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Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

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Psychology

Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Wednesday 23 May 2018 – 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.
- 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.

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

- 1** Some parts of the brain help us to interpret the images we see. **One** of these parts is the:

- A** visual cortex
- B** pons
- C** retina
- D** optic nerve

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

- 2** Put a cross in **one** box on each line in the table below to indicate the best Gestalt law for each definition.

Definitions	Gestalt laws				
	figure-ground	continuity	proximity	similarity	closure
All the objects look alike, so seem like a group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The objects are all very close together, so seem like a group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The objects form a shape that follows a predictable pattern.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The object's shape is more complex than its surroundings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The object is incomplete but is perceived to be whole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Total for Question 2 = 5 marks)



Gestalt theory and Gregory's theory are two alternative explanations for why we see illusions. Both have strengths and weaknesses.

Use this list of strengths and weaknesses to answer Questions 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Each answer can only be used once.

- A** The theory cannot easily explain illusions that do not have straight lines and corners.
- B** The theory shows why fewer illusions are seen by people who grow up in countries where buildings are round instead of square.
- C** The theory does not explain distortion illusions well.
- D** The theory explains ambiguous figures very well.

3 One strength of the Gestalt theory of illusions is:

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

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 One weakness of the Gestalt theory of illusions is:

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

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

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5 **One** strength of Gregory's theory of illusions is:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 **One** weakness of Gregory's theory of illusions is:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



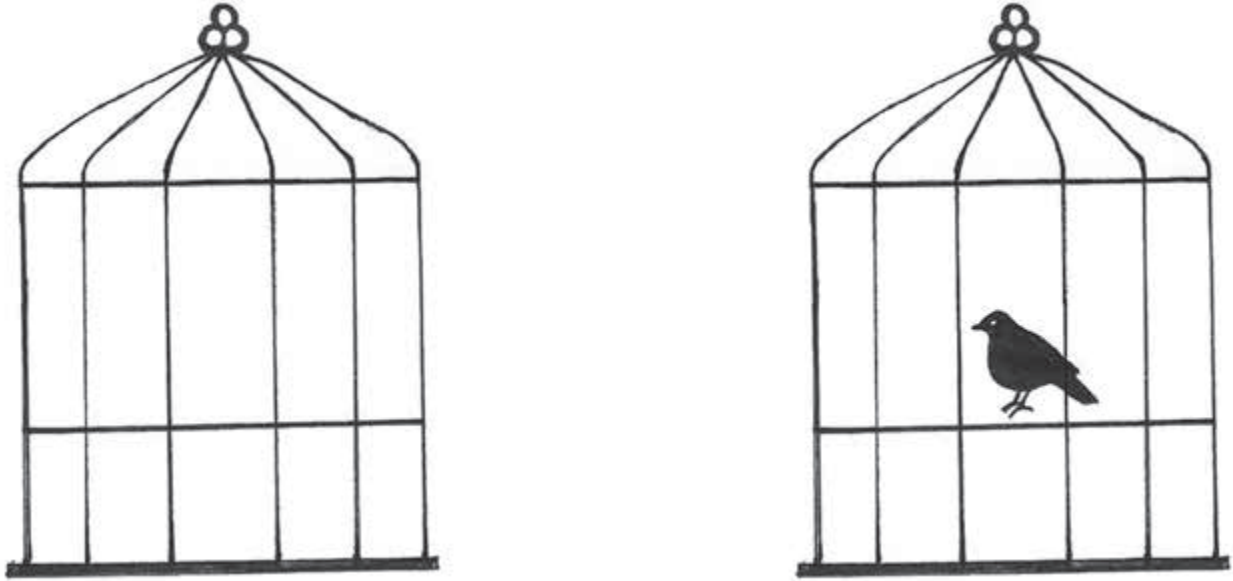


Figure 1

Figure 1 is a blind spot test. A participant closes their left eye and looks at the cage on the left. The bird should disappear from the cage on the right.

(a) Describe why the bird should disappear.

(2)

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(b) It is important that the participant moves the image around to make the bird disappear. The best explanation for why this is necessary is because:

(1)

- A rods in the blind spot are sensitive to movement
- B cones in the blind spot are sensitive to movement
- C the blind spot is small and the image has to fall exactly on it
- D the image has to be seen by the left eye and the right eye

(Total for Question 7 = 3 marks)



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8 From the list below, identify the **two** ways to describe an average score in a group.

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A Range
- B Mode
- C Total
- D Spread
- E Median

(Total for Question 8 = 2 marks)



