

Starter Quiz

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Weber fraction 0.05. Smallest detectable increase from 400 g, in g?

2. A light of 60 units has a JND of 3 units. What JND is expected at 300 units?

3. Seeing a circle with a small gap as a complete circle illustrates

☐ closure

☐ proximity

☐ common fate

☐ similarity
4. A higher hit rate always means better sensitivity.

☐ True ☐ False
5. Converting light or sound energy into neural signals is called _____.

6. A study defines a faint tone threshold as the intensity detected on half of its trials. Which threshold is being operationalised?

☐ Difference threshold

☐ The probability of every response being correct

☐ Absolute threshold
7. Equally spaced identical dots separate into two sets moving in different directions. Which cue best explains grouping by those sets?

☐ Common fate

☐ Proximity

☐ Closure
8. Categorical perception means that every difference within a phoneme category is impossible to hear.

☐ True ☐ False

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1. **20**

Weber's law: $\Delta I = k \times I = 0.05 \times 400 \text{ g} = 20 \text{ g}$. The just-noticeable difference grows in proportion to the starting intensity.
2. **15**

The Weber fraction is $3 / 60 = 0.05$. At 300 units the JND is $0.05 \times 300 = 15$ units.
3. **closure**

Closure is the Gestalt tendency to perceive incomplete figures as whole by filling in missing parts. Proximity and similarity group separate items; common fate groups items moving together.
4. **False**

A more liberal response criterion can increase hits and false alarms. A hit-rate increase alone does not establish improved sensitivity.
5. **transduction**

Sensory receptors convert physical stimulation into neural signals. Adaptation is a change in response over continued exposure, not the conversion itself.
6. **Absolute threshold**

The criterion concerns detecting a stimulus level, not discriminating a change from a baseline.
7. **Common fate**

Equal spacing and appearance do not separate the sets; shared motion does.
8. **False**

Discrimination can be better across category boundaries than within them for equal physical changes; this is not an absolute inability to detect all within-category variation.