Edexcel GCSE

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Psychology
Unit 1: Perception and Dreaming

Monday 23 January 2012 – 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.

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TOPIC A: How do we see our world?

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

Use this list to answer questions 1 and 2.

> **A** Visual cortex
>
> **B** Optic nerve
>
> **C** Retina

1 Jane sees a dog.

What is the main structure which passes this information from Jane's eyes to her brain?

⊠ **A**

⊠ **B**

⊠ **C**

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 What is the main structure which will produce the perception of a dog with the information from Jane's eyes?

⊠ **A**

⊠ **B**

⊠ **C**

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

Use this list of Gestalt laws to answer questions 3, 4, 5 and 6.

   A Similarity

   B Figure-ground

   C Continuity

   D Closure

   E Proximity

3 Which Gestalt law suggests that objects are perceived as linked because they look the same?

   ☒ **A**

   ☒ **B**

   ☒ **C**

   ☒ **D**

   ☒ **E**

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Which Gestalt law suggests that objects are perceived as linked because they are close together?

   ☒ **A**

   ☒ **B**

   ☒ **C**

   ☒ **D**

   ☒ **E**

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Which Gestalt law suggests that we perceive a complete figure even if it is not all there?

   ☒ **A**

   ☒ **B**

   ☒ **C**

   ☒ **D**

   ☒ **E**

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Which Gestalt law suggests that we perceive an object because it stands out against its surroundings?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

Turn over ▶

Vickram is looking out of a window at a view over a city. He can see a bus and a bicycle nearby. He can also see a bus and a bicycle in the distance.

Use this list to answer questions 7, 8 and 9.

A The nearby one

B The distant one

C Size constancy

D Stereopsis

E Similarity

7 Vickram can see two buses.

Which image of a bus will be bigger on his retina?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 Vickram sees the two bicycles and will perceive them as the same size.

This is because of:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)

9 One reason why Vickram can tell how far away objects in the city are is because his left eye and right eye produce slightly different views of the scene.

This is known as:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

☒ **E**

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

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X	●

10 Graham closes one eye and with his other eye looks at the **X** in the image above and moves it towards himself. Whilst moving the image towards himself, Graham finds that he cannot see the dot.

Explain why this has happened.

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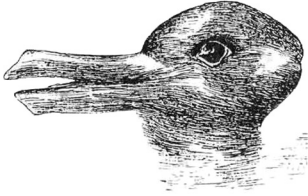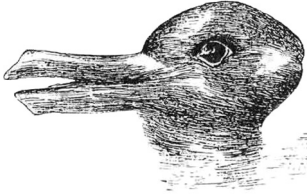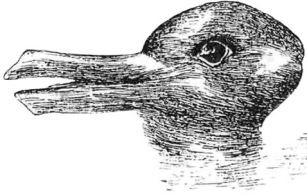
(Total for Question 10 = 2 marks)

11 Khan is a student. He designed a study to find out whether verbal labels affected perception of an ambiguous figure. He used the **duck-rabbit illusion** as a stimulus. Khan randomly allocated participants to one of three groups.

Duck-Rabbit Illusion

'Bird' condition	'Furry animal' condition	Control condition
Verbal labels Chicken, sparrow, pelican	Rat, dog, cow	No verbal label

Khan's participants either heard the 'bird' verbal labels, or the 'furry animal' verbal labels, or no verbal labels. The participants then had to say what they could see when they were shown the duck-rabbit illusion. Khan recorded whether they answered 'duck', 'rabbit' or 'no animal'.

(a) When Khan chose verbal labels in the two conditions (such as 'chicken' for birds and 'rat' for furry animals) he didn't match the words very well.

Suggest **one** reason why the words 'chicken' and 'rat' were not well matched.

(1)

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(b) Khan decides to solve the problem with his unmatched words.

(i) Choose **one** word from the box to complete the sentence below.

(1)

hat	robin	bat	seagull
cat	mouse	hamster	children

If Khan kept the verbal label *chicken* in the 'bird' condition, a better match

for the 'furry animal' condition would be the word ....

