

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.