Sample Questions
Test II

1. The retina is composed of three neural layers of cells as well as of two types of cells that have lateral connections. These layers are arranged as follows:
   a. rods and cones; horizontal cells; bipolar cells; amacrine cells; ganglion cells.
   b. rods and cones; amacrine cells; bipolar cells; horizontal cells; ganglion cells.
   c. rods and cones; horizontal cells; ganglion cells; amacrine cells; bipolar cells.
   d. ganglion cells; horizontal cells; rods and cones; amacrine cells; bipolar cells.

2. Suppose that we mix a spectral 650 nm light with a spectral 570 nm light and produce a hue that resembles a 600 nm light. This mixture will always be __________ than a monochromatic 600 nm light.
   a. brighter
   b. less bright
   c. more saturated
   d. less saturated

3. Which of the following is NOT evidence for opponent-process theory?
   a. staring at blue causes a yellow afterimage.
   b. we can't experience a bluish-yellow.
   c. people who are color blind to red are also color blind to blue.
   d. there are nerve cells which respond positively to some colors and negatively to others.

4. The end effect on the rod resulting from the absorption of light by rhodopsin is
   a. a neural action potential.
   b. an increase in vitamin A concentration.
   c. an increase in sodium ion flow.
   d. an increased negative charge.

5. Which type of retinal cell has the following properties: small receptive fields, slow-conducting, and sensitive to continued stimulation?
   a. purkinje cells
   b. parvo cells
   c. magno cells
   d. ganglion cells