

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Edexcel GCSE**

**Psychology**

**Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming**

Monday 14 May 2012 – 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 ☒. 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.

- A Ambiguous figure
- B Fiction
- C Stereopsis
- D Distortion

1 In some illusions you perceive an object or effect which does not really exist.

Which type of illusion are these?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)



- 2 Some illusions happen when we misinterpret an aspect of the stimulus which affects our perception of shape or size e.g. the Müller-Lyer illusion.

Which type of illusion are these?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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- 3 Some illusions happen because there are two competing interpretations of the stimulus e.g. Leeper's Lady.

Which type of illusion are these?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

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Use this list to answer questions 4 and 5.

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

Angali is doing an experiment about her participants' recall of unfamiliar objects. She gives each participant a number instead of using their name. She doesn't tell her participants that the experiment is about recall of unfamiliar objects but she does say that they can leave at any time.

- 4 Angali says to her participants that her experiment is about the effect of colour on memory.

This breaks the ethical guideline of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

- 5 When Angali tells each participant that they can leave at any time, this relates to the ethical guideline of:

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)



6 In a study the independent variable is the thing which the researcher:

- A measures to see if there is an effect
- B measures to reduce errors
- C changes to find out what it does
- D changes to control for errors

**(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)**

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7 The experimental (participant) design in a study is:

- A all the things that the experimenter does to avoid causing ethical problems for the participants
- B the briefing that participants are given beforehand
- C the research method the experimenter uses
- D the way that participants are allocated to conditions

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

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8 Bartlett (1932) used a story called 'The War of the Ghosts'.

What did he find out about repeated stories?

- A That they get more complicated.
- B That they are well remembered.
- C That numbers are accurately recalled.
- D That details are forgotten.

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

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9 (a) What is meant by the term 'schema'?

(1)

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(b) Shreya is at the train station waiting for her favourite elderly aunt to arrive. She is very excited and can't wait to see her aunt again.

Describe why Shreya's schema for her aunt might cause her to rush up and hug a different elderly lady.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 9 = 3 marks)**

10 Three of the following structures are found in the retina and one is not.

Which structure is **not** found in the retina?

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

**(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)**



**11** Patrick is in a band and they want to advertise a gig. He is designing a poster based on a beach scene. He wants it to look realistic so he is using as many depth cues as he can.

Complete the table below by writing **YES** beside each of the following ideas that would illustrate depth **correctly** in the scene and **NO** beside each of the following ideas that would **not** illustrate depth correctly.

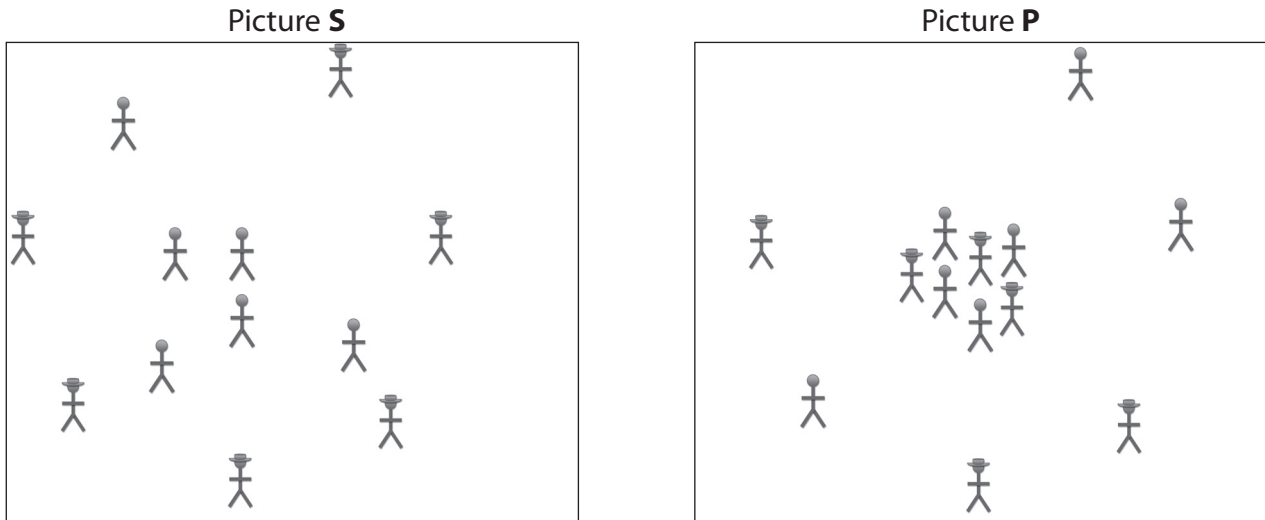
| Ideas that could illustrate depth in Patrick's poster   | Write <b>YES</b> or <b>NO</b> beside each idea |
|---|--|
| A sandy beach where the sand grains in the background are clear but the ones in the foreground are not.           |  |
| Two separate lines of footprints in the sand which get closer together and smaller towards the top of the poster. |  |
| The drummer sitting behind his drum kit with his legs hidden by a big drum in front of him.                       |  |
| A deckchair at the front of the scene is drawn smaller than one at the back.                                      |  |

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



12 Imogen was having problems investigating Gestalt laws. She wanted to know whether people were more likely to group objects using similarity or proximity.

She drew two pictures using stick people. Picture **S** used **similarity** to group stick people and Picture **P** used **proximity** to group stick people. She used two groups of participants. One group saw Picture **S**, the other saw Picture **P**.



