

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

**Psychology**

**Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming**

Monday 3 June 2013 – 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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**PEARSON**

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.

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

Use this list to answer questions 1, 2 and 3. Each answer can be used once, twice or not at all.

- A Optic chiasma
- B Rod
- C Cone
- D Blind spot

The retina allows us to perceive different aspects of our world.

1 Which structure of the retina helps us to see in colour?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Which structure of the retina helps us to see in low levels of light?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



**3** Which structure of the retina helps us to see movement?

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

**(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)**

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P 4 1 7 8 3 A 0 3 2 0

Use this list of Gestalt laws to answer questions 4, 5 and 6.

- A Continuity
- B Figure-ground
- C Similarity
- D Proximity

Sally is watching her son, Carl, playing football. She can see the players spread out around the field. Carl is one of the goalkeepers.

4 Carl's team is playing in red and their opponents in blue.

Sally perceives all of Carl's team as a group because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Most of the players move to the other end of the field but Carl is still in his goal.

Sally sees most of the players as one group and Carl as separate because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Carl is standing on his own in the middle of his goal.

Sally perceives him as separate from the grass behind him because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



Carmichael, Hogan and Walter (1932) did an experiment. As part of their experiment they showed some participants pictures with verbal labels and some participants pictures without verbal labels. They then investigated how this affected the way in which the participants drew the pictures.

**Use this list to answer questions 7, 8 and 9.**

- A** Whether the participants' drawings looked like the verbal labels or not.
- B** Having labels that related to a kitchen.
- C** Verbal labels or no verbal labels.
- D** For every label the experimenter said 'The next figure resembles...'

**7** What was the **independent** variable in this part of Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's experiment?

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

**(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)**

**8** What was the **dependent** variable in Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's experiment?

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

**(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)**

**9** One **control** in Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's experiment was:

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

**(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)**



10 You have studied three types of visual illusions.

Choose four **different** answers from this list to fill in the gaps in the paragraph below.

- Fictions
- Müller-Lyer
- Necker cube
- Distortions
- Ponzo
- Ambiguous figures

An example of illusions called ..... is Leeper's Lady.

These illusions happen because we cannot choose between two possible

interpretations of the image. .... are illusions in

which we perceive something that is not present in the stimulus, such as seeing a

green dot after staring at a red dot. Gregory says a third group of illusions happen

because we interpret images as if they were real, three dimensional scenes. This

group of illusions is called ..... . An example of these

illusions is the ..... illusion.

**(Total for Question 10 = 4 marks)**



**11** There are two theories which explain illusions, Gregory's theory and Gestalt theory.  
Evaluate the **Gestalt** theory of illusions, giving **two** strengths and **two** weaknesses.

Strength 1

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.....

.....

.....

Strength 2

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Weakness 1

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.....

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.....

Weakness 2

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.....

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.....

**(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)**



12 Look at the picture below.

(a) In **each** box **name** one depth cue you can see in the picture and **draw arrows** linking each box to an example of that depth cue.

You must use **four** different depth cues.

