

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.