(a) Imogen used an independent groups design.

Which sentence best describes an independent groups design?

(1)

- A What is being measured in an experiment.
- B What is being manipulated in an experiment.
- C Using different people in each condition.
- D Using lots of different apparatus to test participants.

(b) Imogen's friend Jim told her that she needed to write a hypothesis for her study. Imogen said that her hypothesis was 'people who see the proximity picture (Picture **P**) are more likely to say they see a group than those who see the similarity picture (Picture **S**)'.

(i) In Imogen's study what is the independent variable (IV)?

(1)

(ii) In Imogen's study what is the dependent variable (DV)?

(1)





(c) Jim also told Imogen that there was a problem with the pictures of stick people she had used for groups **S** and **P**.

Explain **one** problem with the pictures for groups **S** and **P**.

(2)

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(d) Imogen uses descriptive statistics to describe her results. One descriptive statistic is the mode.

How is the mode worked out?

(1)

- A** By adding together all the scores and dividing by the number of scores.
- B** By putting all the scores in order from smallest to biggest and finding the middle one.
- C** By finding the most common score.
- D** By finding the biggest and smallest scores.

**(Total for Question 12 = 6 marks)**



**13** Carmichael, Hogan and Walter (1932) conducted a study about how we see our world.

(a) Describe Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's study. You can include the aim, procedure, results and conclusions in your answer.

(5)

Dotted lines for writing the answer.





## 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.

Use this list to answer questions 14, 15 and 16.  
Any sentence can be used once, twice or not at all.

- A Wanting to go shopping with a bear.
- B Wanting to stop his brother walking behind him and laughing.
- C Wanting to go and catch dangerous animals in the wild.
- D The dream story about the bear and the bag.

Girvon dreamt that he was being followed by a bear carrying a bag which makes a noise. In the dream Girvon chased the bear away. Girvon thinks this means that really he wants to stop his older brother and his friends walking behind him on the way to school and laughing.

14 Which sentence describes the latent content of Girvon's dream?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Which sentence describes the manifest content of Girvon's dream?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)



16 Which sentence describes Girvon's unconscious wish?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 Freud's dream theory said that the confusion in dreams was caused by several different processes.

Use each of the following terms **once** to complete the sentences below:

- condensation
- displacement
- meaning
- secondary elaboration

Freud's overall idea about dreaming was that dreams

had \_\_\_\_\_ . Through the process of

dreamwork, the real meaning of the dream was hidden. One way that dreamwork

happens is through \_\_\_\_\_ ,

where one object or person symbolises another. Sometimes, two or more

objects or people are represented by the same symbol, this is

called \_\_\_\_\_ . Extra ideas are then added

through \_\_\_\_\_ , which makes the dream into

a story.

(Total for Question 17 = 4 marks)



Use this list to answer questions 18 and 19.

- A An axon
- B A neurotransmitter
- C A hormone

Neurons send messages around the brain and body.

**18 Along** a neuron the message is carried by:

- A
- B
- C

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)

**19 Between** neurons the message is carried by:

- A
- B
- C

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

Use this list to answer questions 20, 21, 22 and 23.

- A Qualitative
- B Quantitative
- C Subjective
- D Objective
- E Reliable

Kate is studying dreaming using a survey.

**20** Kate asks many participants the same questions as she hopes that this will give her consistent results.

In this way she is making her study more:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)



**21** Kate asks her participants questions like 'Describe a dream you had last night'.

What sort of data will she collect with this question?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)**

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**22** Kate also asks her participants questions like 'Think about a really good dream you've had. How good was it on a scale of 1–10?'

What sort of data will she collect with this question?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)**

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**23** Kate chose participants she didn't know, so she wouldn't be biased when she scored their answers.

This helped to make sure her study was:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

**(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)**

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**24** Instead of a survey, Kate could have used a case study. There are several strengths of case studies.

In the table below, put a cross ☒ against the **two** statements which are **strengths** of the **case study** method.

| Possible evaluation points about the case study method       | Put a cross ☒ beside each of the two <b>strengths</b> |
|--|---|
| They collect information directly from the participant.      | <input type="checkbox"/>                              |
| They control variables well.                                 | <input type="checkbox"/>                              |
| Another researcher might interpret the findings differently. | <input type="checkbox"/>                              |
| The data collected are in-depth and detailed.                | <input type="checkbox"/>                              |

**(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)**

**25** (a) Clive’s mum says that there was a storm in the night and she heard a lot of banging but Clive didn’t hear anything. Clive remembers dreaming about being in a race but not being able to run.

Use Hobson and McCarley’s activation synthesis model to explain why Clive did not hear the storm **and** why Clive dreamt about not being able to move.

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(b) Clive's dream had lots of things happening together that would happen separately in his real life.

Use Hobson and McCarley's activation synthesis model to explain why Clive's dream could have included lots of things happening together that were actually separate.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 25 = 5 marks)**



**26** Freud was an early psychoanalyst. He studied a boy called 'little Hans'.

(a) Describe Freud's interpretation of **one** of little Hans' dreams.

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(b) State **one** qualification or aspect of training for psychoanalysts working now **and** explain why it is needed.

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(c) Psychoanalysts often do case studies. Some case studies have specific aims.

(i) What is meant by the **aim** in the case study method?

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(ii) Explain why maintaining **privacy** might be difficult in a case study.

(2)

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(iii) Outline how you would maintain **confidentiality** for a client/participant in a case study.

(1)

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**(Total for Question 26 = 9 marks)**

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**TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 29 MARKS**

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS**

