Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Psychology

Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Friday 21 January 2011 – 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.
- 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.

Use the diagram below to answer questions 1, 2 and 3.
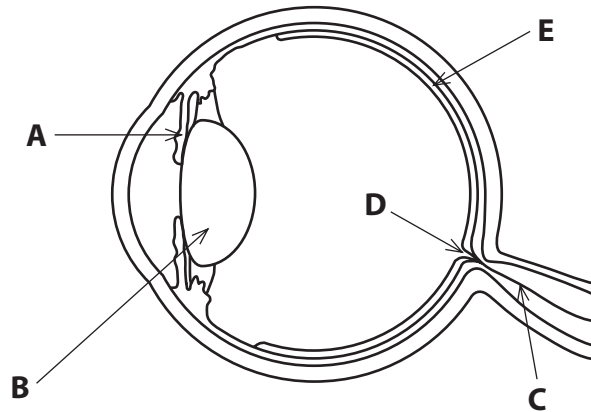
1 Which arrow is pointing to the blind spot?

   ☒ **A**

   ☒ **B**

   ☒ **C**

   ☒ **D**

   ☒ **E**

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 Which arrow is pointing to the optic nerve?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3 Which arrow is pointing to the part of the eye which detects the image in the form of patterned light?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

The list below gives definitions of Gestalt laws. Use this list to answer questions 4, 5, 6 and 7.

A Things which are close together are seen as a group

B Things which look alike are seen as a group

C We tend to fill in gaps to make incomplete things seem whole

D We tend to separate scenes into objects and their surroundings

E We link things together that appear to form an unbroken line

4 Which is the definition for **continuity**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Which is the definition for **proximity**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which is the definition for **closure**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which is the definition for **figure-ground**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

Alice is on holiday in Africa and sees some elephants in the distance. Answer questions 8 and 9 about what Alice perceives.

8 One elephant moves behind a tree so that its legs are partly covered. From this, Alice knows that the elephant is further away than the tree.

Which depth cue does this situation describe?

☒ **A** Texture gradient

☒ **B** Aerial perspective

☒ **C** Superimposition

☒ **D** Stereopsis

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Alice can see details in the grass and stones near to her but this is less clear where the elephants are standing in the distance.

Which depth cue does this situation describe?

☒ **A** Texture gradient

☒ **B** Aerial perspective

☒ **C** Superimposition

☒ **D** Stereopsis

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which statement below best describes cones?

☒ **A** They detect the intensity of light.

☒ **B** They can detect different colours of light.

☒ **C** They can detect movement.

☒ **D** Both **A** and **C**.

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)

11 Which statement below best describes rods?

☒ **A** They detect the intensity of light.

☒ **B** They can detect different colours of light.

☒ **C** They can detect movement.

☒ **D** Both **A** and **C**.

(Total for Question 11 = 1 mark)

Questions 12 and 13 are about Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's (1932) study.

12 In their study they looked at the effect of words on the way people remembered:

☒ **A** stories

☒ **B** things they were afraid of

☒ **C** things like ghosts

☒ **D** pictures

(Total for Question 12 = 1 mark)

13 One conclusion from this study is that words affect the way we remember because when we recall we:

☒ **A** reconstruct

☒ **B** repress

☒ **C** randomise

☒ **D** displace

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

big	different	normal	small

When we see objects we know at _____ distances away from us, we use size

constancy. An object that is far away will make a _____ image on the retina.

An object that is right in front of us will make a _____ image on the retina.

Size constancy adjusts vision to make objects appear _____ in size.

(Total for Question 14 = 4 marks)

15 (a) Name, describe **and/or** draw an example of a fiction illusion. If you draw an example, use a pen to draw it in the space below.

(1)

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(b) Explain why your answer in (a) is an example of a fiction illusion.

(1)

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(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)

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Turn over for Question 16.

16 Dan is studying schemas in eyewitnesses. He started by making two films of people in a park with a group of his friends in the background. In one film the friends were wearing t-shirts, in the other they were wearing hoodies.

Dan did a study with two groups of participants and each group saw one of the films. He told the participants that they would watch a film and answer questions about it, and that they could leave at any time.

Dan told the participants about windows being smashed in cars near the park and asked the participants questions about which people in the film might have been involved. As the two films were made at different times, the questions about most of the people in each film had to be different. However, the question about the group of people in the background (his friends in hoodies or t-shirts) was always the same.

Dan's hypothesis was: 'More people will say that my friends smashed the windows when they had seen the film with my friends wearing hoodies than the one where they were wearing t-shirts'.

(a) Using Dan's hypothesis, identify the independent variable (IV).

(1)

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(b) Using Dan's hypothesis, identify the dependent variable (DV).

(1)

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(c) (i)   By telling people that they could leave at any time if they wanted to, what ethical issue was Dan trying to solve?

(1)

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   (ii)   Why is this ethical issue important?

(1)

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(d) (i) By telling people what would happen in the experiment, what ethical issue was Dan trying to solve?

(1)

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(ii) Why is this ethical issue important?

(1)

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(e) (i) The two films used the same group of Dan's friends. Explain why Dan needed to do this.

(2)

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(ii) The two films were made at different times. Explain why this was a weakness in the procedure of this experiment.