9 Figure 2 is an advertisement for washing powder. The image uses cues to give the impression of depth in the scene.

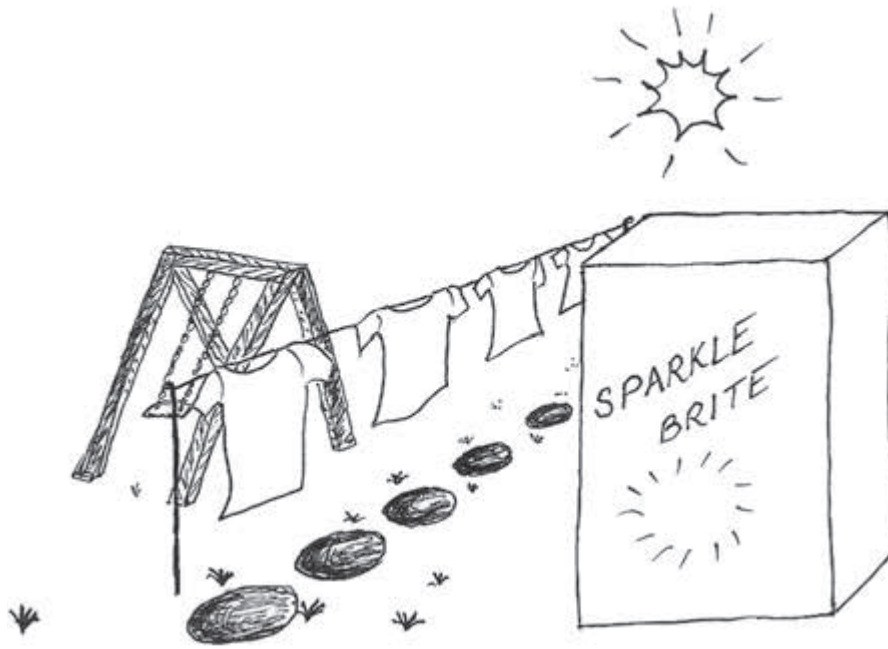


Figure 2

Name **three** different monocular depth cues that you think help to give depth to Figure 2 and describe where you can see them.

For each cue that you have named, explain how it helps to give the impression of depth.

(9)

Name of cue 1 and description of the part of Figure 2 containing that cue:

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Explanation:

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Name of cue 2 and description of the part of Figure 2 containing that cue:

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Explanation:

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Name of cue 3 and description of the part of Figure 2 containing that cue:

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Explanation:

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(Total for Question 9 = 9 marks)



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10 Bartlett (1932) used the 'War of the Ghosts' story in his study.

(a) Describe the procedure of Bartlett's study that used this story.

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(b) Describe **one** strength of Bartlett's study.

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(c) Describe **one** weakness of Bartlett's study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 10 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 31 MARKS

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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.

Noah wears a blue school uniform and likes football.

Noah tells his psychology teacher about his dream of a football match. He was in a crowd watching a team of tortoises, dressed in blue, win against a team of rabbits. He also described people wearing scarves and waving flags.

His psychology teacher says this means that he has been trying steadily all year to succeed in his course.

Freud's theory says that it is possible to interpret the meaning of a person's dreams.

Use this list of concepts from Freud's dream theory to answer Questions 11, 12 and 13 about Noah's dream.

Each answer can be used once or not at all.

- A Manifest content
- B Latent content
- C Condensation
- D Displacement
- E Secondary elaboration

11 Which term best describes the psychology teacher's interpretation of Noah's dream?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

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12 Which term best describes the whole dream that Noah reports?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 Which term best describes why Noah reports scarves and flags in his dream?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 There are many stages in training to be a psychoanalyst. Which **two** of the following must happen during a psychoanalyst's training?

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A Being observed by another psychoanalyst
- B Being psychoanalysed by another psychoanalyst
- C Learning about the work of psychoanalysts, such as Freud
- D Psychoanalysing five patients
- E Watching another psychoanalyst four or five times a week

(Total for Question 14 = 2 marks)



15 Identify **two** skills that are important for a person who wants to become a psychoanalyst.

1

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2

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(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

16 Freud used the method of dream analysis in his research.

Identify **two** weaknesses of the method of dream analysis from the list below.

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A** Freud used Viennese women
- B** There are too many controls
- C** It is possible to make exact decisions about the meaning of dreams
- D** It is subjective
- E** Asking about dreams could invade a person's privacy

(Total for Question 16 = 2 marks)

17 Hobson & McCarley's (1977) theory of dreaming has several strengths.

Identify **two** strengths of Hobson & McCarley's theory from the list below.

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A** The theory is based on case studies of animals
- B** The theory can explain insomnia
- C** The theory is supported by controlled experiments
- D** The theory can explain why we move when we are dreaming
- E** The theory can explain why dreams are muddled

(Total for Question 17 = 2 marks)



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18 Craig is collecting quantitative and qualitative data about sleep from his participants.

(a) Four of the questions Craig asks are listed below.

Put a cross in **one** box on each line in the table below to indicate whether the question will produce quantitative or qualitative data.

(4)

Craig's questions	Type of data	
	quantitative data	qualitative data
Tell me about an occasion when you have slept really badly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rate how well you sleep on a scale of 0–10 (10 is sleep well).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe how rested you felt when you woke up this morning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How many hours per night do you sleep?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Many ethical guidelines could apply to Craig's experiment.

(b) Identify the best definition for the guideline of 'informed consent'.

(1)

- A** Not asking the participants personal questions
- B** Being sure that the participants know they can leave
- C** Telling people about the study so they can decide whether to join in
- D** Telling people after the study what the aim really was

(c) Identify the best definition for the guideline of 'right to withdraw'

(1)

- A** Not asking the participants personal questions
- B** Being sure that the participants know they can leave
- C** Telling people about the study so they can decide whether to join in
- D** Telling people after the study what the aim really was

(Total for Question 18 = 6 marks)



19 The function of neurons is to pass messages around the body and brain.

Explain how a neuron works.

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(Total for Question 19 = 5 marks)

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20 Yana is a student observer at a sleep laboratory. Participants for future studies spend several nights there before an experiment, to become familiar with the setting.

Yana is allowed to conduct an experiment of her own on these people. She is going to test Hobson & McCarley's idea of the sensory blockade. She thinks people will be less sensitive to sounds when they are in REM sleep than during other stages of sleep.

(a) Yana's dependent variable (DV) is how sensitive people are to sound during sleep. Suggest **one** way that Yana could measure this variable.

(2)

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(b) Describe Yana's independent variable (IV).

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** problem with the sample of participants that Yana is being allowed to use.

Your problem **must** be drawn from the description of Yana's experiment.

(2)

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(d) Identify **one** strength of using an experiment to investigate dreaming.

(1)

- A** The situation is very realistic
- B** The situation does not need to be controlled
- C** There are no ethical issues
- D** Variables can be measured carefully

(Total for Question 20 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 29 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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