



**Pearson**  
**Edexcel**

**Mark Scheme (Results)**

Summer 2018

GCSE Psychology (5PS01/01)

## **Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications**

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at [www.edexcel.com](http://www.edexcel.com) or [www.btec.co.uk](http://www.btec.co.uk). Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at [www.edexcel.com/contactus](http://www.edexcel.com/contactus)

## **Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere**

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: [www.pearson.com/uk](http://www.pearson.com/uk)

Summer 2018

Publications Code 5PS01\_01\_1806\_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2018

## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

# Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

## Topic A: How do we see our world?

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1	<p><b>The only correct answer is A:</b> visual cortex</p> <p><b>B</b> is not correct because the pons is responsible for breathing, hearing and taste – not visual information.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not correct because the retina is at the back of the eye and takes the image in, ready to be processed. The <b>retina</b> is a thin layer of tissue that lines the back of the eye on the inside. It receives light and converts the light into neural signals. It sends these signals on to the visual cortex for visual recognition (processing)</p> <p><b>D</b> is not correct because the optic nerve takes the image to the occipital lobe where it can be processed by the visual cortex.</p>	<p><b>AO1= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark																																									
2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Definitions</th> <th colspan="5">Gestalt laws</th> </tr> <tr> <th>figure-ground</th> <th>continuity</th> <th>proximity</th> <th>similarity</th> <th>closure</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All the objects look alike, so seem like a group</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The objects are all very close together, so seem like a group</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The objects form a shape which follows a predictable pattern</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The object's shape is more complex than its surroundings</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>The object is incomplete but is perceived to be whole</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>If there is more than one (uncrossed out) X in any line, award zero marks for that line</b></p>	Definitions	Gestalt laws					figure-ground	continuity	proximity	similarity	closure	All the objects look alike, so seem like a group				X		The objects are all very close together, so seem like a group			X			The objects form a shape which follows a predictable pattern		X				The object's shape is more complex than its surroundings	X					The object is incomplete but is perceived to be whole					X	<p><b>AO1= 5</b></p> <p><b>(5)</b></p>
Definitions	Gestalt laws																																										
	figure-ground	continuity	proximity	similarity	closure																																						
All the objects look alike, so seem like a group				X																																							
The objects are all very close together, so seem like a group			X																																								
The objects form a shape which follows a predictable pattern		X																																									
The object's shape is more complex than its surroundings	X																																										
The object is incomplete but is perceived to be whole					X																																						