....

(ii) Explain why your new word would be a better match.

(1)

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....

(c) Explain the purpose of the 'no verbal label' group.

(2)

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(d) What experimental (participant) design was Khan using?

(1)

☒ **A** Matched pairs

☒ **B** Repeated measures

☒ **C** Independent groups

☒ **D** Independent variables

(e) If one of Khan's participants was afraid of animals and wanted to leave the experiment, they would have been able to as he had said that anyone could get up and go at any time.

Name the ethical guideline that Khan was following.

(1)

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(f) Khan's results are illustrated below.
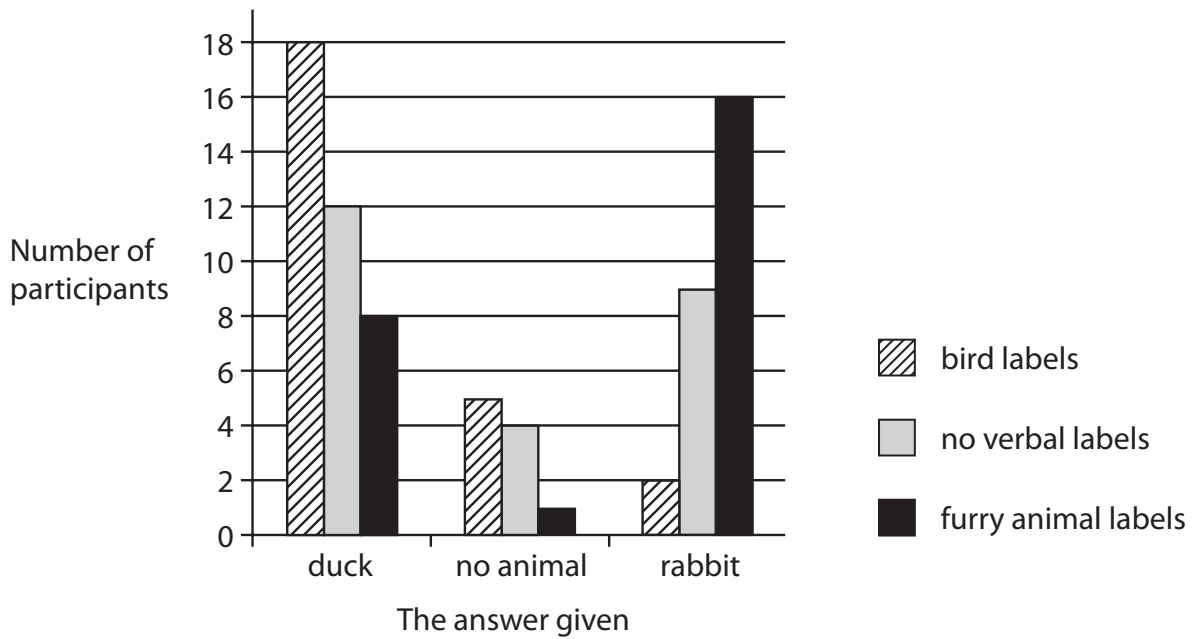
(i) Name the type of graph that is shown above.

(1)

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(ii) What conclusions can you draw from the graph?

(3)

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(Total for Question 11 = 11 marks)

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Turn over for Question 12.

12 (a) Describe Gregory's theory of illusions.

(4)

P 3 9 3 2 2 R A 0 1 4 2 4

(b) Evaluate Gregory's theory of illusions.

Include both strengths **and** weaknesses in your answer.

(4)

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(Total for Question 12 = 8 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC A = 30 MARKS

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

Use this list to answer questions 13, 14 and 15.

A Displacement

B Reconstruction

C Secondary elaboration

D Condensation

Paul is using Freud's theory to explain his brother Leo's dream. The dream was about a bear dancing along the road to school eating an ice cream. Leo had the dream the night before they went on holiday.

13 Paul says that we sometimes represent one object or person in a dream as something else. In Leo's dream the bear represents Paul.

