

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Edexcel GCSE

Psychology

Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Wednesday 23 January 2013 – 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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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.

Carmichael, Hogan and Walter (1932) investigated the effect of verbal labels (words) on recall and reproduction of pictures. Answer questions 1 and 2 about this study.

1 There were three groups of participants in the study.

What were these three groups?

- A** Two control groups and an experimental group.
- B** Two groups with different lists of verbal labels and a control group.
- C** A group with labels relating to a kitchen, a group with labels that did not relate to a kitchen and a control group.

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 The main results of Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's (1932) study showed that the verbal labels did affect the participants' drawings.

What percentages of the drawings looked like the verbal label?

- A** Around 74% of the experimental participants' drawings, 45% of the control participants' drawings.
- B** 100% of the experimental participants' drawings, 45% of the control participants' drawings.
- C** 45% of the experimental participants' drawings, 25% of the control participants' drawings.
- D** Around 74% of the experimental participants' drawings, none of the control participants' drawings.

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)



3 What is stereopsis?

- A** Using cones in the retina to detect colour images.
- B** Using past knowledge about a scene to interpret what we see.
- C** Using the difference between the images in the left eye and right eye to see depth.
- D** Being able to use cues like relative size and superimposition.

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)



P 4 1 2 1 8 A 0 3 2 0

Use this list of depth cues to answer questions 4, 5 and 6.

- A Superimposition
- B Texture gradient
- C Height in the plane
- D Linear perspective

Ankita is looking around her classroom. She can see lots of chairs, some are near her and some are far away at the back of the room. There is a big box in front of a desk and there are tiles on the floor.

4 Which depth cue is most likely to help Ankita to decide whether the box or the desk is closest to her?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 The floor tiles form a pattern which Ankita can see clearly near her feet but it is less detailed at the back of the room.

Which depth cue best explains this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 The chairs are in neat lines. To Ankita, the chairs appear to be closer together at the back of the room.

Which depth cue best explains this?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)



Use this list of types of visual illusion to answer questions 7, 8 and 9.

- A Ambiguous figures
- B After-effects
- C Distortions
- D Illusory contours

7 One type of visual illusion makes us perceive edges that look like the sides of an object that isn't actually there.

What are these illusions called?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Some visual illusions make us perceive an image that is the 'opposite' of the stimulus that we have just looked at.

What are these illusions called?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 Sometimes a figure appears as an illusion because there are two possible perceptions of the same image.

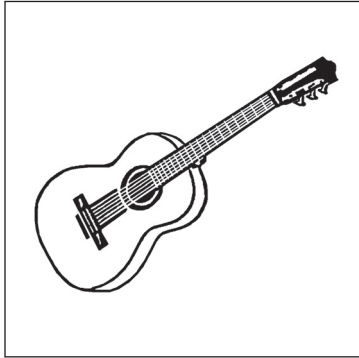
What are these illusions called?

- A
- B
- C
- D

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)



10 Neil is doing an experiment to look at the differences in the accuracy of recall for 'normal' pictures that are easy to understand and the accuracy of recall for 'strange' pictures that are hard to work out.



'Normal' picture



'Strange' picture

(a) Neil thinks it will be easier if all his participants look at both the 'normal' and the 'strange' pictures but his teacher says he should have two separate groups, one group of people who only look at the 'normal' pictures and another group of people who only look at the 'strange' pictures. Neil, however, decides to stick to his original design.

Which experimental design is **Neil** using?

(1)

- A** Independent groups design
- B** Repeated measures design

(b) What is Neil's independent variable?

(1)

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(c) What is Neil's dependent variable?

(1)

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(d) Neil needs to use controls in his experiment.

Do **not** use ethics in your answers.

(i) State **two** ways in which Neil could use controls in his experiment.

(2)

Control 1

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Control 2

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(ii) Choose **one** of the controls you stated in (d)(i) and explain why it is important in Neil's study.

(2)

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(e) Neil needs to follow ethical guidelines in his experiment.

(i) What do psychologists mean by the ethical guideline of 'informed consent'?

(2)

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(ii) What should Neil do so that his experiment follows the ethical guideline of the 'right to withdraw'?

(1)

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(Total for Question 10 = 10 marks)



11 Gregory's theory of illusions says that we interpret two-dimensional images (pictures) as if they were three-dimensional. For example, he suggests that we perceive the two parts of the Müller-Lyer illusion as if they represented the inside and outside corners of a room. This theory has strengths and weaknesses.