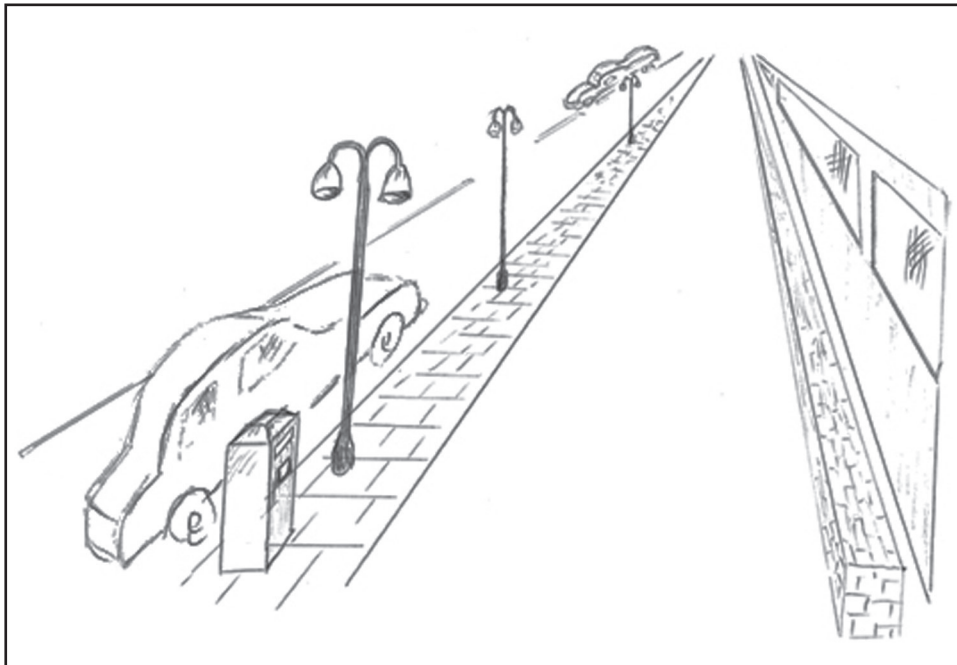
(4)

(i) Name of **depth cue 1**

.....  
.....

(ii) Name of **depth cue 2**

.....  
.....



(iii) Name of **depth cue 3**

.....  
.....

(iv) Name of **depth cue 4**

.....  
.....





(b) (i) Describe how the picture illustrates your **depth cue 1**.

(1)

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.....

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(ii) Describe how the picture illustrates your **depth cue 2**.

(1)

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.....

.....

(iii) Describe how the picture illustrates your **depth cue 3**.

(1)

.....

.....

.....

(iv) Describe how the picture illustrates your **depth cue 4**.

(1)

.....

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**(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)**



13 Zara did an experiment and collected data from seven people to compare their scores on Test A and Test B. She used the data to work out some descriptive statistics.

Zara's data:

	John	Phil	Hannah	Justin	Holly	Abdul	Jim
score on Test A	3	2	5	7	2	12	4
score on Test B	10	8	7	11	1	6	9

(a) Zara calculated the **mean** for her data from Test A. How did she do this?

Put a cross  beside the correct calculation of the mean.

(1)

Calculation of descriptive statistics	Put a cross <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> beside the mean
2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12. The middle one is 4. Answer 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
$3+2+5+7+2+12+4 = 35$ . 35 divided by 7 is 5. Answer 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(b) What is the **mode** for Zara's data from Test A?

(1)

.....

.....

(c) What was the **experimental design** of Zara's study?

(1)

.....

.....

(d) Explain why Zara should **not** have recorded her participants' names.

(2)

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(Total for Question 13 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 30 MARKS



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**Turn over for Question 14.**



## TOPIC B: Is dreaming meaningful?

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

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

- 14 When psychoanalysts do research they sometimes conduct case studies. A problem with this is that they will know the patient well which can affect their conclusions.

Which term best describes this problem?

- A Analysis
- B Generalisability
- C Accreditation
- D Subjectivity

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

- 15 Which of these statements best describes the work of a psychoanalyst?

- A They only meet with patients for two or three sessions.
- B They only work with groups of patients.
- C They use brain-scanning to analyse dreams.
- D They gather in-depth data from the patients.

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

Freud conducted a study about the development of a boy called 'little Hans'. Questions 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are about this study.

- 16 The aim of Freud's study was to help to resolve little Hans's phobia.

Which of the following best describes the aim of a study?

- A The experimenter's hypothesis for the study.
- B A description of why a study is being done and what you hope to find.
- C A precise statement about the study you can test.

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



17 Little Hans had a phobia.

What was he afraid of?

- A His mother
- B His penis
- C Horses
- D Giraffes

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 To find out about little Hans, Freud **mainly** used information from:

- A Hans's diary
- B Hans's father
- C Interviews with little Hans
- D Observations of little Hans

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

19 From the list of statements below, choose **two** that could be weaknesses of Freud's case study of little Hans. (Mark **only two** boxes.)

