Mark Scheme (Results)

June 2011

GCSE Psychology (5PS01) Paper 01
Perception & Dreaming

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Topic A: How do we see our world?

Question Number	Answer		Mark
1	A B **C** D	only rods only cones **no rods or cones** rods or cones that do not work	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer		Mark
2	A **B** C D	superimposition **relative size** texture gradient stereopsis	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer		Mark
3	A B **C** D	relative size linear perspective **superimposition** linear gradient	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer		Mark
4	A B **C** D	similarity superimposition **texture gradient** stereopsis	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer		Mark
5	**A** B C D	**All the participants all do all the conditions.** The participants are divided into groups and each group does a different condition on the same day. The participants are divided into groups and each group does a different condition on different days. The participants are put into pairs for different conditions.	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6	A people perceive animals as different from fields B there will be a difference between perception and similar items **C** **similar items will be perceived as grouped** D a Gestalt law says we tend to perceive figures against a background	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7	A confidentiality **B** **right to withdraw** C consent D protection from harm	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
8	**A** **The mean** B The median C The range D The mode	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
9	A The mean **B** **The median** C The range D The mode	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
10	A It was longer. **B** **It contained less detail.** **C** **Details were changed.** D It had the same meaning. E It was more frightening.	**AO1 = 2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
11	**A** **A study that compares two conditions and looks for differences between them.** B A study which collects data about real people. C A way to look at a single person in depth so they need to be in a controlled environment. D A test of the mean and range.	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
12	When light enters the eye it is detected by special cells on the retina. The **rods** can only detect how bright light is but the **cones** can also detect different colours of light. They pass this message on to the optic nerves. Some of the information from each optic nerve crosses over at the **optic chiasma**. From here, the information is passed on to the **visual cortex** in the brain which processes the information and produces our perception of the scene.	**AO1 = 4** **(4)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(a)	**B**	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(b)	**1 mark per valid point/elaboration. OWTTE** • people in a carpentered environments experience angular • 3D scenes so also see 2D scenes as the same; they are more likely to 'see' distortion illusions (2 marks) • they interpret the 2D cue as a 3D scene; • so we apply (monocular) depth cues to the 2D image including depth cues such as linear perspective/relative size/texture gradient; 2 marks • this happens because we (mis)apply constancy scaling; Can award these points if they are explained in the context of an example. **Look for other reasonable marking points.**	**AO1 =2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(c)(i)	the circles can't be interpreted as depth cues/don't give a linear perspective cue; so we cannot interpret the 2D image as 3D; eg the circles can't be interpreted as the (inside and outside) corners of a room; Can award these points if they are explained in the context of an example. **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO2 = 2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
13(c)(ii)	it doesn't explain some fictions (eg the Kanizsa triangle) as well as Gestalt theory; it doesn't explain some ambiguous figures (eg Rubin's vase) as well as Gestalt theory; it cannot explain (the ambiguous figure) Leeper's Lady; it does not explain the (fiction illusion) Jesus Illusion; NB ignore reference to Muller-Lyer and circles but can accept reference to linear perspective. **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14(a)	All marks are available for any section (although it is unlikely that a candidate will achieve all 4 in any section other than the procedure) *aim:* to find out whether a schema influences recognition of objects; no mark for aim if as given in question ('to find out how context affects recall of items in a scene') *procedure:* lab experiment; Ps shown visual scenes (eg kitchen) to provide a context; they were then (briefly) shown an object to identify (eg a mail box / loaf / drum); this either matched the scene or didn't (simplified versions like this are entirely acceptable); 1 mark **OR** Some objects matched the scene eg loaf after seeing kitchen or looked similar but didn't match eg mailbox after seeing kitchen; 2 marks the number of correctly identified objects was counted; *results* most objects identified/recognised correctly from appropriate scenes / best when matches eg bread in kitchen; least objects identified/recognised correctly from inappropriate scenes / worst when doesn't match eg drum in kitchen; results for no context in between these two / for kitchen scene order loaf/drum/mailbox; Ignore references to 'tea tray' experiment ie idea that the matching/unmatching object is there in the scene that the participant looks at *conclusion:* appropriate context helps with perception; because expectations are based on perceptual set; **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO1 = 4** **(4)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
14(b)	**0 marks** No rewardable material. **1 mark** Brief or muddled identification of a strength *or* weakness. **2-3 marks** Identification of a strength *and* a weakness, either both simple or one better than the other. **OR** *Either* strength(s) *or* weakness(es) done well. **4-5 marks** Clear identification of both strength(s) *and* weakness(es), at least one should be explained well. *indicative content:* *strengths* if Ps had forgotten their glasses they weren't used in the experiment; so differences in the results were not due to differences in vision; timing was controlled; so differences between conditions were not due to some situations being easier as Ps had longer to identify the objects; *weaknesses* Ps might have worked out what the experimenter wanted to find; so they would try harder to identify the object in the matching condition; Ps did all four conditions so might have been muddled; Ignore simplistic general comments which could be a strength/weakness of *any* lab experiment but can aggregate (would be 2-3 mark band). **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO2 = 5** **(5)**

Topic B – Is dreaming meaningful?