What is this process called?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 13 = 1 mark)

14 Paul says that Leo's dream is difficult to understand because extra ideas that don't symbolise anything, like the ice cream, have been added to make the dream more logical or acceptable.

This is an example of:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 14 = 1 mark)

15 Paul says that the dream image of the road might symbolise both Leo leaving school at the end of term and the journey they will take on holiday.

What is it called when two ideas are combined into one?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 15 = 1 mark)

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

father

unconscious

phallic

Oedipus complex

mother

In Freud's study of little Hans, he describes Hans's dream about some giraffes.

As Hans wanted the little giraffe, Freud suggested it was a symbol for

Hans's .... As the big giraffe shouted at little Hans,

Freud suggested it was a symbol for Hans's .... According to

Freud, this dream illustrated the .... However, Hans would

not have been aware of these desires as the thoughts are ....

(Total for Question 16 = 4 marks)

17 There are several **weaknesses** of Freud's study of little Hans.

Put a cross ⊠ against the **three** statements below that are appropriate **weaknesses** of Freud's study.

	Put a cross ⊠ here
Freud mainly used information from Hans's father rather than from Hans himself	⊠
Hans wasn't the boy's real name	⊠
Freud collected very little information about Hans	⊠
Another researcher might interpret Hans's dreams differently from Freud	⊠
Freud used his study of Hans to develop his theory and other children might have been different	⊠

(Total for Question 17 = 3 marks)

18 Another theory of dreaming is activation-synthesis.

Which of the following are true and which are false about the activation-synthesis model of dreaming?

Put a cross ⊠ in the correct box to indicate whether each statement is **true** or **false**.

	True	False
Dreams are meaningless	⊠	⊠
Movement inhibition is involved	⊠	⊠
The latent content is hidden in the manifest content	⊠	⊠
Memories are triggered randomly	⊠	⊠

(Total for Question 18 = 4 marks)

Thomas is a trainee sleep counsellor and is doing a case study on a woman who suffers from a sleep disorder.

19 Suggest where Thomas might work.

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(Total for Question 19 = 1 mark)

Use this list to answer questions 20 and 21.

> **A** Subjective
>
> **B** Quantitative
>
> **C** Objective
>
> **D** Qualitative

20 Thomas has got to know his patient well.

This might cause Thomas to be less:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 20 = 1 mark)

21 Thomas asks his patient to write descriptions every day about how well she sleeps.

What kind of data will this produce?

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 21 = 1 mark)

22 Thomas also analysed his patient's answers to specific questions. He always used a scale of 1 to 5 to rate answers like how tired she felt or how easy it was to get up in the morning.

This is good because it will help to make his results more:

☒ **A** biased

☒ **B** experimental

☒ **C** reliable

☒ **D** subjective

(Total for Question 22 = 1 mark)

Thomas is concerned about the ethics of his study.

Use this list to answer questions 23 and 24.

A Informed consent

B Physical health

C Privacy

D Confidentiality

23 Thomas makes sure that his patient knows she doesn't have to tell him everything she feels if she doesn't want to.

This best describes the ethical guideline of protecting the patient's:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 23 = 1 mark)

24 Thomas has told his patient that no one will know who the study is about when he writes it up.

This best describes the ethical guideline of:

☒ **A**

☒ **B**

☒ **C**

☒ **D**

(Total for Question 24 = 1 mark)

25 Neurons are the cells that make up our nervous system and communicate with one another to send messages around the brain and body.

How do neurons communicate with one another?

You can use a diagram to help you explain your answer.

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(Total for Question 25 = 5 marks)

26 Padma is interested to know whether her little brother John dreams about what he wants to do in the future. She is going to study John in detail using different techniques such as interviewing him and asking him to keep a diary.

(a) What is Padma's research method?

(1)

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(b) Suggest **one** aim for Padma's investigation.

(1)

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(c) Write **one** question which Padma could use to collect quantitative data about John's dreams.

(1)

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(d) When she has finished her investigation of her brother, Padma wants to improve the generalisability of her findings.

What could she do?

(2)

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(Total for Question 26 = 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR TOPIC B = 30 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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