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3	<p><b>The only correct answer is D:</b> The theory explains ambiguous figures very well.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not correct because this is a weakness of Gregory's theory.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not correct because this is not a strength of Gestalt theory. Depth cues (Gregory's theory) rely on straight lines so this explains a strength of this theory better. Gestalt laws do not rely on depth cues to explain illusions and this answer implies that it does.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not correct because this is a weakness not a strength.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
4	<p><b>The only correct answer is C:</b> The theory does not explain distortion illusions well. As most distortions rely on depth cues and this is a Gregory's theory idea.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not correct because this is a weakness of Gregory's theory. Depth cues rely on straight lines. Gestalt laws do not rely on depth cues to explain illusions and this answer implies that it does.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not correct because this is not a strength of Gestalt theory. Depth cues (Gregory's theory) rely on straight lines so this explains a strength of this theory better. Gestalt laws do not rely on depth cues to explain illusions and this answer implies that it does.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not correct because this is a strength of the theory, not a weakness.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5	<p><b>The only correct answer is B:</b> The theory shows why fewer illusions are seen by people who grow up in countries where buildings are round instead of square.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not correct this statement is a statement of weakness not a strength and the question is asking for a strength. Gregory' theory struggles with this type of illusion but this is not what the question is asking for.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not correct because this is a weakness not a strength. It is a weakness of Gestalt.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not correct because although it is a statement of strength, they can be explained more easily with the Gestalt principal of figure-ground. It is a weakness of Gregory's theory because they do not rely on straight line and angle depth cues.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	<p><b>The only correct answer is A:</b> The theory cannot easily explain illusions that do not have straight lines and corners. This is a weakness of Gregory's theory because he believes that illusions are a result of a misuse of depth cues. Depth cues rely on straight lines and corners. So, if an illusion has no straight lines or corners, it cannot be explained well by Gregory.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because as most distortions rely on depth cues and this is a Gregory's theory idea, this is therefore a strength, not a weakness of Gregory's theory.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because depth cues (Gregory's theory) rely on straight lines so this explains the statement. Gestalt laws do not rely on depth cues to explain illusions and this answer implies that it does.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because this is a strength of Gregory's theory, is a statement of strength not a weakness so can't be a weakness of Gregory's theory.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7a	<p><b>1 mark per valid point/elaboration.</b></p> <p>The image of the bird falls on the blind spot; (1)  where there are no rods/cones/photoreceptors; (1)  so there will be no activity in the neurons / so no image can be sent to the brain; (1)</p>	<p><b>AO2= 2</b></p> <p><b>(2)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7b	<p><b>The only correct answer is C:</b> The blind spot is small and the image has to fall exactly on it</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because this is inaccurate/incorrect</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because this is inaccurate/incorrect</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because this refers to stereopsis and although it could be used in a wider explanation of how the blindspot works, it is not an explanation for why the image has to be moved around to make the bird disappear.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	<p><b>The only correct answers are B (mode) and E (median)</b></p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because the range is a measure of dispersion – a measure of the spread of the scores.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because the total is all scores added together and so is not an average.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because the spread is a term, not commonly used in Psychology, to describe the dispersion of a set of scores.</p>	<p><b>AO3= 2</b></p> <p><b>(2)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	<p><b>For each depth cue there is 1 identification mark plus 2 explanation marks.</b></p> <p><b>Depth cue identification: 1 mark per depth cue named and correctly identified in description (note: this mark is not simply for naming the depth cue)</b></p> <p><b>Explanation: 1 mark per valid point/elaboration.</b></p> <p>superimposition - the t-shirt and swing / the box and stepping stones/paving slabs; one object covers up part of the other; so we know which one is in front; (ORA);</p> <p>relative size – the t-shirts / clumps of grass; things get smaller; which shows the small ones are further away (than the big ones) (ORA);</p> <p>height in the plane – sun; things which are closer to the horizon (accept 'higher up'); are further away (than things which are lower down) (ORA);</p> <p>linear perspective – t-shirts/path/washing line; parallel lines seem to converge; in the distance; where they are closest together/touching/the vanishing point is far away;</p> <p>texture gradient – (clumps of) grass; the amount of detail visible changes; there is less detail on things which are far away;</p>	<p><b>AO1= 3</b></p> <p><b>AO2=6</b></p> <p><b>(9)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10a</b>	<p><b>1 mark per valid point/elaboration.</b></p> <p>Accept either the procedure for repeated or serial reproduction.</p> <p>(first) participant reads a story; which is unfamiliar; for example the (War of the ghosts) story was about people returning from the dead; [elaboration] this is recalled by the participant (repeated reproduction)/to another participant (serial reproduction) many times; the (final) participant recalls the story, which is scored for content;</p>	<p><b>AO1= 3</b></p> <p><b>(3)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10b</b>	<p><b>1 mark per valid point/elaboration.</b> <b>First mark only can be generic.</b></p> <p>(it is useful because) it can be applied (to real life situations); [generic] such as eyewitness testimony to explain why we mis-remember things;</p> <p>it was like real life (had high ecological validity); [generic] because we do try to remember stories / because stories (eg about events) get past on from one person to another;</p> <p>several other stories and pictures were used; so the findings were not just peculiar to the War of the Ghosts story;</p> <p>Some aspects of the procedure were standardised; participants read the story twice / first participants recalled after 15 minutes;</p>	<p><b>AO3= 2</b></p> <p><b>(2)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>10c</b>	<p><b>1 mark per valid point/elaboration.</b> <b>First mark only can be generic.</b></p> <p>it was not well controlled; [generic]</p> <p>because the participants read at their own reading speed so some would have spent longer reading and therefore memorising than others;</p> <p>because the participants had different amounts of time to remember/forget the stories; so the differences could be due to time not the number of reproductions; [elaboration]</p>	<p><b>AO3= 2</b></p> <p><b>(2)</b></p>



Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	<p><b>The only correct answer is B:</b> Latent content</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because the manifest content is the content of the dream remembered by the dreamer. It is what is reported by Noah, in this case.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because condensation is where numerous elements from the unconscious mind are brought together into a single symbol.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because displacement is when unimportant content in the unconscious mind is made to be important in the dream and vice versa.</p> <p><b>E</b> is not the correct answer because secondary elaboration is where elements are added to a dream to help create a story. They have no unconscious meaning.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	<p><b>The only correct is A:</b> Manifest content. Manifest content is the content of the dream remembered by the dreamer. It is what is reported by Noah, in this case.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because latent content is the underlying, hidden meaning of the dream.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because condensation is where numerous elements from the unconscious mind are brought together into a single symbol.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because displacement is when unimportant content in the unconscious mind is made to be important in the dream and vice versa.</p> <p><b>E</b> is not the correct answer because secondary elaboration is where elements are added to a dream to help create a story. They have no unconscious meaning.</p>	<p><b>AO2= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13	<p><b>The only correct answer is E:</b> Secondary elaboration - where elements are added to a dream to help create a story. They have no unconscious meaning.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because manifest content is the content of the dream remembered by the dreamer. It is what is reported by Noah, in this case.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because latent content is the underlying, hidden meaning of the dream.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because condensation is where numerous elements from the unconscious mind are brought together into a single symbol.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because displacement is when unimportant content in the unconscious mind is made to be important in the dream and vice versa.</p>	<p><b>AO2=1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14	<p><b>The only correct answers are B</b> (Being psychoanalysed by another psychoanalyst)</p> <p><b>And C</b> (Learning about the work of psychoanalysts, such as Freud.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because psychoanalysis is a subjective practice, and being observed or observing others gives us no more insight into the trainee's practice than not being observed. Another person in the room can be detrimental – it can undermine the relationship between the psychoanalyst and the patient.</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer. Instead one patient is psychoanalysed four or five times a week during the first year and second year and an additional patient in the third year.</p> <p><b>E</b> is not the correct answer because <b>psychoanalysis</b> is a subjective practice, and being observed or observing others gives us no more insight into the trainee's practice than not being observed. Another person in the room can be detrimental – it can undermine the relationship between the psychoanalyst and the patient.</p>	<p><b>AO1=2</b></p> <p><b>(2)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>15</b>	<b>1 mark per valid skill</b>  Be a good listener; Be non-judgemental; Be patient; Be able to control ones emotions;	<b>AO1=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>16</b>	<b>The only correct answers are D</b> (It is subjective) <b>And E</b> (Asking about dreams could invade a person's privacy)  <b>A</b> is not the correct answer because this is a weakness of Freud's methods (and therefore theory) rather than the practice of dream analysis.  <b>B</b> is not a correct answer as this is not a research study, nothing is 'controlled' in this therapeutic setting other than quiet and privacy.  <b>C</b> is not the correct answer. Freud would never claim this as symbols are personal and interpretation of them subjective – however, this answer is a statement of strength and the question is asking for a weakness.	<b>AO3=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>17</b>	<b>The only correct answers are C</b> (The theory is supported by controlled experiments) <b>And E</b> (The theory can explain why dreams are muddled)  <b>A</b> is not the correct answer. Although animal experimentation was used to support Hobson and McCarley, they were not case studies and the theory was not 'based on them'  <b>B</b> is not the correct answer because the theory explains why we dream rather than why we don't sleep.  <b>D</b> is not the correct answer because the theory explains that when we dream our brain cuts off messages to the muscles, preventing them from moving and acting out our dreams.	<b>AO3=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark																		
<b>18a</b>	<p><b>1 mark per correct answer per row.</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Type of data</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Craig's questions</th> <th>quantitative data</th> <th>qualitative data</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tell me about an occasion when you have slept really badly</td> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate how well you sleep on a scale of 0-10 (10 is sleep well)</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Describe how rested you felt when you woke up this morning.</td> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>How many hours per night do you sleep?</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>If there is an uncrossed out cross in both boxes in one row, score for that row is zero.</b></p>		Type of data		Craig's questions	quantitative data	qualitative data	Tell me about an occasion when you have slept really badly		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rate how well you sleep on a scale of 0-10 (10 is sleep well)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Describe how rested you felt when you woke up this morning.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	How many hours per night do you sleep?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p><b>AO3=4</b></p> <p><b>(4)</b></p>
	Type of data																			
Craig's questions	quantitative data	qualitative data																		
Tell me about an occasion when you have slept really badly		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
Rate how well you sleep on a scale of 0-10 (10 is sleep well)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
Describe how rested you felt when you woke up this morning.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
How many hours per night do you sleep?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>18b</b>	<p><b>The only correct answer is C:</b> Telling people about the study so they can decide whether to join in.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because this is an invasion of privacy</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer this is the right to withdraw</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because this is a debrief</p>	<p><b>AO3= 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>18c</b>	<p><b>The only correct answer is B:</b> Being sure that the participants know they can leave.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because this is an invasion of privacy</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because this is gaining consent (once they have been informed of the details of the study, aim, procedure, likely results etc).</p> <p><b>D</b> is not the correct answer because this is a debrief</p>	<p><b>AO3=1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>19</b>	<b>1 mark per valid point relating to a structure or process.</b> neurotransmitters are received by/join on to dendrites; attaching to receptor sites; (this causes) a message/impulse is sent down the axon; this is an electrical signal/message/impulse; this reaches the synaptic knob; neurotransmitters are released; these cross the synaptic gap/cleft; and are removed from the synaptic cleft by enzymes;	<b>AO1=5</b>  <b>(5)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>20a</b>	<b>Accept any plausible measure of sensitivity to noise in sleep</b>  eg making a noise; to see if they wake up;  eg timing how quickly they wake up; after a bell;	<b>AO3=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>20b</b>	<b>one mark for each level of the IV</b>  REM/dream sleep; and nREM sleep / stages 1-4;  <b>NB</b> sleep stage = 1 mark	<b>AO3=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>20c</b>	<b>1 mark per valid point</b> sample may all have sleep problems; and so Yana may not be able to generalise her findings; not in own bed / at home; the lab is unfamiliar; so they might not sleep/wake up normally; so they might be woken up by unfamiliar noises;	<b>AO3=2</b>  <b>(2)</b>

Question Number	Answer	Mark
<b>20d</b>	<p><b>The only correct answer is D:</b> Variables can be measured carefully.</p> <p><b>A</b> is not the correct answer because this is not the case. Experiments that investigate dreaming take place in sleep labs and so are not realistic or natural.</p> <p><b>B</b> is not the correct answer because variables such as what equipment they have attached to measure, amount of time available for sleep, time to bed and then to wake, noise and lighting levels in the lab etc. are all controlled.</p> <p><b>C</b> is not the correct answer because there may be ethical issues of privacy. If the sleep patient talks in their sleep or is asked to recall a dream, they may feel pressured to do so because they are in an experiment.</p>	<p><b>AO3 = 1</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b></p>