were affected.

This is the dependent variable.

(i) Explain in detail how Oliver and Hannah might have measured the dependent variable.

(2)

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(ii) Describe **one** possible problem with how you have suggested measuring the dependent variable in (b)(i).

(2)

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(c) After collecting their data, Oliver and Hannah realised that there were several problems with their experiment.

Hannah suggested that perhaps they should have used a different experimental design, testing each participant in every condition.

Oliver suggested that they should have used a sheet of white paper as the controlled condition.

(i) Explain why **either** Oliver's **or** Hannah's suggestion might have been better than the procedure they actually used.

(2)

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(ii) Describe **one** variable that Oliver and Hannah could have controlled for the participants who saw the pictures.

(2)

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(Total for Question 20 = 9 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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