(a) Describe **one** strength of Gregory's theory.

(2)

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(b) Describe **one** weakness of Gregory's theory.

(2)

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(Total for Question 11 = 4 marks)



12 You have learned about **two** studies that aimed to investigate the effect of schemas on **eyewitness memory**.

(a) Describe the findings (results and/or conclusions) of **one** study about eyewitness memory you have learned.

Do not use Carmichael, Hogan and Walter's (1932) study.

(4)

Study

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(b) Eyewitness memory is important for individuals and society as a whole.

Explain why the findings (results and/or conclusions) of the study you described in (a) are important.

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(Total for Question 12 = 7 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 30 MARKS



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 of words relating to Freud's dream theory to answer questions 13, 14, 15 and 16.

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

Freud's dream theory suggests that we hide the real meaning of our dreams behind the recalled content.

13 Which term refers to the recalled content of dreams?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 Which term refers to the representation of two objects as one in a dream?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)



15 Which term refers to how one object in a dream is a symbol for another object?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

16 Which term refers to adding ideas to the dream content to make it into a coherent story?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)



17 Freud studied the process of dreamwork but it is very difficult to investigate.

Explain why dreamwork is difficult to investigate.

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(Total for Question 17 = 4 marks)

Freud studied little Hans. Answer questions 18, 19 and 20 about this study.

18 The main way Freud investigated little Hans was by:

- A** sending little Hans letters
- B** asking little Hans questions directly
- C** receiving letters from little Hans's father
- D** asking little Hans's mother questions

(Total for Question 18 = 1 mark)



19 Freud's study of little Hans may lack reliability because:

- A Freud didn't get little Hans's agreement before starting to study him
- B Freud wrote about little Hans in a book that anyone could read
- C Freud only studied one child
- D Freud's findings might not apply to adults

(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

20 Freud's study of little Hans may lack generalisability because:

- A little Hans was an unusual child
- B little Hans's real name has been released
- C Freud invaded little Hans's privacy
- D Freud didn't give little Hans the chance to leave the study if he wanted to

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 Hobson and McCarley (1977) explained dreams in a different way from Freud. They said that dreams resulted from random memories triggered during sleep that are joined together into a story.

Outline **one** way in which Hobson and McCarley's theory is **better** than Freud's.

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(Total for Question 21 = 2 marks)



22 Researchers can use different ways of gathering data. Identify whether each of the following ways would produce qualitative data or quantitative data.

Put a cross ☒ in the correct box to indicate whether each way to gather data would produce **qualitative** or **quantitative** data.

Ways to gather data.		Qualitative	Quantitative
A researcher asks a participant to:	• describe a dream they have had recently	☒	☒
	• rate the scariness of a recent dream from 1 (not very scary) – 10 (very scary)	☒	☒
	• say how they felt about a very emotional dream	☒	☒
	• put a tick in a chart each time they dream about an animal	☒	☒

(Total for Question 22 = 4 marks)

23 Pedro works at a sleep disorders clinic. He has diagnosed a patient’s problem by measuring how restless she is during the night and by asking her questions about her lifestyle.

(a) (i) Suggest **one** question Pedro might ask his patient.

(1)

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(ii) Explain how the question you have suggested in (a)(i) might be helpful to Pedro or his patient.

(1)

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(b) Treatments used in sleep disorders clinics include medication, cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), acupuncture, hypnotherapy and relaxation training.

Describe **one** treatment that might be used in a sleep disorders clinic.

You may describe one of the treatments listed above or a different treatment.

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(Total for Question 23 = 6 marks)



24 Psychoanalysts can help people with mental health problems. Anyone can claim to be a psychoanalyst but to be a member of a group such as the International Association of Psychoanalysts, they must gain accredited status. This means that they have to have the right qualifications and experience.

(a) State **one** qualification an accredited psychoanalyst is likely to have.

(1)

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(b) What might a psychoanalyst do during their training for accredited status in order to gain practical experience?

(1)

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(Total for Question 24 = 2 marks)



25 Freud's study of little Hans was a case study.

(a) What is the 'case study' research method?

(2)

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(b) The case study is a research method used in psychology.

Evaluate this research method in terms of its **strengths**.

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(Total for Question 25 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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