Question Number	Answer	Mark
15	A Memories are randomly put together in a jumbled way B Certain hidden memories are deliberately stimulated **C Memories are randomly stimulated** D Memories are put into a story-like sequence	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
16	A Memories are randomly put together in a jumbled way B Certain hidden memories are deliberately stimulated C Memories are randomly stimulated **D Memories are put into a story-like sequence**	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
17	A Asking the patient how long they sleep. B Asking the patient's family how long the patient sleeps. **C Using equipment at the clinic to measure the time spent asleep.** D Watching the patient sleeping at the clinic.	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
18	A Privacy B Confidentiality C Debriefing **D Deception**	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
19	A axon **B impulse** C dendrite D electron	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
20	A receptors joining to synapses B receptors transmitting signals to axons **C neurotransmitters crossing gaps between neurons** D axons crossing gaps called synapses	**AO1 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
21	A Confidentiality B Subjectivity C Qualitativity **D Generalisibility**	**AO3 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
22	A it made Sarah feel good about herself B it meant that Sarah could tell Derek about her parents C Sarah and Derek could improve their parenting skills **D Derek could express feelings about his parents to Sarah**	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
23	**A could overcome her own problems and be detached from her clients' problems** B knew what it felt like to lie on the couch C could focus on her own dreams and use them in therapy with her clients D would have learned the words that therapists use	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
24	A the training is very easy B the training is too quick **C anyone can claim to be a psychoanalyst**	**AO2 = 1** **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
25(a)	Accept aims specific to Aimee. to find out whether people dream about what has happened during the day; to explore the content of people's dreams; **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	AO3 = 1 **(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
25(b)	Dream analysis answers can receive credit (max 1 mark) only if they are the only indication that information about dreams must have been obtained – otherwise no credit as about analysis not data collection. Ensure marks are awarded only for *how information is collected* not what is collected or how it is analysed. Sleep clinic/sleep lab answers can receive credit (max 1 mark) as they are a way to access information about dreaming. ask him questions/interview him; such as 'What did you dream about last night?' / 'What did you do yesterday?'; ask him to fill in a diary; with what he has dreamt about/what he did during the day; (1 mark for 1 or 2 ideas, can award mark if both in irrelevant context of analysis) ask him to fill in a questionnaire; she should ask him if he minded participating /(so this would allow him to give) informed consent; * Allow 1 mark for how to collect data ethically as elaboration. * **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	AO3 = 4 **(4)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
25(c)	**Mark all and credit the best etc.**	**AO2 = 2**
	Must be about *solving or dealing with* the issue not just about the issue itself. Beware the circular argument (eg in order to debrief you debrief = 0)	
	0 marks No rewardable material.	
	1 mark One clear solution to Aimee's ethical issues OR more than one described weakly.	
	2 marks One elaborated solution or two clear solutions to ethical issues.	
	confidentiality: by not showing the results to anybody else; by keeping the information secure so no one could find it accidentally; by not putting Joel's name on any of the results;	
	privacy: by telling Joel he doesn't have to write down every dream; so that he doesn't feel that he has to reveal things he wants to keep to himself; (2 marks)	**(2)**
	by telling Joel he doesn't have to write down everything he has done in the day; by not asking questions about very personal things Joel has dreamt/done; by not forcing Joel to answer questions if he doesn't want to;	
	Ethical issues other than confidentiality and privacy are legitimate answers but must offer description <u>and</u> *solution* rather than just solutions.	
	Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
25(d)	**1 mark per valid point/elaboration.** **If more than one advantage, mark all and credit the best.** eg: can investigate in detail; building up trust over time means participant may give more information; eg: can study rare cases; which tells us about unique instances rather than averages (as in experiments); **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO3 = 2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
25(e)	**1 mark per valid point/elaboration.** **If more than one practical problem mark all and credit the best.** eg: in depth study takes a lot of time (accept 'expensive' but not as a separate point); may not be able to find individuals who are willing to commit to detailed investigation; eg: investigator gets to know participant well; so may be subjective; **Look for other reasonable marking points. OWTTE**	**AO3 = 2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
26(a)	**1 mark per valid point/elaboration. OWTTE** Freud thought that dreams held unconscious wishes/unpleasant/sexual thoughts; but we didn't know about them/they were repressed; these make up the latent content of dreams; this is made into the manifest content that we remember; by dreamwork; condensation makes several ideas into one (in the dream); displacement redirects attention from important things (in the dream); secondary elaboration (muddles up the ideas in the dream and) makes them into a story; so the dream is made up of symbols;	**AO1= 4** **(4)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
26(b)(i)	**Mark all and credit the best etc.** **0 marks** No rewardable material. **1 mark** Brief or muddled strength of some of Freud's dream theory. **2 marks** Clear strength of Freud's theory. **Both marks for one strength** eg: it is based on in-depth data; because he listened to people carefully/over a long time; so there is plenty to support his ideas; so it is more detailed than experimental evidence (so is more valid); eg: it is based on real-life data; because it came directly from the patients' descriptions; so is likely to reflect people's actual dreams/feelings (so is more valid); A term eg 'validity' alone does not earn a mark but explaining how a named term is an advantage can earn 2 eg: it includes detailed data directly from the source; which makes it valid as it must be true of that individual; (2 marks)	**AO2 = 2** **(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Mark
26(b)(ii)	**Mark all and credit the best etc.** **0 marks** No rewardable material. **1 mark** Brief or muddled weakness of some of Freud's dream theory. **2 marks** Clear weakness of Freud's theory. **Both marks for one weakness.** Do not accept 'activation synthesis explains why dreams are random' as a criticism – Freud's theory does too. The term 'validity' alone (lack of) does not earn a mark eg: it is based on evidence from a biased sample; because most of his patients were women/Austrian/Viennese/well-off/in therapy; eg: it is based on trying to measure the unconscious; which is difficult it is hard to access/to verify; Freud interpreted the evidence from his patients; an might have been biased/ it could have been interpreted in different ways; Activation-synthesis is a better theory because it is easier to test scientifically: as brain activity can be measured accurately/directly; this is less subjective/more objective; and can explain other things about dream such as why we need to be paralysed;	AO2 = 2 **(2)**