

1. GAC029 Psychology II: Introduction to Psychology Starter Quiz · 课前小测

GAC Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. What does calling psychology "scientific" commit it to?
 - ☐ Using laboratory equipment
 - ☐ Claims resting on systematically gathered evidence
 - ☐ Agreeing with biology
 - ☐ Avoiding all opinion
2. Which are the three components of an emotion? Choose all that apply.
 - ☐ A physiological change
 - ☐ An expression
 - ☐ A subjective feeling
 - ☐ A permanent memory

Tick every correct option.
3. The eye detects wavelengths of light. What is that?
 - ☐ Perception
 - ☐ Sensation
 - ☐ Cognition
 - ☐ Attention
4. How does a signal cross the gap between two neurons?
 - ☐ It jumps electrically
 - ☐ Neurotransmitters carry it across chemically
 - ☐ The neurons touch
 - ☐ It does not cross
5. Why swap the order of conditions for half the participants?
 - ☐ To save time
 - ☐ So practice does not favour whichever condition came second
 - ☐ To increase the sample
 - ☐ Because participants get bored

6. The same racing heart feels like fear in a dark corridor and excitement at a concert. Which account explains that best?
 - ☐ The body responds first and the feeling reads the body
 - ☐ The feeling and the bodily change occur simultaneously
 - ☐ The bodily change is interpreted using the situation
 - ☐ Emotions are entirely learned

7. Which must a study design include? Choose all that apply.
 - ☐ Informed consent
 - ☐ The right to withdraw
 - ☐ A debrief afterwards
 - ☐ A prediction that turns out correct

Tick every correct option.

8. A sociable person being quiet at a funeral disproves that they are sociable.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
9. A door swinging open projects a changing shape on the eye, yet you see one rectangular door.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
10. About how many minutes does one sleep cycle last?

GAC Psychology

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

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

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

The theories differ on the order of these three, not on which three they are.

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**

Which is why chemistry — including medication — can change how a brain works.

5. **So practice does not favour whichever condition came second**

That is counterbalancing, and it is what turns a demonstration into an experiment.

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

Identical physiology, different context, different emotion — which is the evidence that account was built on.

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

Ethics are marked. Whether the prediction held is a result, not a design requirement.

8. **False**

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

9. **True**

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

10. **90**

Around ninety minutes, repeating through the night, with REM sleep in each cycle.