**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 October 26, 2022**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 44)**

1. HOMEWORK CHECK

🡪

1. Class Activity:

🡪**QUIZ: Unit 4 Vocabulary**

**\*Go to** [**www.socrative.com**](http://www.socrative.com) **🡪 enter room “MSBPSYCH” 🡪 enter ID #**

🡪**DAY 5: Brain Project Presentations**

🡪THURSDAY: DAY 4: Unit 4 PPT Review

1. **Module 19 – Visual Organization & Interpretation**
2. Module 20 – Hearing
3. Module 21 – The Other Senses

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Unit 4 – Sensation and Perception
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Unit 4 Vocabulary and Test

Unit 4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sensation | Perception | Bottom-up processing | Top-down processing | Selective attention | Inattentional blindness |
| Change blindness | Transduction | Psychophysics | Signal detection theory | Subliminal | Priming |
| Difference threshold | Weber’s Law | Sensory adaptation | Perceptual set | Extrasensory perception | Parapsychology |
| Wavelength | Hue | Intensity | Pupil | Iris | Lens |
| Retina | Accommodation | Rods | Cones | Optic nerve | Blind spot |
| Fovea | Feature detectors | Parallel processing | Young-Helmholtz Trichromatic Theory | Opponent Process Theory | Gestalt |
| Figure-Ground | Grouping | Depth Perception | Visual Cliff | Binocular Cues | Retinal Disparity |
| Monocular cues | Phi phenomenon | Perceptual constancy | Color constancy | Perceptual adaptation | Audition |
| Frequency | Pitch | Middle ear | Cochlea | Inner ear | Sensorineural hearing loss |
| Conduction hearing loss | Cochlea implant | Place theory | Frequency theory | Gate-control theory | Kinesthesia |
| Vestibular sense | Sensory interaction | Embodied cognition |  |  |  |

REMINDERS:

* **~~QUIZ: Unit 4 Vocabulary 🡪 Oct. 24 Oct. 26~~**
* **TEST: Unit 4 🡪 Oct. 31**

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Module 13**

**Handout 13-2 The Wagner Preference Inventory**

**Instructions**: Read the statements carefully. There are 12 groups of 4 statements each. Place an “X” in the bracket in front of each item you select. Mark one item only under each of the 12 numbered items. Choose the activity you prefer even though it does not necessarily mean that you have the ability to do it. If you are undecided, make a decision anyway by guessing.

1.

( ) a. Major in logic

( ) b. Write a letter

( ) c. Fix things at home

( ) d. Major in art

2.

( ) a. Be a movie critic

( ) b. Learn new words

( ) c. Improve your skills in a game

( ) d. Create a new toy

3.

( ) a. Improve your strategy in a game

( ) b. Remember people’s names

( ) c. Engage in sports

( ) d. Play an instrument by ear

4.

( ) a. Review a book

( ) b. Write for a magazine

( ) c. Build new shelves at home

( ) d. Draw a landscape or seascape

5.

( ) a. Analyze market trends

( ) b. Write a movie script

( ) c. Do carpentry work

( ) d. Imagine a new play

6.

( ) a. Analyze management practices

( ) b. Locate words in a dictionary

( ) c. Put jigsaw puzzles together

( ) d. Paint in oil

7.

( ) a. Be in charge of computer programming

( ) b. Study word origins and meaning

( ) c. Putter in the yard

( ) d. Invent a new gadget

8.

( ) a. Analyze production costs

( ) b. Describe a new product in words

( ) c. Sell a new product on the market

( ) d. Draw a picture of a new product

9.

( ) a. Explain the logic of a theory

( ) b. Be a copy writer for ads

( ) c. Work with wood and clay

( ) d. Invent a story

10.

( ) a. Be a comparison shopper

( ) b. Read about famous men and women

( ) c. Run a traffic control tower

( ) d. Mold with clay and putty

11.

( ) a. Analyze your budget

( ) b. Study literature

( ) c. Visualize and re-arrange furniture

( ) d. Be an artist

12.

( ) a. Plan a trip and make a budget

( ) b. Write a novel

( ) c. Build a house or shack

( ) d. Make crafts your hobby

**Module 15**

**Handout 15-2**

Rate the following characteristics in terms of their importance to you in choosing a mate. Use the following scale: 3 = indispensable 2 = important but not indispensable 1 = desirable but not important 0 = irrelevant

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. ambition and industriousness

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. chastity (no previous experience in sexual intercourse)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. dependable character

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. desire for home and children

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. education and intelligence

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. emotional stability and maturity

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. favorable social status or rating

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. good cook and housekeeper

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. good financial prospect

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. good health

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. good looks

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. mutual attraction—love

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. pleasing disposition

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. refinement, neatness

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. similar education

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. similar religious background

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. similar political background

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. sociability

**AP PSYCHOLOGY 2022-23 CLASS REVIEW**

**Module 16: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. On a clear, dark night, we can see a candle flame 30 miles away.

T F 2. Advertisers are able to shape our buying habits with subliminal messages.

T F 3. People are very good at doing multiple tasks at once that require attention.