(2)

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(Total for Question 16 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 29 MARKS

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

17 Freud said the manifest content of a dream was:

☒ **A** the hidden meaning

☒ **B** the reason that we dream

☒ **C** the part of the dream we remember

☒ **D** produced by random activation of memories

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)

18 According to Freud, one process in dreamwork is secondary elaboration.

This is where we:

☒ **A** make the dream into a story

☒ **B** replace one thing with another in the dream

☒ **C** symbolise two things as one to disguise the real meaning

☒ **D** replace one thing with two different things to make it hard to see the real meaning

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

Use this description for questions 19 and 20.

Sally is a psychology student who has learned about Freud. One night she dreamt about a frog. It kept hopping over a stone again and again. It was being watched by a bigger frog which was croaking loudly. Suddenly the bigger frog was pounced on and eaten. Sally thinks her dream relates to her hatred of PE lessons.

19 Sally thinks that in the dream she is the little frog. According to Freud's idea of wish fulfilment, the best explanation of this is because Sally:

☒ **A** is good at swimming, like frogs

☒ **B** is not very good at swimming

☒ **C** cannot jump over blocks in gym lessons

☒ **D** can jump over blocks in gym lessons

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Sally thinks that in the dream the big frog represented her PE teacher. According to Freud's idea of wish fulfilment, this could be because Sally:

☒ **A** thinks her PE teacher is horrible

☒ **B** is bigger than everyone else

☒ **C** is smaller than everyone else

☒ **D** wants to eat a frog

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

There are several different terms that describe neurons and what they do. Use this list of descriptions to answer questions 21, 22 and 23.

A The long, thin central part of the neuron

B The electrical signal that passes along the neuron

C A chemical that passes between neurons

D The finger-like ends of neurons

E The gap between one neuron and the next

21 Which description fits the term **axon**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 Which description fits the term **neurotransmitter**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

23 Which description fits the term **impulse**?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

Dr Monad works at a sleep clinic and is doing a case study.

24 A case study is best described as:

☒ **A** an in-depth investigation of a single individual

☒ **B** a long-term investigation of several individuals

☒ **C** an experiment testing several individuals one at a time

☒ **D** an investigation looking at how people sleep at home compared with how they sleep in a lab

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)

25 Dr Monad has collected lots of different kinds of data. Some of his data came from his patients' descriptions of their dreams.

What kind of data is this?

☒ **A** Average data

☒ **B** Qualitative data

☒ **C** Quantitative data

☒ **D** Systematic data

(Total for Question 25 = 1 mark)

26 When Dr Monad uses equipment to study sleep, he collects numerical data.

This is most likely to be:

☒ **A** objective

☒ **B** synthetic

☒ **C** subjective

☒ **D** unreliable

(Total for Question 26 = 1 mark)

Paul has been reading about Freud's study of little Hans. He thinks there are some problems with the study.

27 One problem that Paul could identify is that:

⊠ **A** Freud met Hans many times so was biased

⊠ **B** Hans was frightened of horses

⊠ **C** Hans was frightened of rabbits

⊠ **D** Hans may have been different from other children

(Total for Question 27 = 1 mark)

28 Another problem that Paul could identify is that:

⊠ **A** Freud made up most of the data about Hans

⊠ **B** Hans might have been biased because he knew that Freud was a famous psychologist

⊠ **C** Hans' father knew about Freud's ideas so he might have given Freud biased reports

⊠ **D** Hans might have been telling the truth

(Total for Question 28 = 1 mark)

29 Sakia works at a sleep disorders clinic. She sees patients with lots of different problems.

Here are some people that Sakia is treating:

- Michael can't fall asleep (he has insomnia)
- Amy finds it hard to stay awake (she has narcolepsy)
- Danny is only 6 years old and is frightened by night terrors
- Shabnam has REM sleep disorder and acts out her dreams

Sakia uses several different treatments to help her patients.

(a) Name a type of treatment Sakia could use to help **one** of the patients.

(1)

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(b) Explain how this would help Sakia's patient.

(2)

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(c) Explain **one** problem Sakia might have in treating the patients who have to sleep in the clinic.

(2)

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(Total for Question 29 = 5 marks)

30 Pete and Ravi are both 17 years old and thinking about future careers. They have both considered becoming psychoanalysts. Pete is good at getting on with people and listening to them without getting too wrapped up in their problems. Ravi makes snap judgements about people but when he does get to know people well he can get very involved in their lives.

(a) (i) Who would make the best psychoanalyst?

(1)

⊠ **A** Pete

⊠ **B** Ravi

(ii) Explain **why** you think either Pete or Ravi would make the best psychoanalyst.

(2)

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(b) If Pete or Ravi went on to train as a psychoanalyst one technique they might use to help people is dream analysis. This is where the psychoanalyst interprets the meaning of the patient's dreams.

Explain **one** problem with this technique.

(3)

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(Total for Question 30 = 6 marks)

31 Ling is interested in teenagers' dreams and is going to do a case study.

(a) In her case study is Ling more likely to study:

(1)

☒ **A** one teenager

☒ **B** a whole group of teenagers

(b) As part of her case study, Ling is going to use a questionnaire.

To collect detailed data, would it be better for her to use item **A** or item **B** below?

(1)

☒ **A** Did you have a dream last night?

☒ **B** Describe a scary dream you have had in the past.

(c) The case study research method has practical strengths and weaknesses.

Evaluate the case study method by describing its practical strengths **and** weaknesses.

(Your answer can include issues related to methods but **not** ethics.)

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(d) Two ethical issues in psychology are privacy and confidentiality.

Choose **either** privacy **or** confidentiality and explain why this can be an issue when conducting a case study.

(2)

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(Total for Question 31 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 31 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS