

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

City University of New York
Department of Social Sciences

General Psychology: Psy 100-069
Prof. Charles Alexander Zorn, Adjunct Lecturer-Fall 2013
Quiz 3, on Chapters 3 and 4

Name: _____ ID Number (last for digits of SS #): _____
Date: _____ E-mail (Optional): _____

Directions: This take home is due one week from today. There are 30 questions worth four points each, plus one more for good luck. **Circle** all your answers. Return it to me and begin to enjoy the next chapter. **Now relax and do your best. Remember to breath. Trust your brain and try to approach each question calmly and thoughtfully.**

Now, play with your knowledge!

1. The purpose of semicircular canals in the inner ear is to _____.
A. protect the ear from damage
B. detect high-frequency sounds
C. detect low-frequency sounds
D. detect the motion of your head
2. Sensory receptors for the kinesthetic sense are located in what part of the body?
A. Spinal cord
B. Thalamus
C. Muscle fibers and joints
D. Small bones in the inner ear
3. Why does olfactory information, unlike other sensory information, have a direct route to emotion and memory?
A. Smell plays an important evolutionary role in human mating.
B. A keen sense of smell is important for distinguishing rotten or unsafe food from fresh food.
C. Olfactory information can allow an organism to track threat and danger.
D. All of these
4. Smell can elicit more vivid memories than the other senses. What is the reason for this?
A. Because smells are often stronger than sights, sounds, and other stimuli.
B. Because the sense of smell takes a more direct neural pathway to emotion, and memory centers in the brain than do other senses.
C. Because smells are more often associated with stronger emotions, particularly those associated with threat or harm.
D. Because the sense of smell is closely related to finding food to eat for survival, it is directly connected to the areas in the brain responsible for primary survival behaviors.
5. Taste buds, the sensory receptors for taste, are located in the _____.
A. papillae.
B. pinna.
C. salivary glands.
D. olfactory epithelium

6. Endorphins are _____.
- neurotransmitters that function as natural opiates in producing pleasure and pain
 - believed to be released mainly in the synapses of the fast pathway
 - hormones that are involved the kinesthetic sense
 - hormones that are involved in the vestibular sense
7. Different neural pathways transmit pain messages to the brain. In the _____ neurons connect directly to the thalamus and then to the motor and sensory areas. This pathway transmits information about sharp, localized pain.
- slow pathway
 - fast pathway
 - kinesthetic sense
 - vestibular sense
8. When something warm touches your skin, you feel warmth. When something cold touches your skin, you feel coldness. If things both warm and cold touch your skin, stimulating adjacent thermoreceptors for warmth and cold, you will feel _____.
- hotness
 - coldness
 - both hotness and coldness
 - neither hotness nor coldness
9. Newborns can _____ better than they can _____.
- see / feel touch, hear, or taste
 - hear / feel touch, see, or taste
 - feel touch / see, hear, or taste
 - taste / see, hear, or feel touch
10. _____ best explains the perception of low-frequency sounds (below 1,000 times per second), whereas _____ best explains those high-frequency sounds (above 1,000 times per second).
- Frequency theory / a combination of frequency and place theory
 - Place theory / a combination of frequency and place theory
 - Frequency theory / decibel theory
 - Place theory / decibel theory
11. The major function of the _____ is to amplify vibrations and pass them on to the inner ear.
- pinnae
 - hammer, anvil, and stirrup
 - papillae
 - olfactory epithelium
12. The cochlea is part of the _____.
- pinnae
 - inner ear
 - middle ear
 - outer ear