- A Hans's parents didn't know about Freud's theory.
- B Hans's parents knew about Freud's theory.
- C The case study of little Hans involved a lot of information and detail.
- D Other psychologists might have interpreted little Hans's fantasies differently from Freud.
- E Other psychologists might have interpreted little Hans's fantasies in the same way as Freud.

(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)

20 Outline **one strength** of the little Hans case study.

.....

.....

.....

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)



Questions 21, 22 and 23 are about the way that neurons communicate.

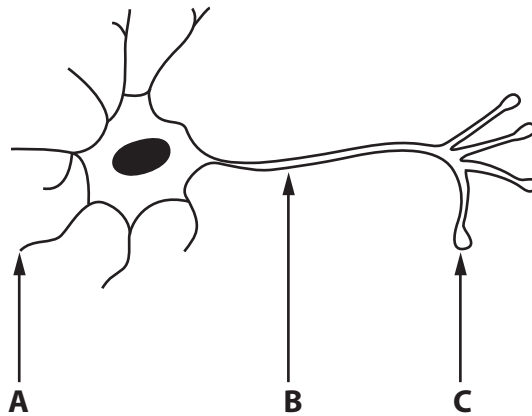
21 When neurons communicate they send a message along the axon.

Identify the **two** correct statements about this process. (Mark **only two** boxes.)

- A It is very fast.
- B The message can go in either direction along the axon.
- C It is an electrical message.
- D It only happens in axons in the optic nerve.
- E It only happens when we are dreaming.

(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)

Use this diagram of a neuron to answer questions 22 and 23.



22 Where are neurotransmitters released from?

- A
- B
- C

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 Where are neurotransmitters received?

- A
- B
- C

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)



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**Turn over for Question 24.**



**24** Hobson and McCarley (1977) suggested the activation-synthesis theory to explain dreaming.

(a) What did Hobson and McCarley mean by 'activation'?

(2)

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(b) What did Hobson and McCarley mean by 'synthesis'?

(2)

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(c) Evaluate Hobson and McCarley's theory of dreaming.

Include strengths and weaknesses in your answer.

(4)

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

**(Total for Question 24 = 8 marks)**



**25** Zim conducted a case study. He asked his five-year-old sister Momina to tell him about her fantasies. Each evening for a month, Zim asked Momina to tell him the things she had wished about or imagined happening to her during the day. He kept a record of the different things she said.

(a) Outline **two** reasons why Zim's study is a case study.

(2)

Reason 1

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.....

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Reason 2

.....

.....

.....



(b) Zim divided his results into quantitative and qualitative data.

(i) Put a cross ☒ in column **Y** to indicate **one** example of quantitative data. (Mark **only one** box in column Y.)

(1)

(ii) Put a cross ☒ in column **Z** to indicate **one** example of qualitative data. (Mark **only one** box in column Z.)

(1)

	Mark only <b>one</b> box in each column	
<b>Zim recorded Momina’s data in different ways. Here are some examples.</b>	<b>Column Y (Quantitative)</b>	<b>Column Z (Qualitative)</b>
Momina said “I looked at the other girls in my class and wished that I would grow taller”.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zim counted all the jobs Momina thought she might want to do when she grew up. There were 14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Momina imagined that she was best in the class at gym and could do a handstand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zim wrote down that Momina really hoped that she wouldn’t be chosen to stand up and answer a question.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zim found that Momina had fantasies about her birthday presents three times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



(c) Why should Zim have told Momina that she didn't have to tell him everything if she wanted to keep some things secret? (1)

.....

.....

(d) At the start of the study Zim considered telling Momina that he aimed to find out that all her fantasies related to wanting to grow up to be like her mum. But he decided not to.

(i) Why is this an **ethical** weakness of Zim's study? (1)

.....

.....

(ii) Why is it a **strength** of Zim's **method** that he did not tell Momina his aim at the start of the study? (2)

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.....

(e) Describe **one weakness** of the way that Zim conducted his case study. **Do not** include ethics in your answer. (2)

.....

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**(Total for Question 25 = 10 marks)**

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

