

1. GAC029 Psychology II: Introduction to Psychology

Starter Quiz ·

GAC Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. What does calling psychology "scientific" commit it to?

- ☐ Claims resting on systematically gathered evidence
- ☐ Using laboratory equipment
- ☐ Avoiding all opinion
- ☐ Agreeing with biology

2. Which are the three components of an emotion? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ An expression
- ☐ A physiological change
- ☐ A permanent memory
- ☐ A subjective feeling

Tick every correct option.

3. The eye detects wavelengths of light. What is that?

- ☐ Sensation
- ☐ Perception
- ☐ Attention
- ☐ Cognition

4. In the chemical-synapse model, how is communication across the gap mediated?

- ☐ It does not cross
- ☐ The neurons touch
- ☐ It jumps electrically
- ☐ Neurotransmitters carry it across chemically

5. Why swap the order of conditions for half the participants?

- ☐ To save time
- ☐ To increase the sample
- ☐ To balance some practice or fatigue effects across conditions
- ☐ To guarantee every carryover disappears

6. The same racing heart feels like fear in a dark corridor and excitement at a concert. Which account explains that best?
- ☐ The feeling and the bodily change occur simultaneously
 - ☐ The body responds first and the feeling reads the body
 - ☐ The bodily change is interpreted using the situation
 - ☐ Emotions are entirely learned
7. A door swinging open projects a changing shape on the eye, yet you see one rectangular door.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. Using the lesson's rough introductory estimate, about how many minutes is a sleep cycle?
- _____
9. Which must a study design include? Choose all that apply.
- ☐ A debrief afterwards
 - ☐ A prediction that turns out correct
 - ☐ Informed consent
 - ☐ The right to withdraw
- Tick every correct option.*
10. A sociable person being quiet at a funeral disproves that they are sociable.
- ☐ True ☐ False

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Answers ·

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1. **Claims resting on systematically gathered evidence**

Everyone has theories about people. Evidence is what separates the ones that survive a test.

2. **An expression; A physiological change; A subjective feeling**

These are introductory components of emotion. Theoretical accounts propose different relations among arousal, appraisal and feeling.

3. **Sensation**

Detection by a sense organ is sensation. Seeing red is the brain's interpretation, which is perception.

4. **Neurotransmitters carry it across chemically**

Released neurotransmitters act at receptors of the receiving cell. Electrical synapses also exist.

5. **To balance some practice or fatigue effects across conditions**

Counterbalancing helps distribute order effects. It does not create an experiment by itself or eliminate every carryover effect.

6. **The bodily change is interpreted using the situation**

This contrast illustrates an interpretation account. An everyday example does not prove that the complete physiological states are identical.

7. **True**

That is perceptual constancy: the brain holds the object steady while the input changes.

8. **90**

About ninety minutes is an approximation. Actual cycle lengths and stage proportions vary; this is not a personal measurement.

9. **A debrief afterwards; Informed consent; The right to withdraw**

Plan consent, voluntary participation and an appropriate debrief under the approved procedure. A correct prediction is not required.

10. **False**

A trait is a tendency across many situations, not a prediction about any single one.