13. Your ability to distinguish a trumpet and a trombone or your mother's voice from your sister's voice is due to the _____ of these stimuli.
- A. saturation
 - B. amplitude
 - C. decibels
 - D. timbre
14. _____ is the perceptual interpretation of the frequency of a sound.
- A. Amplitude
 - B. Loudness
 - C. Pitch
 - D. Sound wave
15. A door is still perceived as a rectangle even after we view it from different angles. This is due to _____.
- A. depth cues
 - B. retinal disparity
 - C. shape constancy
 - D. linear constancy
16. If we see a German shepherd standing thirty feet from us, we perceive that it is just as big as it was when it was much closer to us. This is primarily due to _____.
- A. size constancy
 - B. shape constancy
 - C. proximity
 - D. figure-ground
17. Which depth cue accounts for why parallel lines appear to grow closer together the farther away they are?
- A. Texture gradient
 - B. Superposition
 - C. Vertical position
 - D. Linear perspective
18. In order to get a good idea of an object's depth, we rely on a number of binocular and monocular cues. Which of the following would be an example of a binocular cue?
- A. Texture gradient
 - B. Convergence
 - C. Height in field of view
 - D. Shading
19. Gestalt psychologists emphasize that _____.
- A. perception is the same as sensation
 - B. we learn to perceive the world through experience
 - C. the whole is more than the sum of its parts
 - D. perception is a neurological process

20. Which of the following statements about research on color blindness is true?
- A. Most individuals who are color-blind literally see the world in black and white. They are unable to perceive any colors other than black or white.
 - B. Color blindness is more common among women than among men.
 - C. The nature of color blindness depends on which of the three kinds of cones (green, red, and blue) is inoperative.
 - D. Research on color blindness does not support the trichromatic theory of vision.
21. The simultaneous distribution of sensory information across different neural pathways is called _____.
A. binding
B. bottom-up processing
C. top-down processing
D. parallel processing
22. _____ is characterized by myoclonic jerks and theta waves, whereas _____ are characterized by delta waves.
A. Stage 5 sleep/ stage 3 and stage 4 sleep
B. Stage 5 sleep / stage 1 and stage 2 sleep
C. Stage 1 sleep / stage 3 and stage 4 sleep
D. Stage 3 sleep / stage 1 and stage 2 sleep
23. Visual information is processed primarily in the visual cortex, which is located in the _____.
A. parietal lobes
B. temporal lobes
C. occipital lobes
D. hippocampus
24. Toward the center of the retina, there is an area that contains only cones. This area is called the _____.
A. cornea
B. fovea
C. chiasm
D. optic nerve
25. William James described the mind as _____.
A. a stream of consciousness that consists of a continuous flow of changing sensations, images, thoughts, and feelings
B. a logical information processing system with memory buffer, short-term and long-term storage, and a complex mechanism for directing attention
C. an unconscious drive that satisfies primal biological urges
D. a stable, slow, and predictable set of sensations
26. _____ is a subjective psychological state of being conscious of what is going on, whereas _____ is a physiological state of being engaged with the environment.
A. Arousal / awareness
B. Awareness / arousal
C. Arousal / alertness
D. Alertness / arousal

27. The concept of “theory of mind” is best described as _____.
A. thinking about thinking
B. individuals’ understanding that they and others think, feel, perceive, and have private experiences
C. individuals’ misinterpretation of their own subconscious thoughts
D. the psychological answer to the metaphysical concept of a soul
28. The _____ is a brain structure that is often referred to as a “biological clock” because of the fact that it controls our circadian rhythms.
A. cerebellum
B. suprachiasmatic nucleus
C. cerebral cortex
D. corpus callosum
29. Research shows that sleep deprivation can impair _____.
A. blood circulation
B. blood oxygen levels
C. the latent content of dreams
D. the storage and maintenance of memories
30. _____ are frightening dreams that awaken a dreamer from REM sleep. _____ involve sudden arousal from sleep and an intense physiological fear reaction (e.g., screaming, heavy breathing, and perspiration)
A. Nightmares / Night terrors
B. Night terrors / Nightmares
C. Somnambulisms / Nightmares
D. Somnambulisms / Night terrors

And one more for good luck...

f breathing while asleep?

- A. Narcolepsy
- B. Sleep apnea
- C. Night terror
- D. Insomnia

Okay, one more because we love extra credit and know so much...

32. A criticism of activation-synthesis theory is that _____.
A. neural activity begins with the brain
B. dreams are random
C. life experiences stimulate and shape dreaming more than the theory acknowledges
D. dreams are caused by neurotransmitter levels

Thanks for studying so hard and thinking together! Remember extra credit Psych. Quotes!