

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

**Pearson**  
**Edexcel GCSE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Psychology

## Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Monday 1 June 2015 – 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.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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**PEARSON**



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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.**

**1** The blind spot is an area of the:

- A** visual cortex with no neurons
- B** retina with no rods or cones
- C** field of view that is hidden by another object
- D** brain that cannot detect light

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

**2** The optic nerve is made up of:

- A** only cones
- B** neurons
- C** rods and cones
- D** only rods

**(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)**

**3** Which is true of the optic chiasma?

- A** It makes the left eye or the right eye into the dominant eye.
- B** It is found in the retina of the right and left eyes.
- C** It swaps over information from the left and right eyes.
- D** It is a part of the retina that detects colour.

**(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)**



Use Figure 1 and this list of Gestalt laws to answer Questions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Each Gestalt law can only be used once.

- A figure-ground
- B continuity
- C proximity
- D similarity
- E closure

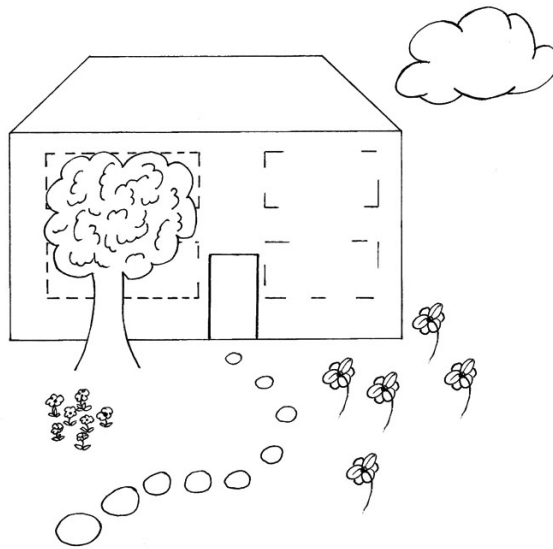


Figure 1

4 In Figure 1, we perceive the small flowers on the **left-hand** side of the picture as a group because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)



5 In Figure 1, we perceive there to be complete window frames because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 In Figure 1, we perceive the cloud as an object, but not the sky as an object, because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 In Figure 1, we perceive the large flowers on the **right-hand** side of the picture to be a group because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 In Figure 1, we perceive a path because of:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)







**12** Many depth cues help us to decide how far away things are from us. Andy is looking past his desk and out through the window where he can see a pigeon on his window sill and a building in the distance.

Put a cross ☒ in **one** box for each of the statements below to show which depth cue is most likely to help Andy to judge how far objects are away from him.

Statements	Depth cues				
	Superimposition	Relative size	Height in the plane	Texture gradient	Linear perspective
Andy's coffee cup on his desk is covering up his view of the pigeon's tail.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Although Andy can see the detail of the pigeon's feathers, he cannot see any detail on the building.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
As Andy looks out of the window at the street, the pavements seem to meet in the distance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There is another pigeon sitting on the building, but the image it is making on Andy's retina is much smaller than the image of the pigeon on his window sill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(Total for Question 12 = 4 marks)**





**13** Carmen and Tooba did a study about serial reproduction, this is when information is passed on from one participant to another. They wrote a story about dogs and used it to test serial reproduction on four groups, with five participants in each group.

In each group one participant read the story and told it to another participant, who then retold the story to another participant, and so on. The final participant told the story either to Carmen or Tooba who wrote it down afterwards.

In all four groups they found that the story was shorter, and important details were lost.

(a) Carmen and Tooba needed to measure the length of the story told by the final participant in each group. Suggest how they might have done this.

(1)

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(b) Describe how they might have measured the loss of details from the final story.

(1)

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(c) One control that Carmen and Tooba used was to always give the first participant the same amount of time to read the story.

Explain why this was important.

(2)

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(d) Carmen and Tooba wrote down the final story rather than getting the participants to write it down themselves.