T F 4. Half of viewers of a video showing people passing a basketball do not see a man dressed in a gorilla costume walking through the basketball players.

T F 5. In order for someone to notice that the brightness between two lights is different, the lights must differ in intensity by 8 percent.

T F 6. Our eyes are always moving**.**

**Module 17: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Most children think French fries served in a brand-name restaurant’s bag tasted better than fries served in a plain white bag.

T F 2. Hearing sad music can influence people to perceive a sad meaning to words they hear.

T F 3. People can tell if a baby is a boy or girl regardless of whether the baby is wearing blue or pink clothing.

T F 4. There are no reputable colleges or universities that study ESP or parapsychology.

T F 5. A $1 Million prize has been offered for years to anyone who can put their ESP abilities to scientific testing – and no one has yet to win the prize.

**Module 18: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. If we stare at a green square for a while and then look at a white sheet of paper, we will see red.

T F 2. We look through a web of blood vessels at all times.

T F 3. Touching adjacent cold and warm spots triggers a sense of cold.

T F 4. Constant eye movements allow the eyes to see clearly.

T F 5. Our ability to see color comes from rays of light emitting from our eyes to detect the colors.

T F 6. One’s eye color determines how well one can see color – those with lighter colored eyes see colors as brighter than those with darker colored eyes.

T F 7. Everyone has a blind spot in their field of vision that is masked by the brain filling in information based on the surrounding environment.

T F 8. Our brains have numerous specialized cells that detect certain specific features in the environment.

T F 9. People cannot see color with only their peripheral vision.

**Module 19: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. You do not have to see all of an object to know what it is.

T F 2. Most infants will crawl off the edge of a counter or table because they haven’t yet learned to perceive depth.

T F 3. We see depth because we have two eyes located in the front of our head.

T F 4. Two objects that have the exact same color will be perceived as being the same color regardless of how much light is shining on them.

T F 5. The moon looks up to 50% larger when near the horizon than when high in the sky.

T F 6. People who are born blind or with limited sight cannot visually recognize objects later in life if their vision is restored.

**Module 20: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. Normal conversation is typically measured at 60 decibels.

T F 2. As a general rule, if we cannot talk over a noise, it is potentially harmful to our hearing.

T F 3. The rate of hearing loss over the last 20 years has not changed, even with the advent of ear buds.

T F 4. People detect the locations of sounds based on which ear receives the sound

**Module 21: Fact or Falsehood**

T F 1. People who are born without the ability to feel pain usually die by early childhood.

T F 2. If we close our eyes and hold our nose, we cannot taste the difference between an apple and a raw potato.

T F 3. Pleasant scents can boost a worker’s performance.

T F 4. People tend to experience more pain when others are also experiencing pain.

T F 5. Placebos have been shown to be relatively ineffective at helping people control their pain.

T F 6. Each bump on our tongues is a taste bud.

**Handout 17-2: Extrasensory Perception Scale**

Directions: This is a questionnaire in which we are asking your opinion on the existence of psychic or extrasensory abilities. Please read each statement and try to answer as accurately as you can by placing a number in the space provided. Use the following scale:

5 = strongly agree 4 = somewhat agree 3 = neutral or unsure 2 = somewhat disagree 1 = strongly disagree

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Some people have the ability to predict the future.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Some people can heal other people’s illnesses by just using their minds.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. All of the reports of “scientific proof” of psychic phenomena are strictly sensationalism with no factual basis.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The idea of being able to tell the future through the means of palm reading represents the belief of foolish and unreliable persons.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. I believe that psychic phenomena are real and should become part of the field of psychology. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mind reading is not possible.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Dreams can provide information about the future.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Sometimes it is possible for a person to view a scene when the person is not even there by using another sense.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. I firmly believe that, at least on some occasions, I can read another person’s mind through extrasensory perception.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Through psychic individuals, it is possible to communicate with the dead.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Some animals can read the minds of humans.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. The idea of predicting the future is foolish.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. A person’s thoughts can influence the movement of a physical object.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. There is a great deal we have yet to understand about the mind of man, so it is likely that many phenomena such as ESP will one day be proven to exist.

**Handout 19-2: Depth Perception: Binocular Vision Versus Monocular Vision**

The two eyes see objects from two slightly different angles. The brain is able to use retinal disparity and the information about the position of each eye to judge the distance of the object. This demonstration is designed to give you an appreciation of binocular depth cues.

**Directions**: Work in groups of three. One person will be the catcher, one the pitcher, and one the data recorder.

**Procedure**

1. The pitcher throws the ball to the catcher 10 times. The catcher has both eyes open, but to make it more difficult, the catcher uses one hand only to catch the ball. Record the number of balls caught.

2. The pitcher throws the ball to the catcher 10 times, but this time the catcher uses one eye only. Record the number of balls caught.

3. Repeat the procedure with each person serving as the catcher.

**Observations**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **My Data** | | **Class Data** | |
|  | One Eye | Two Eyes | One Eye | Two Eyes |
| Number caught |  |  |  |  |