Explain why this might have been a mistake.

(2)

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(e) Identify and explain **one** other problem with the procedure of their study.

(2)

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**(Total for Question 13 = 8 marks)**

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**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.**

**14** This question is about neurons and how they work.

Complete the following statements by choosing the correct answer.

(a) The message along the axon of a neuron is:

(1)

- A** chemical
- B** electrical
- C** hormonal

(b) A neuron can send a message along its axon:

(1)

- A** in only one direction
- B** in either direction
- C** in many directions

(c) A neurotransmitter is a type of:

(1)

- A** nerve cell
- B** chemical message
- C** electrical impulse

**(Total for Question 14 = 3 marks)**

**15** **Two** treatments that would be given to patients in a sleep disorder clinic to help them are:

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A** electroencephalograph (EEG)
- B** experiments
- C** cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT)
- D** observations
- E** drugs

**(Total for Question 15 = 2 marks)**



16 REM sleep disorder is when the patient:

- A cannot dream
- B acts out their dreams
- C has dreams that they cannot understand
- D has very frightening dreams

(Total for Question 16 = 1 mark)

17 The **original** Hobson & McCarley (1977) activation-synthesis model of dreaming said that the content of dreams was random.

**One** weakness of this theory was that it could not explain why we:

- A cannot dream about smells or tastes.
- B are paralysed when we dream.
- C often dream about the previous day.
- D do not notice noises when we are dreaming.

(Total for Question 17 = 1 mark)



18 The following paragraph is about the strengths of the methods used by Hobson & McCarley (1977) to test their activation-synthesis model of dreaming.

Choose four **different** answers from this list to fill in the gaps in the paragraph below.

- case studies
- cats
- dependent
- independent
- laboratories

It is good to use ..... for experiments testing hypotheses because many variables can be controlled. This means that, in an experiment, you can be sure that the ..... variable is the only factor causing changes in the ..... variable. When testing dreaming in ..... it is possible to use procedures that would not be ethical to use on humans.

**(Total for Question 18 = 4 marks)**

19 Identify **two** features of **all** case studies.

Mark **only two** boxes.

- A** They take a long time.
- B** They use one participant or one 'unit' (like a family).
- C** People with problems are studied.
- D** The purpose is to solve the participant's problems.
- E** They collect detailed data.

**(Total for Question 19 = 2 marks)**



**20** Fergal is choosing three students to become psychoanalysts. Below are descriptions of three pairs of possible students.

- (a) (i) Patty is very patient, and doesn't judge.  
(ii) Carl is very calm, and always talks a lot to others.
- (b) (i) Connie confides in people, she tells them all about herself.  
(ii) Quentin is quiet about himself but interested in other people.
- (c) (i) Farook can be a father-figure, friend or enemy, he lets people treat him in different ways.  
(ii) Andrea is very assertive, she has to make her personality clear to everyone.

Put a cross ☒ in the box to indicate which student in each pair Fergal should choose to become a psychoanalyst.

- (a) **Patty** ☒ or **Carl** ☒
- (b) **Connie** ☒ or **Quentin** ☒
- (c) **Farook** ☒ or **Andrea** ☒

**(Total for Question 20 = 3 marks)**



21 Eli is investigating the training that psychoanalysts have in order to gain accreditation.

(a) Describe the part of a psychoanalyst's training when they gain experience working with their own patients.

(2)

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(b) Eli conducts a survey of psychoanalysts and one question she uses is 'Describe what you found difficult about your training'.

What term is used to describe the **type of data** produced by this question?

(1)

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**(Total for Question 21 = 3 marks)**

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(b) Mark wonders whether it is ethical for him to ask his sister about her dreams for an investigation for his GCSE Psychology.

(i) Name the ethical guideline he is concerned about.

(1)

(ii) Explain whether or not Mark should ask his sister about her birthday wish.

(2)

**(Total for Question 22 = 8 marks)**





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